

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(64, 6.300, 32.492)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(64, 6.300, 32.492) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(64, 6.135, 35.580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A79895
RGB	167, 152, 149
RGB Percent	65%, 60%, 58%
CMY	0.3454, 0.4042, 0.4160
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.11, 0.35
HSL	10°, 9%, 62%
HSV	10°, 11%, 65%
XYZ	32.5501, 32.8017, 33.0137
YIQ	156.1430, 9.9030, 2.2470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

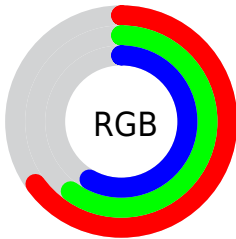
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	167, 153, 149
Decimal	10983573
CIELab	64.00, 4.99, 3.57
CIELCh	64, 6.135, 35.580
Yxy	32.8017, 0.3309, 0.3335
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289173653 (0xFFA79895)
YUV	156.1430, -3.5215, 9.5216
Hunter-Lab	57.2727, 1.2204, 5.9144

# Details

The CIELCh color  $64, 6.135, 35.580$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $66, 5.731, 215.929$ , and the grayscale version is  $64, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $84, 6.127, 34.621$ , and  $44, 6.249, 36.650$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $60, 12.318, 35.724$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $68, 0.427, 34.575$ .

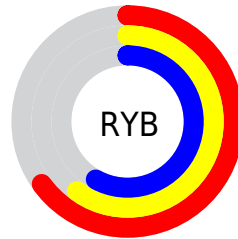
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (60%)

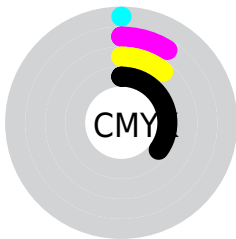
Blue (58%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (58%)

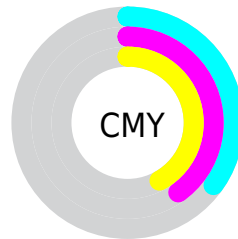


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 64, 6.135, 35.580 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the CIELCh color 64, 6.135, 35.580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 64, 6.135, 35.580       64, 6.135, 35.580

 100, 6.135, 35.580       54, 6.135, 35.580

 84, 6.135, 35.580       44, 6.135, 35.580

 94, 6.135, 35.580       34, 6.135, 35.580


 24, 6.135, 35.580

 14, 6.135, 35.580

 4, 6.135, 35.580

 0, 6.135, 35.580

 64, 6.135, 35.580       64, 6.135, 35.580

 60, 12.318, 35.724       68, 0.427, 34.575

56, 19.014, 35.970

72, 4.848, 215.909

52, 26.241, 36.396

77, 9.737, 216.030

49, 33.987, 37.049

81, 14.283,  
216.229

45, 42.189, 37.967

85, 18.527,  
216.467

42, 50.697, 39.154

40, 59.188, 40.514

89, 22.508,  
216.730

37, 66.959, 41.715

93, 25.824,  
204.473

36, 73.009, 42.710

95, 27.582,  
197.717

# Harmonies

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



64, 6.135, 35.580



66, 5.731, 215.929

# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



64, 6.135, 35.580



64, 6.135, 85.580



64, 6.135, 215.580



64, 6.135, 265.580

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



64, 6.134, 35.598



85, 2.045, 35.402



64, 10.853, 330.009



45, 1.568, 35.458



94, 0.011, 296.813



46, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



64, 6.134, 35.598



80, 9.240, 35.623



66, 7.011, 89.779



33, 3.222, 35.582



32, 66.301, 42.657



2, 5.775, 33.149





# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



66, 5.731, 215.929



83, 8.491, 215.966



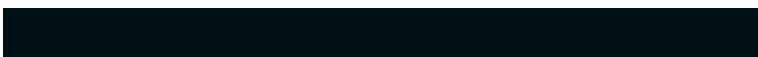
64, 7.006, 272.551



35, 3.040, 215.914



47, 29.006, 227.687



4, 5.512, 221.963



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 64, 6.135, 35.580 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 64, 6.135, 35.580 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

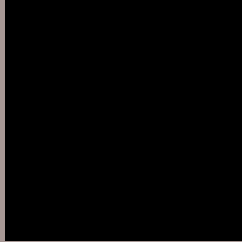
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 64, 6.135, 35.580**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 6.135, 35.580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 6.135, 35.580.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color


64, 6.135, 35.580

### Protanopia

64, 2.940, 68.433

### Deuteranopia

64, 8.725, 23.812



**Tritanopia**  
64, 9.908, 337.973



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
64, 6.135, 35.580

**Protanomaly**  
64, 3.882, 44.989

**Deuteranomaly**  
64, 7.587, 28.430

**Tritanomaly**  
64, 7.392, 353.276

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
64, 6.135, 35.580

**Achromatopsia**  
64, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
64, 2.220, 49.340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 64, 6.135, 35.580 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(167, 152, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 152, 149)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 152, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 152, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 64, 6.135, 35.580 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

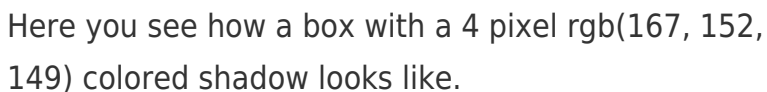
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 152, 149) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 152, 149) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 152, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 152, 149); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 152, 149); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 152, 149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 64, 6.135, 35.580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 152, 149) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
152, 149) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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