

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(65, 23.230, 196.478)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(65, 23.230, 196.478)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(65, 23.054, 197.487)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63A9A9
RGB	99, 169, 169
RGB Percent	39%, 66%, 66%
CMY	0.6105, 0.3359, 0.3360
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	180°, 29%, 53%
HSV	180°, 41%, 66%
XYZ	26.6236, 34.0472, 42.8665
YIQ	148.0700, -41.7200, -14.8400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

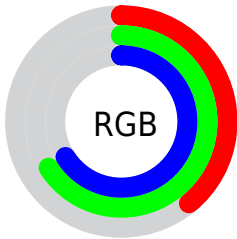
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	99, 134, 169
Decimal	6531497
CIE Lab	65.00, -21.99, -6.93
CIE LCh	65, 23.054, 197.487
Yxy	34.0472, 0.2571, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284721577 (0xFF63A9A9)
YUV	148.0700, 10.3185, -43.0344
Hunter-Lab	58.3500, -20.6674, -2.7121

# Details

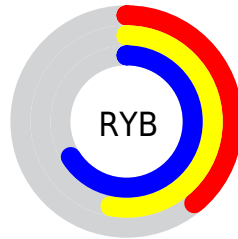
The CIELCh color **65, 23.054, 197.487** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **50, 30.781, 23.419**, and the grayscale version is **61, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85, 22.796, 197.867**, and **45, 23.182, 196.901** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 27.213, 197.146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66, 18.243, 197.884**.

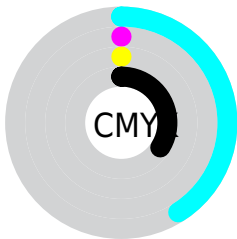
# Distribution



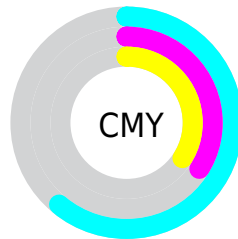
- Red (39%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 65, 23.054, 197.487 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 65, 23.054, 197.487 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 65, 23.054,  
197.487


 65, 23.054,  
197.487

 100, 23.054,  
197.487


 55, 23.054,  
197.487


 85, 23.054,  
197.487

 45, 23.054,  
197.487

 95, 23.054,  
197.487

 35, 23.054,  
197.487

 25, 23.054,  
197.487

 15, 23.054,  
197.487

 5, 23.054, 197.487

 0, 23.054, 197.487

65, 23.054,  
197.487

65, 23.054,  
197.487

64, 27.213,  
197.146

66, 18.243,  
197.884

64, 30.645,  
196.870

67, 12.873,  
198.342

63, 33.303,  
196.660

68, 7.042, 198.866

63, 35.180,  
196.512

69, 0.850, 199.901

71, 5.613, 19.803

63, 36.317,  
196.423

72, 12.268, 20.436

63, 36.880,  
196.379

74, 19.045, 21.053

75, 25.891, 21.673

77, 32.760, 22.294

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



65, 23.054, 197.487



50, 30.781, 23.419

# Rectangle

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



65, 23.054, 197.487



65, 23.054, 247.487



65, 23.054, 17.487



65, 23.054, 67.487

# Sweetspot

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



65, 23.054, 197.484



86, 9.177, 198.816



63, 46.743, 140.975



45, 6.058, 198.748



94, 0.011, 296.813



46, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



65, 23.054, 197.484



81, 32.790, 197.160



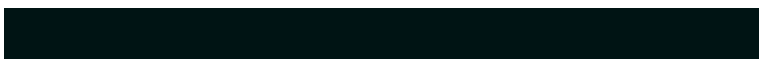
55, 22.190, 260.593



35, 3.516, 198.987



55, 33.389, 196.379



5, 6.572, 199.416





# Inverse Universe

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



50, 30.781, 23.419



59, 47.290, 25.156



58, 25.246, 68.634



33, 3.724, 19.902



30, 69.025, 39.357

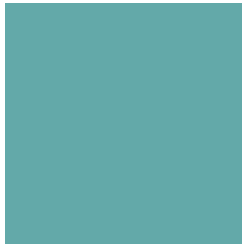


1, 6.572, 19.401



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 65, 23.054, 197.487 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 CIELCh color 65, 23.054, 197.487 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

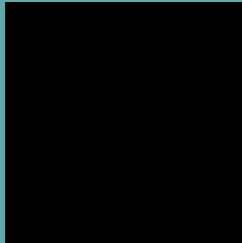
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 65, 23.054, 197.487**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 65, 23.054, 197.487.

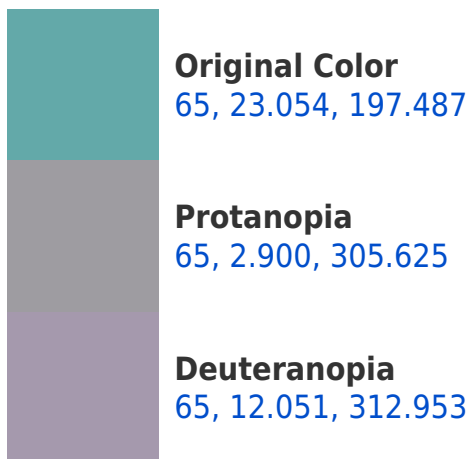



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 65, 23.054, 197.487.

# 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

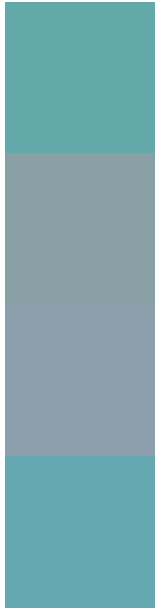




**Tritanopia**  
65, 21.769, 217.359



# Trichromacy



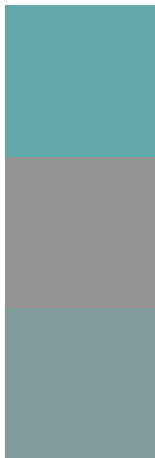
**Original Color**  
65, 23.054, 197.487

**Protanomaly**  
65, 8.844, 209.637

**Deuteranomaly**  
65, 9.554, 248.498

**Tritanomaly**  
65, 21.753, 211.130

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
65, 23.054, 197.487

**Achromatopsia**  
61, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
62, 9.543, 198.587

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 65, 23.054, 197.487 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(99, 169, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 169, 169)  
}
```

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(99, 169, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 169, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 65, 23.054, 197.487 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(99, 169, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 169, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 169, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 169, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 169, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 169,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 65, 23.054, 197.487 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 169, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 169,  
169) }
```

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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