

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(65, 3.850, 19.605)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(65, 3.850, 19.605) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(65, 3.480, 19.595)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A59C9C
RGB	165, 156, 156
RGB Percent	65%, 61%, 61%
CMY	0.3540, 0.3893, 0.3893
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.05, 0.35
HSL	0°, 5%, 63%
HSV	0°, 5%, 65%
XYZ	33.2810, 34.0472, 36.1499
YIQ	158.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

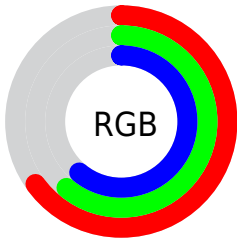
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">165, 156, 156</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10853532</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">65.00, 3.28, 1.17</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">65, 3.480, 19.595</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">34.0472, 0.3216, 0.3290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289043612 (0xFFA59C9C)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">158.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">58.3500, -0.3015, 4.1127</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color  $65, 3.480, 19.595$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $67, 3.364, 199.278$ , and the grayscale version is  $65, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $85, 3.653, 19.519$ , and  $45, 3.330, 19.711$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $60, 10.237, 20.424$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $70, 2.779, 199.373$ .

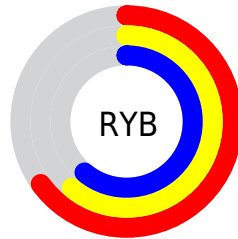
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (61%)

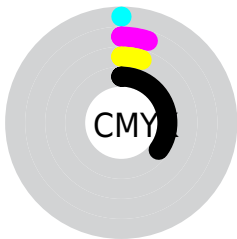
Blue (61%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (61%)

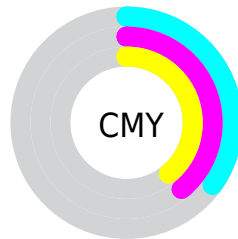


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients



These gradients show how the CIELCh color 65, 3.480, 19.595 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, 3.480, 19.595 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 65, 3.480, 19.595       65, 3.480, 19.595

 100, 3.480, 19.595       55, 3.480, 19.595

 85, 3.480, 19.595       45, 3.480, 19.595

 95, 3.480, 19.595       35, 3.480, 19.595


 25, 3.480, 19.595

 15, 3.480, 19.595

 5, 3.480, 19.595

 0, 3.480, 19.595

 65, 3.480, 19.595       65, 3.480, 19.595

 60, 10.237, 20.424       70, 2.779, 199.373

56, 17.514, 21.361

75, 8.574, 198.816

51, 25.296, 22.563

80, 13.952,  
198.442

47, 33.515, 24.123

85, 18.960,  
198.148

43, 42.032, 26.147

40, 50.626, 28.730

90, 23.642,  
197.911

37, 58.992, 31.890

94, 28.039,  
197.717

35, 66.664, 35.401

34, 72.714, 38.537

95, 28.161,  
197.682

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



65, 3.480, 19.595



67, 3.364, 199.278

# Rectangle

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



65, 3.480, 19.595



65, 3.480, 69.595



65, 3.480, 199.595



65, 3.480, 249.595

# Sweetspot

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



65, 3.479, 19.621



84, 1.557, 19.179



65, 6.085, 324.699



45, 0.884, 19.150



93, 0.011, 296.813



45, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



65, 3.479, 19.621



82, 5.556, 19.761



66, 3.016, 74.665



33, 2.882, 19.783



30, 68.059, 39.269



1, 5.462, 19.429





# Inverse Universe

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



67, 3.364, 199.278



85, 5.318, 199.157



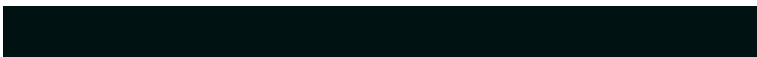
66, 2.988, 256.198



34, 2.753, 199.139



54, 32.952, 196.434



4, 5.461, 199.457



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 65, 3.480, 19.595 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

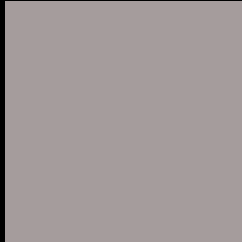
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 65, 3.480, 19.595 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

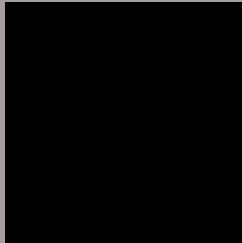
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

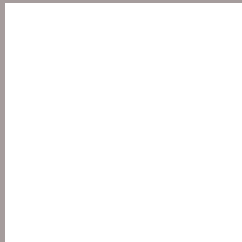
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 65, 3.480, 19.595

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 65, 3.480, 19.595.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 65, 3.480, 19.595.

# 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

65, 3.480, 19.595

### Protanopia

65, 1.629, 39.131

### Deuteranopia

65, 7.974, 8.120



**Tritanopia**  
65, 8.112, 324.803



# Trichromacy



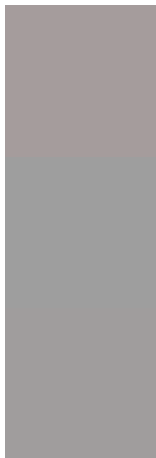
**Original Color**  
65, 3.480, 19.595

**Protanomaly**  
65, 1.998, 35.431

**Deuteranomaly**  
65, 6.321, 9.861

**Tritanomaly**  
65, 5.752, 337.394

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
65, 3.480, 19.595

**Achromatopsia**  
65, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
65, 1.151, 19.110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 65, 3.480, 19.595 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(165, 156, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 156, 156)  
}
```

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(165, 156, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 156, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 65, 3.480, 19.595 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(165, 156, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 156, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 156, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 156, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 156, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 156,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 65, 3.480, 19.595 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 156, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
156, 156) }
```

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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