

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(65, 7.610, 200.138)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(65, 7.610, 200.138) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(65, 7.733, 198.781)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DA2A2
RGB	141, 162, 162
RGB Percent	55%, 64%, 64%
CMY	0.4476, 0.3652, 0.3652
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	180°, 10%, 59%
HSV	180°, 13%, 63%
XYZ	30.3674, 34.0472, 39.0898
YIQ	155.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

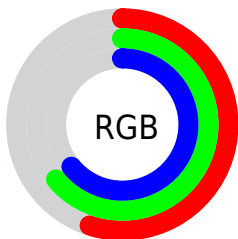
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	141, 152, 162
Decimal	9282210
CIELab	65.00, -7.32, -2.49
CIELCh	65, 7.733, 198.781
Yxy	34.0472, 0.2934, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287472290 (0xFF8DA2A2)
YUV	155.7210, 3.0955, -12.9103
Hunter-Lab	58.3500, -9.2146, 1.1254

# Details

The CIELCh color **65, 7.733, 198.781** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **60, 8.387, 20.185**, and the grayscale version is **64, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85, 7.726, 198.930**, and **45, 7.427, 198.585** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 13.291, 198.261**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66, 1.815, 199.494**.

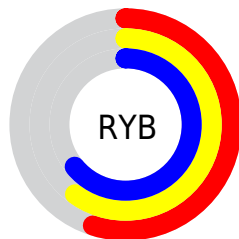
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (64%)

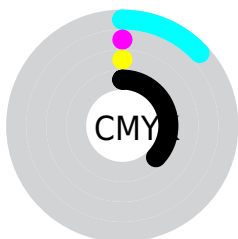
Blue (64%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (64%)

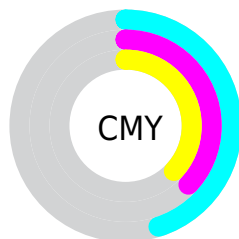


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 65, 7.733, 198.781 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, 7.733, 198.781 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65, 7.733, 198.781

65, 7.733, 198.781

100, 7.733,  
198.781

55, 7.733, 198.781

85, 7.733, 198.781

45, 7.733, 198.781

95, 7.733, 198.781

35, 7.733, 198.781

25, 7.733, 198.781

15, 7.733, 198.781

5, 7.733, 198.781

0, 7.733, 198.781

65, 7.733, 198.781

65, 7.733, 198.781

64, 13.291,

66, 1.815, 199.494

198.261

68, 4.378, 19.682

63, 18.391,  
197.814

69, 10.766, 20.327

62, 22.939,  
197.424

71, 17.282, 20.942

62, 26.849,  
197.095

72, 23.872, 21.559

61, 30.052,  
196.830

74, 30.492, 22.178

61, 32.509,  
196.628

76, 37.108, 22.796

60, 34.218,  
196.489

76, 37.445, 22.826

60, 35.226,  
196.406

60, 35.675,  
196.369



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



65, 7.733, 198.781



60, 8.387, 20.185

# Rectangle

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



65, 7.733, 198.781



65, 7.733, 248.781



65, 7.733, 18.781



65, 7.733, 68.781

# Sweetspot

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



65, 7.734, 198.771



84, 3.031, 199.364



64, 14.209, 143.262



45, 2.168, 199.297



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, 7.734, 198.771



82, 11.756, 198.593



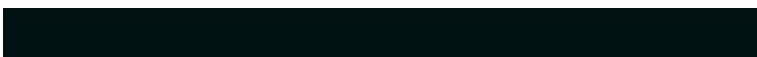
62, 6.873, 255.316



34, 3.428, 198.984



54, 32.969, 196.369



4, 5.463, 199.409



# Inverse Universe

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



60, 8.387, 20.185



75, 13.035, 20.460



63, 7.117, 72.023



32, 3.629, 19.894



30, 68.059, 39.260



1, 5.464, 19.396



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 65, 7.733, 198.781 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

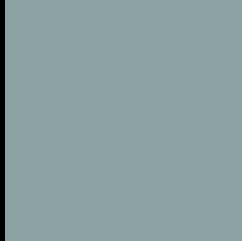
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 7.733, 198.781 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

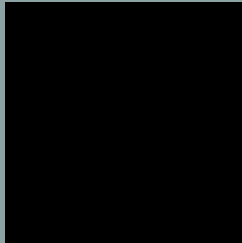
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

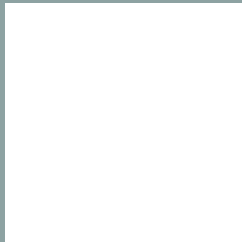
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 65, 7.733, 198.781

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 65, 7.733, 198.781.

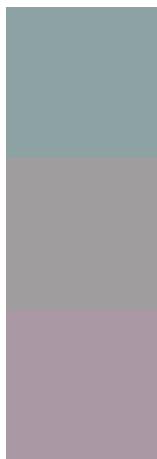


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 65, 7.733, 198.781.

# 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, 7.733, 198.781

**Protanopia**

65, 1.611, 335.610

**Deuteranopia**

65, 8.944, 337.183





**Tritanopia**  
65, 9.323, 250.110

# Trichromacy



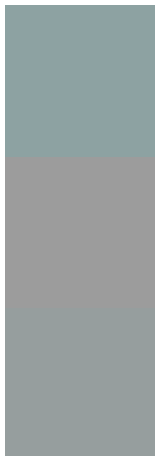
**Original Color**  
65, 7.733, 198.781

**Protanomaly**  
65, 2.321, 213.271

**Deuteranomaly**  
65, 4.076, 306.714

**Tritanomaly**  
65, 8.088, 232.407

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
65, 7.733, 198.781

**Achromatopsia**  
64, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
64, 3.018, 199.285

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 65, 7.733, 198.781 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(141, 162, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 162, 162)  
}
```

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(141, 162, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 162, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 65, 7.733, 198.781 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(141, 162, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 162, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 162, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 162, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 162, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 162,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 65, 7.733, 198.781 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 162, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
162, 162) }
```

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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