

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 0.473, 339.819)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(66, 0.473, 339.819) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(66, 0.683, 324.154)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1A0A1
RGB	161, 160, 161
RGB Percent	63%, 63%, 63%
CMY	0.3684, 0.3723, 0.3684
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	300°, 1%, 63%
HSV	300°, 1%, 63%
XYZ	33.7322, 35.3238, 38.7890
YIQ	160.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

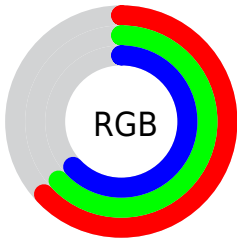
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	161, 160, 161
Decimal	10592417
CIELab	66.00, 0.55, -0.40
CIELCh	66, 0.683, 324.154
Yxy	35.3238, 0.3128, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288782497 (0xFFA1A0A1)
YUV	160.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, -2.6998, 2.9086

# Details

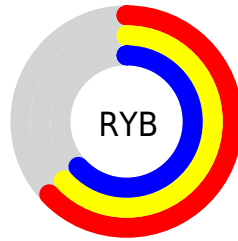
The CIELCh color  $66, 0.683, 324.154$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $66, 0.666, 144.736$ , and the grayscale version is  $66, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $86, 0.649, 324.047$ , and  $46, 0.729, 324.261$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $62, 11.648, 324.991$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $70, 10.093, 143.969$ .

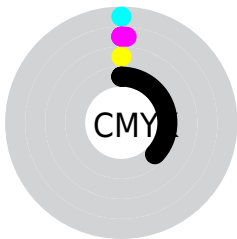
# Distribution



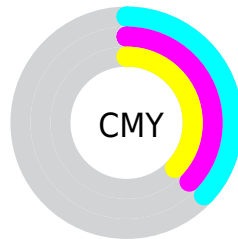
- Red (63%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 0.683, 324.154 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 66, 0.683, 324.154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66, 0.683, 324.154

■ 66, 0.683, 324.154

100, 0.683,  
324.154

■ 56, 0.683, 324.154

■ 86, 0.683, 324.154

■ 46, 0.683, 324.154

■ 96, 0.683, 324.154

■ 36, 0.683, 324.154

■ 26, 0.683, 324.154

■ 16, 0.683, 324.154

■ 6, 0.683, 324.154

■ 0, 0.683, 324.154

■ 66, 0.683, 324.154

■ 66, 0.683, 324.154

■ 62, 11.648,

■ 70, 10.093,

324.991

143.969

58, 22.695,  
325.536

75, 20.605,  
143.447

54, 33.649,  
326.063

79, 30.816,  
142.954

50, 44.267,  
326.564

84, 40.710,  
142.487

47, 54.228,  
327.022

88, 50.285,  
142.047

44, 63.147,  
327.422

92, 58.580,  
141.677

42, 70.613,  
327.748

92, 58.580,  
141.676

40, 76.273,  
327.991

92, 58.579,  
141.676

39, 79.932,  
328.145

92, 58.579,  
141.676



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



66, 0.683, 324.154



66, 0.666, 144.736

# Rectangle

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



66, 0.683, 324.154



66, 0.683, 14.154



66, 0.683, 144.154



66, 0.683, 194.154

# Sweetspot

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



66, 0.681, 324.152



84, 0.010, 296.813



66, 0.551, 289.678



44, 0.006, 296.813



92, 0.011, 296.813

# Same Dimension

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



66, 0.681, 324.152



83, 1.355, 324.299



66, 0.484, 342.109



34, 0.627, 324.274



34, 76.022, 328.230



2, 9.704, 324.436





# Inverse Universe

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



66, 0.381, 18.208



83, 0.762, 18.714



66, 0.472, 163.437



34, 0.352, 18.635



30, 68.061, 39.262



1, 5.464, 19.400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 0.683, 324.154 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 66, 0.683, 324.154 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

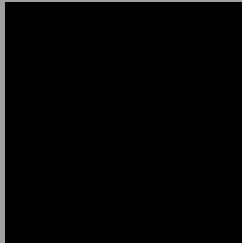
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

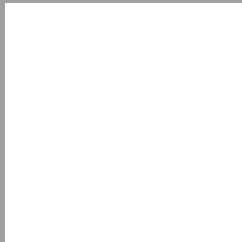
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 66, 0.683, 324.154**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 0.683, 324.154.

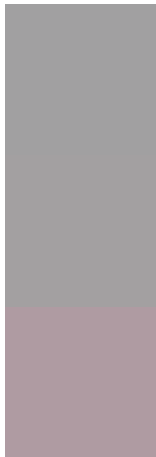


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 0.683, 324.154.

# 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


66, 0.683, 324.154

### Protanopia

66, 1.281, 353.543

### Deuteranopia

66, 8.637, 353.609



**Tritanopia**  
66, 6.842, 303.422



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66, 0.683, 324.154

## Protanomaly

66, 0.952, 343.385

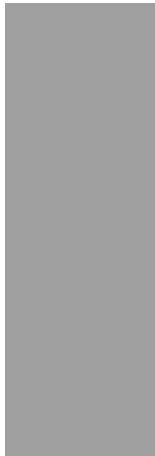
## Deuteranomaly

66, 5.721, 350.985

## Tritanomaly

66, 4.597, 304.814

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66, 0.683, 324.154

## Achromatopsia

66, 0.008, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

66, 0.008, 296.813

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 0.683, 324.154 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(161, 160, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 160, 161)  
}
```

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(161, 160, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 160, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 0.683, 324.154 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(161, 160, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 160, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 160, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 160, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 160, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 160,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 0.683, 324.154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 160, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
160, 161) }
```

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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