

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 1.871, 331.845)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(66, 1.871, 331.845) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(66, 2.272, 332.372)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A39FA2
RGB	163, 159, 162
RGB Percent	64%, 62%, 64%
CMY	0.3597, 0.3754, 0.3636
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.01, 0.36
HSL	315°, 2%, 63%
HSV	315°, 2%, 64%
XYZ	34.1511, 35.3238, 39.3279
YIQ	160.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

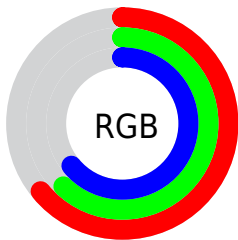
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 159, 162
Decimal	10723234
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.00, 2.01, -1.05
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	66, 2.272, 332.372
Yxy	35.3238, 0.3139, 0.3247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288913314 (0xFFA39FA2)
YUV	160.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, -1.4418, 2.3709

# Details

The CIELCh color  $66, 2.272, 332.372$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $67, 2.255, 152.314$ , and the grayscale version is  $66, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $86, 2.153, 332.298$ , and  $46, 1.720, 335.711$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $62, 11.611, 333.121$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $71, 6.897, 151.928$ .

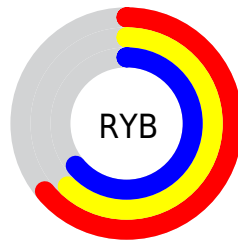
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (62%)

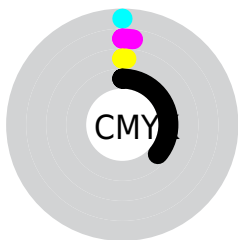
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (64%)

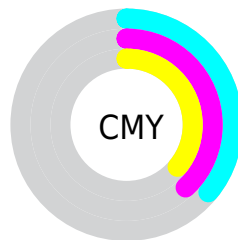


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 2.272, 332.372 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, 2.272, 332.372 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66, 2.272, 332.372

■ 66, 2.272, 332.372

100, 2.272,  
332.372

■ 56, 2.272, 332.372

■ 86, 2.272, 332.372

■ 46, 2.272, 332.372

■ 96, 2.272, 332.372

■ 36, 2.272, 332.372

■ 26, 2.272, 332.372

■ 16, 2.272, 332.372

■ 6, 2.272, 332.372

■ 0, 2.272, 332.372

■ 66, 2.272, 332.372

■ 66, 2.272, 332.372

■ 62, 11.611,

■ 71, 6.897, 151.928

333.121

75, 15.835,  
151.324

57, 21.030,  
333.809

80, 24.517,  
150.768

53, 30.374,  
334.524

84, 32.934,  
150.244

49, 39.418,  
335.276

89, 41.088,  
149.751

46, 47.853,  
336.073

93, 47.698,  
149.568

43, 55.293,  
336.931

93, 46.099,  
151.227

40, 61.313,  
337.874

93, 44.526,  
152.995

38, 65.531,  
338.941

93, 42.985,  
154.884

37, 67.736,  
340.181



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



66, 2.272, 332.372



67, 2.255, 152.314

# Rectangle

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



66, 2.272, 332.372



66, 2.272, 22.372



66, 2.272, 152.372



66, 2.272, 202.372

# Sweetspot

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



66, 2.270, 332.378



84, 1.148, 332.117



66, 2.260, 300.046



45, 0.658, 332.096



93, 0.011, 296.813



45, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



66, 2.270, 332.378



83, 3.436, 332.441



66, 1.633, 359.478



34, 2.098, 332.499



32, 62.989, 341.056



1, 7.827, 334.441



# Inverse Universe

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



66, 2.270, 332.378



83, 3.436, 332.441



67, 1.613, 179.564



34, 2.098, 332.499



32, 62.989, 341.056



1, 7.827, 334.441



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 2.272, 332.372 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, 2.272, 332.372 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

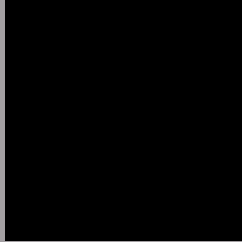
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

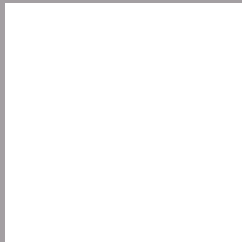
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 66, 2.272, 332.372

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 2.272, 332.372.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 2.272, 332.372.

# 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, 2.272, 332.372

### Protanopia

66, 1.358, 324.346

### Deuteranopia

66, 8.888, 350.405





**Tritanopia**  
66, 7.187, 312.198

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66, 2.272, 332.372

## Protanomaly

66, 1.358, 324.346

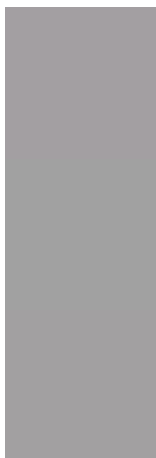
## Deuteranomaly

66, 6.328, 348.340

## Tritanomaly

66, 5.510, 314.860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66, 2.272, 332.372

## Achromatopsia

66, 0.008, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

66, 0.952, 343.385

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 2.272, 332.372 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(163, 159, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 159, 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(163, 159, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 159, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 2.272, 332.372 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(163, 159, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 159, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 159, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 159, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 159, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 159,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 2.272, 332.372 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 159, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
159, 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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