

Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 3.583, 265.644)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(66, 3.583, 265.644) contains.

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Color

CIELCh(66, 3.622, 266.252)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DA1A7
RGB	157, 161, 167
RGB Percent	62%, 63%, 65%
CMY	0.3853, 0.3696, 0.3461
CMYK	0.06, 0.04, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	216°, 5%, 63%
HSV	216°, 6%, 65%
XYZ	33.5068, 35.3238, 41.4874
YIQ	160.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

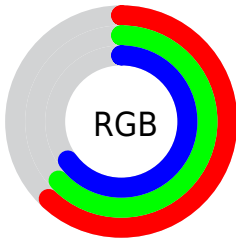
Format	Color
RYB	157, 160, 167
Decimal	10330535
CIELab	66.00, -0.24, -3.61
CIELCh	66, 3.622, 266.252
Yxy	35.3238, 0.3037, 0.3202
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288520615 (0xFF9DA1A7)
YUV	160.4880, 3.2104, -3.0590
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, -3.3769, 0.2167

Details

The CIELCh color $66, 3.622, 266.252$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $67, 3.630, 84.585$, and the grayscale version is $66, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $86, 3.435, 266.089$, and $46, 3.341, 262.226$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $62, 9.682, 267.629$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $70, 2.396, 84.811$.

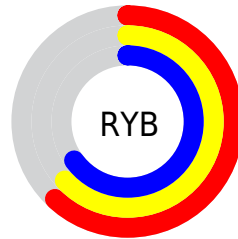
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (63%)

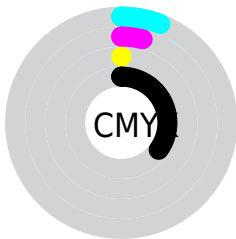
Blue (65%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (65%)

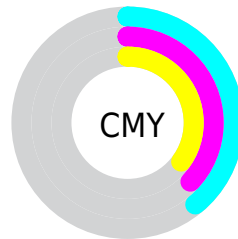


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 3.622, 266.252 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, 3.622, 266.252 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66, 3.622, 266.252

■ 66, 3.622, 266.252

■ 100, 3.622,
266.252

■ 56, 3.622, 266.252

■ 86, 3.622, 266.252

■ 46, 3.622, 266.252

■ 96, 3.622, 266.252

■ 36, 3.622, 266.252

■ 26, 3.622, 266.252

■ 16, 3.622, 266.252

■ 6, 3.622, 266.252

■ 0, 3.622, 266.252

■ 66, 3.622, 266.252

■ 66, 3.622, 266.252

■ 62, 9.682, 267.629

■ 70, 2.396, 84.811

■ 58, 15.779,
269.308

■ 74, 8.362, 83.814

■ 54, 21.910,
271.283

■ 78, 14.269, 82.893

■ 82, 20.109, 82.080

■ 50, 28.075,
273.597

■ 86, 25.879, 81.361

■ 46, 34.289,
276.294

■ 90, 31.232, 81.890

■ 92, 34.226, 91.152

■ 43, 40.580,
279.394

■ 95, 37.956, 98.663

■ 39, 46.990,
282.882

■ 97, 42.198,
104.651

■ 36, 53.559,
286.679

■ 32, 60.291,
290.611

Harmonies

Complementary

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



66, 3.622, 266.252



67, 3.630, 84.585

Rectangle

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



66, 3.622, 266.252



66, 3.622, 316.252



66, 3.622, 86.252



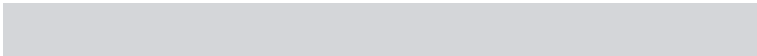
66, 3.622, 136.252

Sweetspot

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



66, 3.621, 266.229



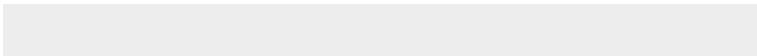
86, 1.499, 265.850



68, 4.437, 167.971



46, 0.859, 265.848



94, 0.011, 296.813



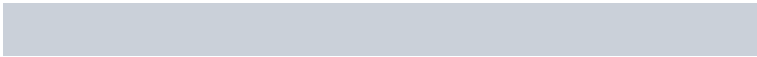
46, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



66, 3.621, 266.229



83, 5.234, 266.370



65, 5.578, 293.967



34, 2.755, 266.409



28, 57.116, 291.657



2, 6.634, 270.226

Inverse Universe

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



66, 4.446, 349.837



83, 6.437, 349.954



68, 5.493, 112.962



34, 3.390, 349.985



31, 56.407, 10.637



2, 7.390, 352.948

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 3.622, 266.252 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

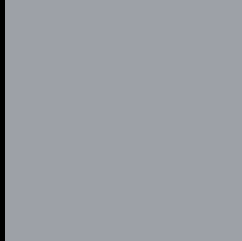
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 3.622, 266.252 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

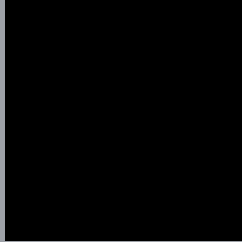
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

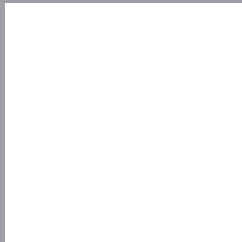
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 66, 3.622, 266.252

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 3.622, 266.252.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 3.622, 266.252.

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, 3.622, 266.252

Protanopia

66, 3.970, 301.497

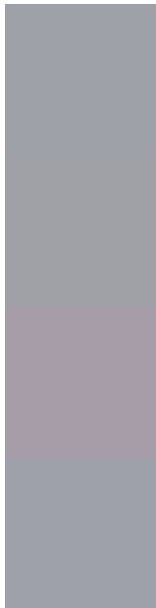
Deuteranopia

66, 9.705, 332.388



Tritanopia
66, 6.681, 284.554

Trichromacy



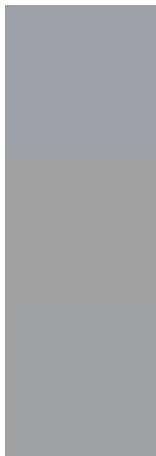
Original Color
66, 3.622, 266.252

Protanomaly
66, 3.345, 284.118

Deuteranomaly
66, 7.019, 319.613

Tritanomaly
66, 5.582, 283.149

Monochromacy



Original Color
66, 3.622, 266.252

Achromatopsia
66, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
66, 1.172, 271.523

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 3.622, 266.252 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(157, 161, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 161, 167)  
}
```

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(157, 161, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 161, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 3.622, 266.252 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

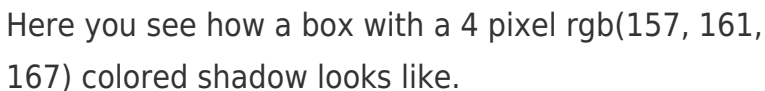
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 161, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 161, 167) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 161, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 161, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 161, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 161,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 3.622, 266.252 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 161, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
161, 167) }
```

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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