

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 5.354, 320.650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(66, 5.354, 320.650) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(66, 5.195, 321.190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A59EA6
RGB	165, 158, 166
RGB Percent	65%, 62%, 65%
CMY	0.3520, 0.3794, 0.3481
CMYK	0.01, 0.05, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	292°, 4%, 64%
HSV	292°, 5%, 65%
XYZ	34.7411, 35.3238, 41.1806
YIQ	161.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

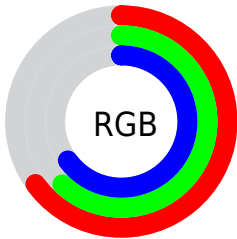
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	165, 158, 166
Decimal	10854054
CIELab	66.00, 4.05, -3.26
CIELCh	66, 5.195, 321.190
Yxy	35.3238, 0.3123, 0.3175
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289044134 (0xFFA59EA6)
YUV	161.0050, 2.4625, 3.5036
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, 0.3300, 0.5228

# Details

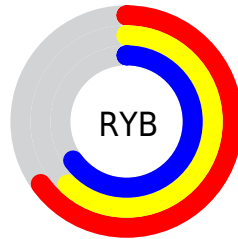
The CIELCh color  $66, 5.195, 321.190$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $67, 5.172, 140.814$ , and the grayscale version is  $66, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $86, 4.923, 321.126$ , and  $46, 4.845, 320.731$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $61, 16.099, 321.681$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $71, 5.526, 140.806$ .

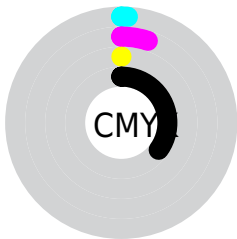
# Distribution



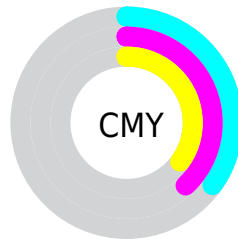
- Red (65%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 5.195, 321.190 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, 5.195, 321.190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 66, 5.195, 321.190

 66, 5.195, 321.190

 100, 5.195,  
321.190

 56, 5.195, 321.190

 86, 5.195, 321.190

 46, 5.195, 321.190

 96, 5.195, 321.190

 36, 5.195, 321.190

 26, 5.195, 321.190

 16, 5.195, 321.190

 6, 5.195, 321.190

 0, 5.195, 321.190

 66, 5.195, 321.190

 66, 5.195, 321.190

 61, 16.099,

 71, 5.526, 140.806

321.681

75, 15.996,  
140.344

57, 27.085,  
322.151

80, 26.182,  
139.922

53, 37.988,  
322.603

85, 36.071,  
139.528

49, 48.567,  
323.017

89, 45.660,  
139.162

45, 58.494,  
323.370

93, 53.235,  
138.774

42, 67.357,  
323.633

93, 52.845,  
138.167

40, 74.700,  
323.773

94, 52.459,  
137.546

38, 80.119,  
323.763

94, 52.076,  
136.911

36, 83.403,  
323.581



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



66, 5.195, 321.190



67, 5.172, 140.814

# Rectangle

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



66, 5.195, 321.190



66, 5.195, 11.190



66, 5.195, 141.190



66, 5.195, 191.190

# Sweetspot

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



66, 5.193, 321.189



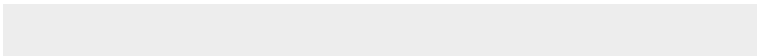
86, 1.342, 320.872



66, 3.864, 284.675



46, 0.769, 320.858



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, 5.193, 321.189



83, 8.044, 321.257



66, 4.166, 337.378



34, 4.324, 321.277



31, 77.692, 323.498



2, 11.074, 319.737



# Inverse Universe

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



66, 3.129, 9.377



83, 4.861, 9.521



67, 4.142, 156.846



34, 2.615, 9.563



30, 64.416, 33.570

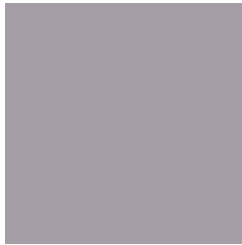


1, 6.666, 10.530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 5.195, 321.190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

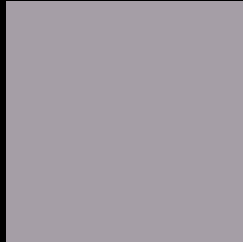
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 5.195, 321.190 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

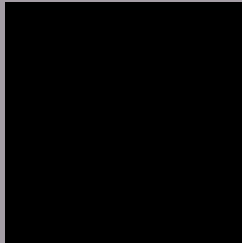
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

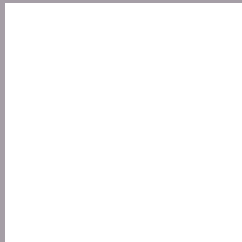
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 66, 5.195, 321.190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 5.195, 321.190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 5.195, 321.190.

# 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, 5.195, 321.190


### Protanopia

66, 4.515, 300.199

### Deuteranopia

66, 8.914, 337.171





**Tritanopia**  
66, 7.335, 314.935

# Trichromacy



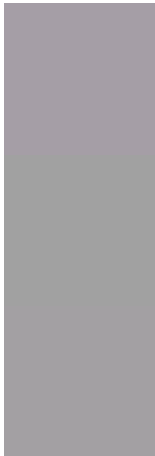
**Original Color**  
66, 5.195, 321.190

**Protanomaly**  
66, 4.707, 309.253

**Deuteranomaly**  
66, 7.450, 332.068

**Tritanomaly**  
66, 6.835, 316.835

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 5.195, 321.190

**Achromatopsia**  
66, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
66, 2.032, 324.432

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 5.195, 321.190 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, 158, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 158, 166)  
}
```

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, 158, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 158, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 5.195, 321.190 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

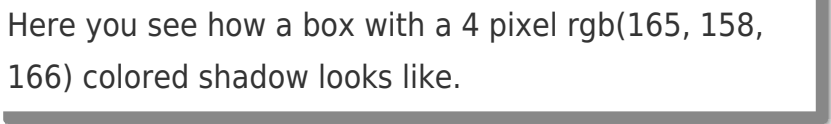
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(165, 158, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 158, 166) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 158, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 158, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 158, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 158,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 5.195, 321.190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 158, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
158, 166) }
```

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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