

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 9.897, 315.786)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(66, 9.897, 315.786) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(66, 9.823, 315.700)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A89DAD
RGB	168, 157, 173
RGB Percent	66%, 62%, 68%
CMY	0.3422, 0.3854, 0.3226
CMYK	0.03, 0.09, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	281°, 9%, 65%
HSV	281°, 9%, 68%
XYZ	35.6178, 35.3238, 44.3369
YIQ	162.1130, 1.4200, 7.3080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

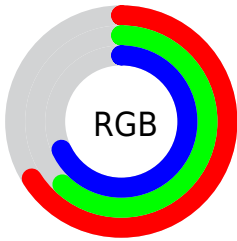
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	168, 157, 173
Decimal	11050413
CIELab	66.00, 7.03, -6.86
CIELCh	66, 9.823, 315.700
Yxy	35.3238, 0.3090, 0.3064
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289240493 (0xFFA89DAD)
YUV	162.1130, 5.3673, 5.1629
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, 2.9630, -2.6259

# Details

The CIELCh color  $66, 9.823, 315.700$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $69, 9.740, 134.962$ , and the grayscale version is  $67, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $86, 9.309, 315.608$ , and  $46, 9.806, 315.151$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $61, 20.631, 316.133$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $71, 0.767, 135.513$ .

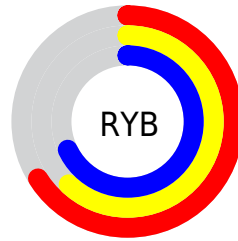
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (62%)

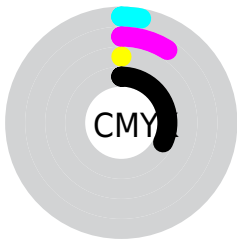
Blue (68%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (68%)

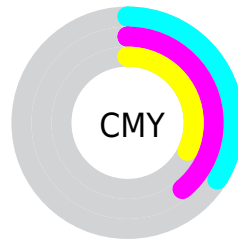


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 9.823, 315.700 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, 9.823, 315.700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66, 9.823, 315.700

66, 9.823, 315.700

100, 9.823,  
315.700

56, 9.823, 315.700

86, 9.823, 315.700

46, 9.823, 315.700

96, 9.823, 315.700

36, 9.823, 315.700

26, 9.823, 315.700

16, 9.823, 315.700

6, 9.823, 315.700

0, 9.823, 315.700

66, 9.823, 315.700

66, 9.823, 315.700

61, 20.631,

71, 0.767, 135.513

316.133

76, 11.090,  
134.939

56, 31.582,  
316.568

81, 21.125,  
134.578

52, 42.533,  
316.990

86, 30.868,  
134.253

47, 53.265,  
317.373

91, 40.323,  
133.959

43, 63.450,  
317.679

95, 46.393,  
133.142

39, 72.636,  
317.857

95, 45.519,  
131.033

36, 80.277,  
317.844

95, 44.703,  
128.809

34, 85.836,  
317.574

96, 43.955,  
126.471

32, 89.357,  
317.055



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



66, 9.823, 315.700



69, 9.740, 134.962

# Rectangle

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



66, 9.823, 315.700



66, 9.823, 5.700



66, 9.823, 135.700



66, 9.823, 185.700

# Sweetspot

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



66, 9.821, 315.698



87, 3.915, 315.410



66, 6.294, 273.645



46, 2.965, 315.452



95, 0.011, 296.813



47, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



66, 9.821, 315.698



83, 14.465, 315.783



66, 9.462, 330.483



34, 6.024, 315.701



27, 80.896, 317.125



2, 12.320, 312.346



# Inverse Universe

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



66, 6.760, 355.897



83, 9.973, 356.102



69, 9.435, 149.396



34, 4.147, 355.902



31, 58.536, 18.965

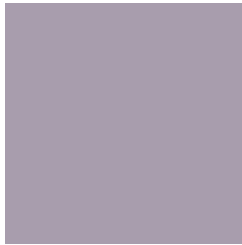


2, 8.357, 359.155



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 9.823, 315.700 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

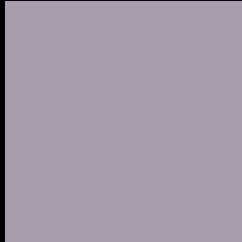
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 9.823, 315.700 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

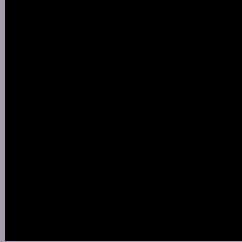
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

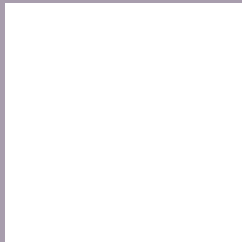
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 66, 9.823, 315.700

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 9.823, 315.700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 9.823, 315.700.

# 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, 9.823, 315.700


### Protanopia

66, 8.323, 291.053

### Deuteranopia

66, 10.834, 319.928





**Tritanopia**  
66, 8.170, 318.185

# Trichromacy



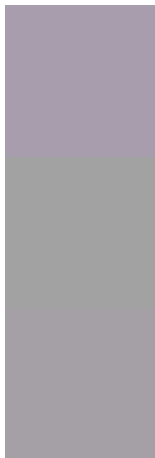
**Original Color**  
66, 9.823, 315.700

**Protanomaly**  
66, 9.027, 300.494

**Deuteranomaly**  
66, 10.658, 318.145

**Tritanomaly**  
66, 8.664, 316.502

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 9.823, 315.700

**Achromatopsia**  
67, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
66, 3.672, 314.774

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 9.823, 315.700 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(168, 157, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 157, 173)  
}
```

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(168, 157, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 157, 173) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 9.823, 315.700 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(168, 157, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 157, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 157, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 157, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 157, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 157,  
173) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 9.823, 315.700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 157, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
157, 173) }
```

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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