

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(67, 6.936, 215.940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(67, 6.936, 215.940) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(67, 6.879, 217.740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94A6AA
RGB	148, 166, 170
RGB Percent	58%, 65%, 67%
CMY	0.4183, 0.3477, 0.3320
CMYK	0.13, 0.02, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	191°, 12%, 62%
HSV	191°, 13%, 67%
XYZ	33.2534, 36.6320, 43.5113
YIQ	161.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

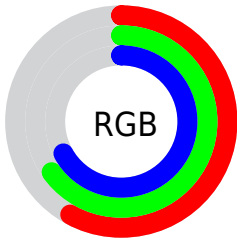
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	148, 158, 170
Decimal	9741994
CIELab	67.00, -5.44, -4.21
CIElCh	67, 6.879, 217.740
Yxy	36.6320, 0.2932, 0.3230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287932074 (0xFF94A6AA)
YUV	161.0740, 4.4005, -11.4659
Hunter-Lab	60.5244, -7.8459, -0.2568

# Details

The CIELCh color  $67, 6.879, 217.740$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $64, 7.466, 37.205$ , and the grayscale version is  $66, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $87, 6.903, 216.752$ , and  $47, 6.900, 218.927$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $65, 11.847, 218.075$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69, 1.594, 217.726$ .

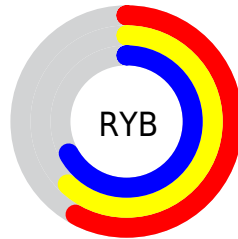
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (65%)

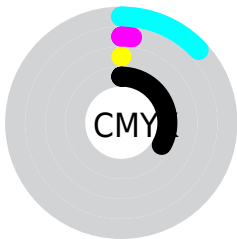
Blue (67%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (67%)

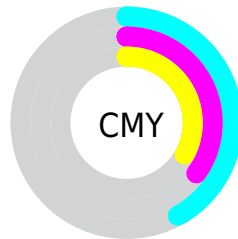


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 67, 6.879, 217.740 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 67, 6.879, 217.740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 67, 6.879, 217.740

■ 67, 6.879, 217.740

■ 100, 6.879,  
217.740

■ 57, 6.879, 217.740

■ 87, 6.879, 217.740

■ 47, 6.879, 217.740

■ 97, 6.879, 217.740

■ 37, 6.879, 217.740

■ 27, 6.879, 217.740

■ 17, 6.879, 217.740

■ 7, 6.879, 217.740

■ 0, 6.879, 217.740

■ 67, 6.879, 217.740

■ 67, 6.879, 217.740

■ 65, 11.847,

■ 69, 1.594, 217.726

218.075

71, 3.938, 37.175

63, 16.419,  
218.623

74, 9.656, 37.211

61, 20.514,  
219.406

76, 15.511, 37.259

60, 24.050,  
220.478

78, 21.460, 37.346

58, 26.962,  
221.904

82, 28.586, 40.131

57, 29.208,  
223.757

83, 28.050, 43.832

55, 30.789,  
226.112

83, 27.638, 47.663

54, 31.762,  
229.032

53, 32.244,  
231.332



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



67, 6.879, 217.740



64, 7.466, 37.205

# Rectangle

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



67, 6.879, 217.740



67, 6.879, 267.740



67, 6.879, 37.740



67, 6.879, 87.740

# Sweetspot

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



67, 6.879, 217.727



87, 2.700, 217.661



68, 13.202, 148.581



47, 1.931, 217.642



95, 0.011, 296.813



47, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



67, 6.879, 217.727



84, 10.464, 217.822



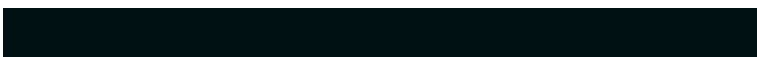
64, 8.547, 272.854



35, 3.012, 217.653



47, 29.053, 230.881



4, 5.470, 224.132



# Inverse Universe

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



64, 13.098, 330.660



79, 20.143, 330.873



67, 8.562, 89.514



33, 5.669, 330.428



33, 66.997, 336.880



2, 9.867, 331.936



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 67, 6.879, 217.740 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

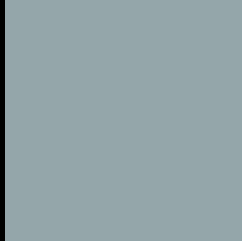
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 67, 6.879, 217.740 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

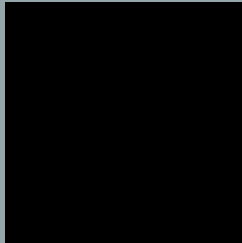
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

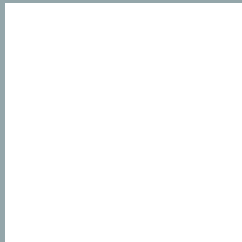
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 67, 6.879, 217.740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 6.879, 217.740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 6.879, 217.740.

# 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

67, 6.879, 217.740

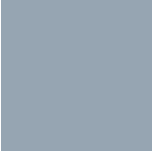
### Protanopia

67, 3.416, 303.222

### Deuteranopia

67, 9.850, 328.548





**Tritanopia**  
67, 8.857, 253.552

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
67, 6.879, 217.740

**Protanomaly**  
67, 3.519, 251.210

**Deuteranomaly**  
67, 5.753, 305.773

**Tritanomaly**  
67, 7.887, 243.728

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
67, 6.879, 217.740

**Achromatopsia**  
66, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
66, 2.673, 211.313

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 67, 6.879, 217.740 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(148, 166, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 166, 170)  
}
```

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(148, 166, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 166, 170) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 67, 6.879, 217.740 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(148, 166, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 166, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 166, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 166, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 166, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 166,  
170) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 67, 6.879, 217.740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 166, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
166, 170) }
```

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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