

Converting Colors

CIELCh(68, 3.320, 116.451)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(68, 3.320, 116.451) contains.

CIELCh(68, 3.316, 116.453)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(68, 3.316, 116.453)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5A6A0
RGB	165, 166, 160
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 63%
CMY	0.3517, 0.3477, 0.3713
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.04, 0.35
HSL	70°, 3%, 64%
HSV	70°, 4%, 65%
XYZ	35.6513, 37.9720, 38.8543
YIQ	165.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

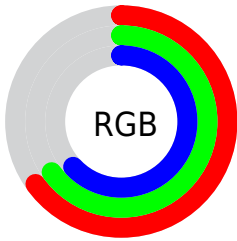
Format	Color
RYB	160, 166, 161
Decimal	10856096
CIELab	68.00, -1.48, 2.97
CIElCh	68, 3.316, 116.453
Yxy	37.9720, 0.3170, 0.3376
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289046176 (0xFFA5A6A0)
YUV	165.0170, -2.4734, -0.0149
Hunter-Lab	61.6215, -4.5656, 5.7508

Details

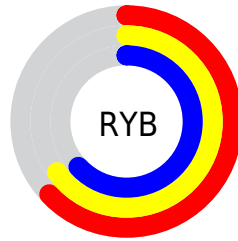
The CIELCh color $68, 3.316, 116.453$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $66, 3.358, 296.979$, and the grayscale version is $68, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $88, 3.142, 116.512$, and $48, 2.969, 117.717$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $67, 12.510, 115.760$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $69, 5.896, 297.160$.

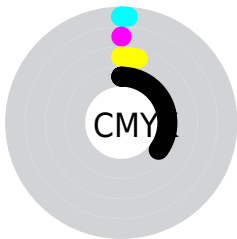
Distribution



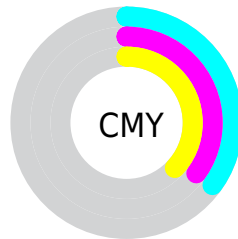
- Red (65%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (37%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 68, 3.316, 116.453 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 68, 3.316, 116.453 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 68, 3.316, 116.453


 68, 3.316, 116.453

 100, 3.316,
116.453

 58, 3.316, 116.453

 88, 3.316, 116.453


 48, 3.316, 116.453

 98, 3.316, 116.453


 38, 3.316, 116.453

 28, 3.316, 116.453

 18, 3.316, 116.453

 8, 3.316, 116.453

 0, 3.316, 116.453

 68, 3.316, 116.453

 68, 3.316, 116.453

 67, 12.510,

 69, 5.896, 297.160

115.760

69, 15.097,
297.821

67, 21.628,
115.040

70, 24.258,
298.449

66, 30.598,
114.328

71, 33.360,
299.042

66, 39.306,
113.648

72, 42.389,
299.599

65, 47.583,
113.036

73, 48.615,
300.272

65, 55.175,
112.542

73, 48.696,
301.282

65, 61.737,
112.234

73, 48.790,
302.297

64, 66.853,
112.193

73, 48.897,
303.316

64, 70.177,
112.492

Harmonies

Complementary

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



68, 3.316, 116.453



66, 3.358, 296.979

Rectangle

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



68, 3.316, 116.453



68, 3.316, 166.453



68, 3.316, 296.453



68, 3.316, 346.453

Sweetspot

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



68, 3.318, 116.470



87, 1.133, 116.650



67, 1.989, 35.425



46, 0.649, 116.654



94, 0.011, 296.813



46, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



68, 3.318, 116.470



86, 4.561, 116.437



68, 3.648, 134.565



36, 2.627, 116.397



57, 65.737, 112.706



6, 9.686, 118.815

Inverse Universe

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



66, 3.358, 296.979



84, 4.618, 297.013



66, 3.673, 314.774



34, 2.661, 297.056



17, 88.004, 307.109



1, 9.618, 295.817

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 3.316, 116.453 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 68, 3.316, 116.453 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

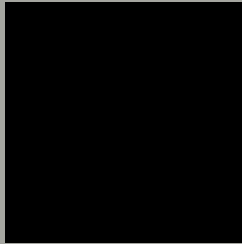
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

CIELCh 68, 3.316, 116.453

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 3.316, 116.453.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 3.316, 116.453.

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


68, 3.316, 116.453

Protanopia

68, 3.336, 74.621

Deuteranopia

68, 8.998, 13.202



Tritanopia
68, 7.342, 302.503

Trichromacy



Original Color
68, 3.316, 116.453

Protanomaly
68, 2.964, 86.984

Deuteranomaly
68, 5.830, 25.232

Tritanomaly
68, 3.404, 303.219

Monochromacy



Original Color
68, 3.316, 116.453

Achromatopsia
68, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
68, 1.092, 110.014

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 68, 3.316, 116.453 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, 166, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 166, 160)  
}
```

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, 166, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 166, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 68, 3.316, 116.453 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, 166, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 166, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 166, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 166, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 166, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 166,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 68, 3.316, 116.453 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 166, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
166, 160) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor