

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(68, 4.784, 8.198)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(68, 4.784, 8.198) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(68, 4.733, 6.333)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFA3A5
RGB	175, 163, 165
RGB Percent	69%, 64%, 65%
CMY	0.3141, 0.3612, 0.3533
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.06, 0.31
HSL	350°, 7%, 66%
HSV	350°, 7%, 69%
XYZ	37.5164, 37.9720, 40.8996
YIQ	166.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

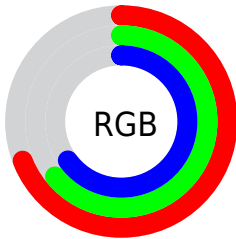
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">175, 163, 165</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11510693</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">68.00, 4.70, 0.52</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">68, 4.733, 6.333</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">37.9720, 0.3223, 0.3263</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289700773</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFAFA3A5</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">166.8160, -0.8953, 7.1774</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">61.6215, 0.8368, 3.7829</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color  $68, 4.733, 6.333$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $70, 4.593, 185.364$ , and the grayscale version is  $68, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $88, 4.834, 7.209$ , and  $48, 5.084, 6.607$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $63, 11.957, 7.420$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $73, 2.100, 185.814$ .

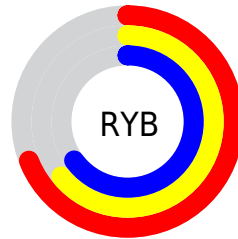
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (64%)

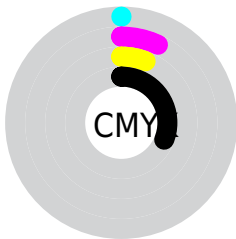
Blue (65%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (65%)

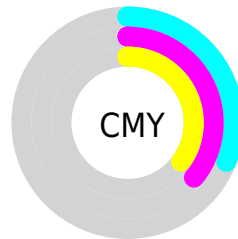


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 68, 4.733, 6.333 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, 4.733, 6.333 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 68, 4.733, 6.333

 68, 4.733, 6.333

 100, 4.733, 6.333

 58, 4.733, 6.333

 88, 4.733, 6.333

 48, 4.733, 6.333

 98, 4.733, 6.333

 38, 4.733, 6.333

 28, 4.733, 6.333

 18, 4.733, 6.333

 8, 4.733, 6.333

 0, 4.733, 6.333

 68, 4.733, 6.333

 68, 4.733, 6.333

 63, 11.957, 7.420

 73, 2.100, 185.814

58, 19.552, 8.645

78, 8.541, 184.904

54, 27.443, 10.125

83, 14.611,  
184.234

49, 35.491, 11.956

88, 20.341,  
183.652

46, 43.481, 14.254

42, 51.132, 17.160

93, 25.763,  
183.136

40, 58.162, 20.805

95, 25.628,  
194.777

38, 64.380, 25.232

37, 69.782, 30.194

95, 25.415,  
197.850

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



68, 4.733, 6.333



70, 4.593, 185.364

# Rectangle

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



68, 4.733, 6.333



68, 4.733, 56.333



68, 4.733, 186.333



68, 4.733, 236.333

# Sweetspot

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



68, 4.731, 6.349



89, 1.684, 5.678



68, 7.633, 320.079



48, 0.965, 5.650



96, 0.011, 296.813



48, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



68, 4.731, 6.349



85, 6.845, 6.485



69, 3.760, 55.046



34, 3.905, 6.607



31, 63.539, 30.939



2, 7.973, 8.264





# Inverse Universe

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



68, 4.731, 6.349



85, 6.845, 6.485



69, 3.643, 236.400



34, 3.905, 6.607



31, 63.539, 30.939



2, 7.973, 8.264



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 4.733, 6.333 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

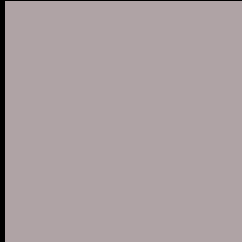
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 4.733, 6.333 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

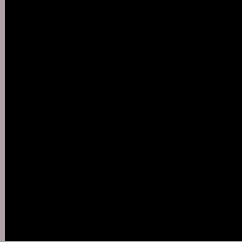
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

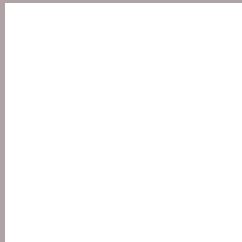
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 68, 4.733, 6.333

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 4.733, 6.333.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 4.733, 6.333.

# 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, 4.733, 6.333

### Protanopia

68, 1.273, 353.530

### Deuteranopia

68, 8.918, 2.298



**Tritanopia**  
68, 9.157, 328.773



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68, 4.733, 6.333

## Protanomaly

68, 2.894, 357.182

## Deuteranomaly

68, 7.269, 2.452

## Tritanomaly

68, 7.284, 337.213

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68, 4.733, 6.333

## Achromatopsia

68, 0.008, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

68, 1.520, 19.223

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 68, 4.733, 6.333 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(175, 163, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 163, 165)  
}
```

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(175, 163, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 163, 165) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 68, 4.733, 6.333 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(175, 163, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 163, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(175, 163, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 163, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 163, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 163,  
165) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 68, 4.733, 6.333 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 163, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
163, 165) }
```

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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