

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(68, 5.374, 174.757)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(68, 5.374, 174.757) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(68, 5.368, 174.814)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CA9A5
RGB	156, 169, 165
RGB Percent	61%, 66%, 65%
CMY	0.3897, 0.3387, 0.3544
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.02, 0.34
HSL	162°, 7%, 64%
HSV	162°, 8%, 66%
XYZ	34.5161, 37.9720, 40.9309
YIQ	164.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

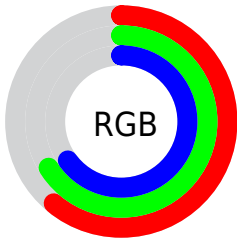
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	156, 164, 169
Decimal	10267045
CIELab	68.00, -5.35, 0.49
CIElCh	68, 5.368, 174.814
Yxy	37.9720, 0.3043, 0.3348
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288457125 (0xFF9CA9A5)
YUV	164.6570, 0.1691, -7.5922
Hunter-Lab	61.6215, -7.8542, 3.7527

# Details

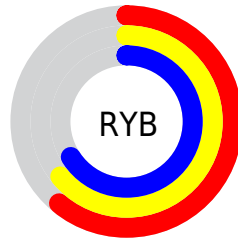
The CIELCh color **68, 5.368, 174.814** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **65, 5.488, 356.057**, and the grayscale version is **67, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88, 5.098, 175.000**, and **48, 5.375, 172.854** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 12.239, 173.805**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69, 1.610, 355.359**.

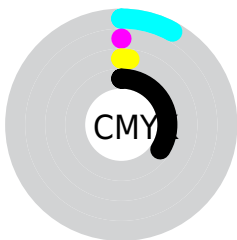
# Distribution



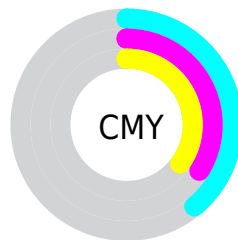
- Red (61%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 68, 5.368, 174.814 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, 5.368, 174.814 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 68, 5.368, 174.814

 68, 5.368, 174.814

 100, 5.368,  
174.814

 58, 5.368, 174.814

 88, 5.368, 174.814

 48, 5.368, 174.814

 98, 5.368, 174.814

 38, 5.368, 174.814

 28, 5.368, 174.814

 18, 5.368, 174.814

 8, 5.368, 174.814

 0, 5.368, 174.814

 68, 5.368, 174.814

 68, 5.368, 174.814

 67, 12.239,

 69, 1.610, 355.359

173.805

71, 8.623, 356.410

66, 18.906,  
172.763

73, 15.607,  
357.226

64, 25.264,  
171.636

74, 22.516,  
357.991

64, 31.199,  
170.402

76, 29.316,  
358.717

63, 36.601,  
169.036

78, 35.357,  
358.881

62, 41.374,  
167.514

78, 36.243,  
354.759

62, 45.454,  
165.815

78, 37.325,  
350.872

62, 48.829,  
163.922

79, 38.584,  
347.241

61, 51.589,  
161.863



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



68, 5.368, 174.814



65, 5.488, 356.057

# Rectangle

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



68, 5.368, 174.814



68, 5.368, 224.814



68, 5.368, 354.814



68, 5.368, 44.814

# Sweetspot

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



68, 5.370, 174.804



87, 1.727, 175.534



68, 7.935, 134.904



46, 0.980, 175.562



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, 5.370, 174.804



86, 7.758, 174.657



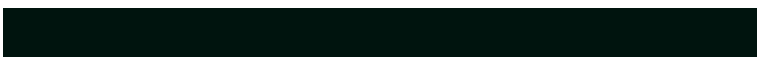
67, 4.121, 217.825



35, 3.933, 174.645



54, 47.208, 161.658



5, 7.566, 170.463



# Inverse Universe

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



65, 5.488, 356.057



82, 7.958, 356.211



66, 4.320, 37.363



33, 4.035, 356.224



31, 57.898, 19.305



2, 7.075, 358.433



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 5.368, 174.814 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

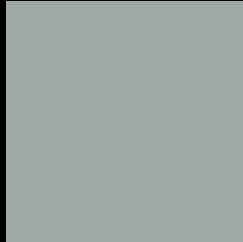
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 5.368, 174.814 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

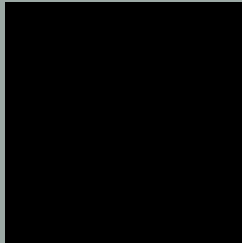
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

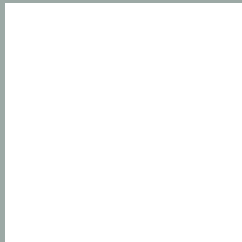
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 68, 5.368, 174.814**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 5.368, 174.814.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 5.368, 174.814.

# 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, 5.368, 174.814

**Protanopia**

68, 2.235, 66.703

**Deuteranopia**

68, 8.726, 358.017





**Tritanopia**  
68, 8.178, 270.287

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 5.368, 174.814

**Protanomaly**  
68, 1.817, 134.679

**Deuteranomaly**  
68, 3.821, 354.057

**Tritanomaly**  
68, 5.262, 246.489

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 5.368, 174.814

**Achromatopsia**  
67, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
68, 2.194, 169.331

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 68, 5.368, 174.814 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(156, 169, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 169, 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(156, 169, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 169, 165) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 68, 5.368, 174.814 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(156, 169, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 169, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 169, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 169, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 169, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 169,  
165) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 68, 5.368, 174.814 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 169, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
169, 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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