

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(68, 9.961, 168.769)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(68, 9.961, 168.769) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(68, 9.971, 168.784)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94ABA2
RGB	148, 171, 162
RGB Percent	58%, 67%, 64%
CMY	0.4200, 0.3299, 0.3651
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.05, 0.33
HSL	157°, 12%, 63%
HSV	157°, 13%, 67%
XYZ	33.2448, 37.9720, 39.7062
YIQ	163.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

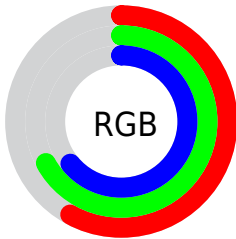
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	148, 162, 171
Decimal	9743266
CIELab	68.00, -9.78, 1.94
CIElCh	68, 9.971, 168.784
Yxy	37.9720, 0.2997, 0.3423
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287933346 (0xFF94ABA2)
YUV	163.0970, -0.5408, -13.2401
Hunter-Lab	61.6215, -11.5368, 4.9311

# Details

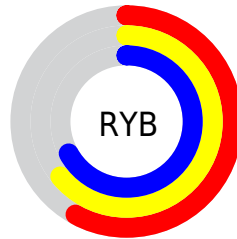
The CIELCh color **68, 9.971, 168.784** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **64, 10.245, 351.150**, and the grayscale version is **67, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88, 9.779, 170.059**, and **48, 10.293, 167.263** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 17.266, 167.771**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69, 2.566, 169.804**.

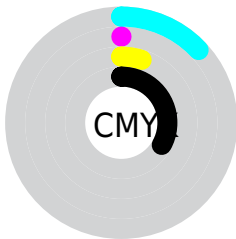
# Distribution



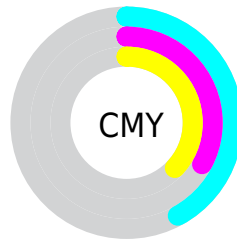
- Red (58%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 68, 9.971, 168.784 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, 9.971, 168.784 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 68, 9.971, 168.784

 68, 9.971, 168.784

 100, 9.971,  
168.784

 58, 9.971, 168.784

 88, 9.971, 168.784

 48, 9.971, 168.784

 98, 9.971, 168.784

 38, 9.971, 168.784

 28, 9.971, 168.784

 18, 9.971, 168.784

 8, 9.971, 168.784

 0, 9.971, 168.784

 68, 9.971, 168.784

 68, 9.971, 168.784

 67, 17.266,

 69, 2.566, 169.804

167.771

71, 4.866, 350.409

66, 24.344,  
166.674

73, 12.254,  
351.241

65, 31.089,  
165.462

74, 19.548,  
351.988

64, 37.380,  
164.109

76, 26.708,  
352.685

63, 43.104,  
162.593

78, 33.711,  
353.343

63, 48.169,  
160.889

79, 36.633,  
349.822

62, 52.528,  
158.983

79, 38.353,  
345.175

62, 56.191,  
156.873

79, 40.324,  
340.988

62, 58.355,  
155.468



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



68, 9.971, 168.784



64, 10.245, 351.150

# Rectangle

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



68, 9.971, 168.784



68, 9.971, 218.784



68, 9.971, 348.784



68, 9.971, 38.784

# Sweetspot

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



68, 9.972, 168.780



88, 3.671, 169.727



68, 13.724, 131.924



47, 2.630, 169.642



95, 0.011, 296.813



47, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



68, 9.972, 168.780



86, 14.639, 168.502



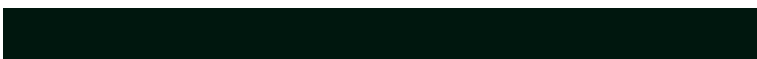
68, 7.611, 208.463



36, 4.251, 169.183



55, 52.887, 155.725



6, 9.621, 164.352



# Inverse Universe

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



64, 10.245, 351.150



79, 15.123, 351.443



64, 8.306, 28.928



34, 4.333, 350.730



31, 57.202, 11.573

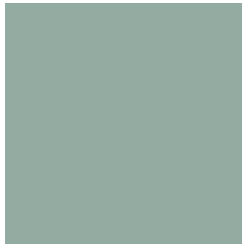


2, 8.646, 354.638



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 9.971, 168.784 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

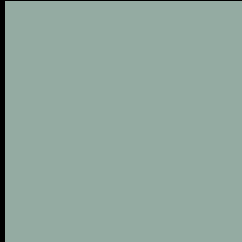
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 9.971, 168.784 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

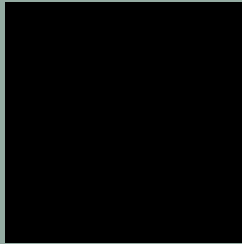
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

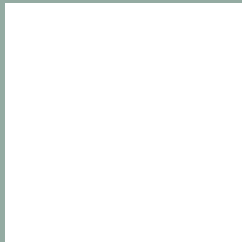
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 68, 9.971, 168.784**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 9.971, 168.784.

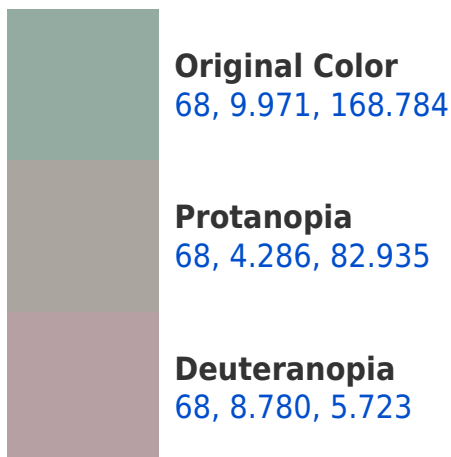


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 9.971, 168.784.

# 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







**Tritanopia**  
68, 9.253, 250.007

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 9.971, 168.784

**Protanomaly**  
68, 4.807, 133.147

**Deuteranomaly**  
68, 2.354, 32.889

**Tritanomaly**  
68, 7.352, 220.998

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 9.971, 168.784

**Achromatopsia**  
67, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
67, 3.457, 170.670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 68, 9.971, 168.784 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, 171, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 171, 162)  
}
```

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, 171, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 171, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 68, 9.971, 168.784 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, 171, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 171, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 171, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 171, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 171, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 171,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 68, 9.971, 168.784 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 171, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
171, 162) }
```

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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