

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(70, 6.458, 1.173)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(70, 6.458, 1.173) contains.

<b>CIELCh(70, 6.488, 0.268)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

# Color

**CIELCh(70, 6.488, 0.268)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7A7AB
RGB	183, 167, 171
RGB Percent	72%, 65%, 67%
CMY	0.2816, 0.3443, 0.3286
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.07, 0.28
HSL	345°, 10%, 69%
HSV	345°, 9%, 72%
XYZ	40.8006, 40.7494, 44.3419
YIQ	172.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

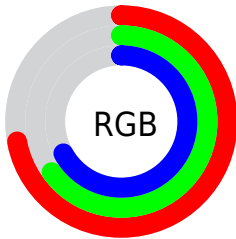
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">183, 167, 171</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12036011</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">70.00, 6.49, 0.03</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">70, 6.488, 0.268</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">40.7494, 0.3241, 0.3237</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290226091</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFB7A7AB</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">172.2400, -0.6113, 9.4365</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">63.8353, 2.3772, 3.5000</a>

# Details

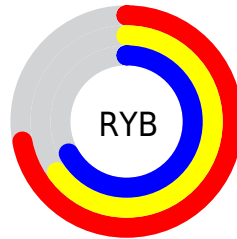
The CIELCh color  $70, 6.488, 0.268$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $73, 6.297, 178.814$ , and the grayscale version is  $71, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $90, 6.493, 1.181$ , and  $50, 6.560, 359.330$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $65, 14.228, 1.392$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $75, 0.913, 179.929$ .

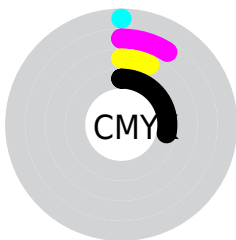
# Distribution



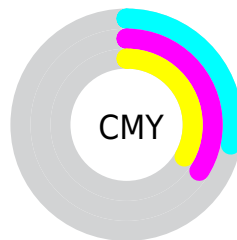
- Red (72%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 70, 6.488, 0.268 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 70, 6.488, 0.268 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 70, 6.488, 0.268

 70, 6.488, 0.268

 100, 6.488, 0.268

 60, 6.488, 0.268

 90, 6.488, 0.268

 50, 6.488, 0.268

 40, 6.488, 0.268

 30, 6.488, 0.268

 20, 6.488, 0.268


 10, 6.488, 0.268

 0, 6.488, 0.268

 70, 6.488, 0.268

 70, 6.488, 0.268

 65, 14.228, 1.392

 75, 0.913, 179.929

60, 22.255, 2.670

80, 7.953, 178.668

55, 30.454, 4.195

86, 14.639,  
177.920

51, 38.635, 6.059

91, 20.991,  
177.265

47, 46.519, 8.382

44, 53.773, 11.312

95, 25.173,  
179.828

41, 60.081, 15.009

95, 23.168,  
196.267

40, 65.294, 19.576

38, 69.676, 24.811

96, 23.076,  
197.995

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



70, 6.488, 0.268



73, 6.297, 178.814

# Rectangle

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



70, 6.488, 0.268



70, 6.488, 50.268



70, 6.488, 180.268



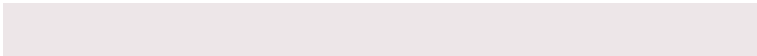
70, 6.488, 230.268

# Sweetspot

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



70, 6.486, 0.279



92, 2.714, 359.600



70, 9.875, 317.644



49, 2.077, 359.718



97, 0.011, 296.813



50, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



70, 6.486, 0.279



87, 9.190, 0.433



71, 5.088, 44.952



36, 4.221, 0.344



32, 61.918, 24.658



2, 11.044, 4.579





# Inverse Universe

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



70, 6.486, 0.279



87, 9.190, 0.433



72, 4.838, 225.965



36, 4.221, 0.344



32, 61.918, 24.658

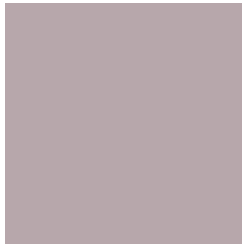


2, 11.044, 4.579



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 70, 6.488, 0.268 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 70, 6.488, 0.268 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

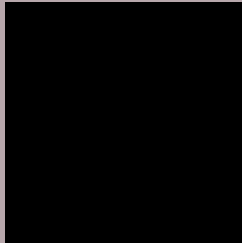
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 70, 6.488, 0.268**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 70, 6.488, 0.268.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 70, 6.488, 0.268.

# 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


70, 6.488, 0.268

### Protanopia

70, 2.245, 332.356

### Deuteranopia

70, 8.489, 1.408



**Tritanopia**  
70, 9.845, 334.019



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70, 6.488, 0.268

## Protanomaly

70, 3.457, 351.260

## Deuteranomaly

70, 8.123, 0.485

## Tritanomaly

70, 8.751, 341.501

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70, 6.488, 0.268

## Achromatopsia

70, 0.009, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

70, 2.529, 353.831

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 70, 6.488, 0.268 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(183, 167, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 167, 171)  
}
```

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(183, 167, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 167, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 70, 6.488, 0.268 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(183, 167, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 167, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 167, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 167, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 167, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 167,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 70, 6.488, 0.268 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 167, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
167, 171) }
```

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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