

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(40, 9.664, 10.692)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(40, 9.664, 10.692) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(40, 9.687, 9.991)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6F595C
RGB	111, 89, 92
RGB Percent	44%, 35%, 36%
CMY	0.5655, 0.6517, 0.6399
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.17, 0.57
HSL	352°, 11%, 39%
HSV	352°, 20%, 43%
XYZ	12.0124, 11.2510, 11.6218
YIQ	95.9200, 12.1490, 5.5970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

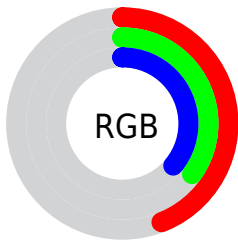
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	111, 89, 92
Decimal	7297372
CIE Lab	40.00, 9.54, 1.68
CIE LCh	40, 9.687, 9.991
Yxy	11.2510, 0.3443, 0.3225
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285487452 (0xFF6F595C)
YUV	95.9200, -1.9326, 13.2252
Hunter-Lab	33.5425, 5.2262, 2.9370

# Details

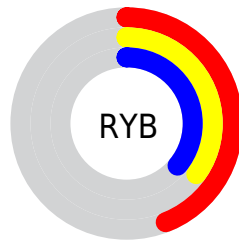
The CIELCh color  $[40, 9.687, 9.991]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[45, 8.848, 186.695]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[41, 0.006, 296.813]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[60, 9.711, 10.400]$ , and  $[20, 9.965, 10.065]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[37, 14.959, 11.194]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[43, 4.670, 8.974]$ .

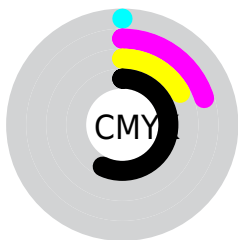
# Distribution



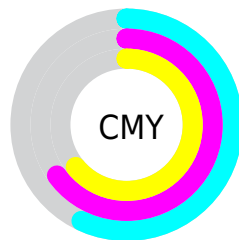
- Red (44%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 40, 9.687, 9.991 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 40, 9.687, 9.991 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40, 9.687, 9.991

40, 9.687, 9.991

100, 9.687, 9.991

30, 9.687, 9.991

60, 9.687, 9.991

20, 9.687, 9.991

70, 9.687, 9.991

10, 9.687, 9.991

80, 9.687, 9.991

0, 9.687, 9.991

90, 9.687, 9.991

40, 9.687, 9.991

40, 9.687, 9.991

37, 14.959, 11.194

43, 4.670, 8.974

34, 20.443, 12.646

47, 0.070, 193.118

31, 26.049, 14.442

50, 4.537, 187.579

■ 28, 31.643, 16.688

■ 54, 8.744, 186.923

■ 26, 37.051, 19.503

■ 57, 12.712,  
186.367

■ 24, 42.099, 22.989

■ 61, 16.462,  
185.878

■ 23, 46.654, 27.152

■ 22, 50.933, 31.000

■ 64, 20.016,  
185.442

■ 22, 50.996, 31.040

■ 68, 23.395,  
185.050

■ 71, 26.617,  
184.694

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



40, 9.687, 9.991



45, 8.848, 186.695

# Rectangle

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



40, 9.687, 9.991



40, 9.687, 59.991



40, 9.687, 189.991



40, 9.687, 239.991

# Sweetspot

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



40, 9.686, 9.997



57, 3.468, 8.606



40, 15.404, 321.144



29, 2.287, 8.652



80, 0.010, 296.813



30, 0.005, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



40, 9.686, 9.997



49, 14.612, 10.542



42, 7.817, 56.157



22, 2.689, 8.893



24, 54.282, 31.701



52, 95.681, 34.731





# Inverse Universe

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



40, 9.686, 9.997



49, 14.612, 10.542



43, 7.109, 239.791



22, 2.689, 8.893



24, 54.282, 31.701

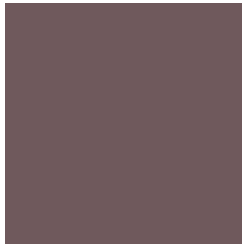


52, 95.681, 34.731



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 40, 9.687, 9.991 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

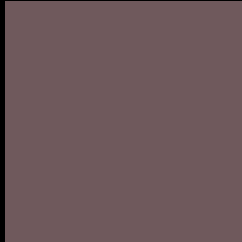
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 40, 9.687, 9.991 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

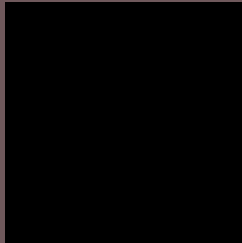
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 40, 9.687, 9.991**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 40, 9.687, 9.991.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 40, 9.687, 9.991.

# 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


40, 9.687, 9.991

### Protanopia

40, 1.045, 343.580

### Deuteranopia

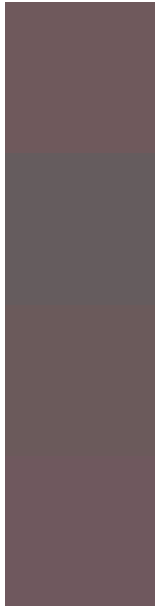
40, 6.042, 20.178



**Tritanopia**  
40, 10.704, 357.633



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40, 9.687, 9.991

## Protanomaly

40, 4.015, 2.278

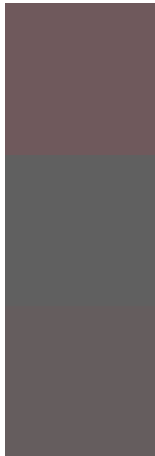
## Deuteranomaly

40, 7.378, 15.693

## Tritanomaly

40, 10.512, 0.719

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40, 9.687, 9.991

## Achromatopsia

41, 0.006, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

40, 3.452, 9.671

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 40, 9.687, 9.991 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(111, 89, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 89, 92)  
}
```

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(111, 89, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 89, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 40, 9.687, 9.991 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(111, 89, 92) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 89, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 89, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 89, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 89, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 89,  
92) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 40, 9.687, 9.991 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 89, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 89,  
92) }
```

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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