

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(41, 2.007, 12.945)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(41, 2.007, 12.945) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(41, 1.682, 19.433)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	646060
RGB	100, 96, 96
RGB Percent	39%, 38%, 38%
CMY	0.6087, 0.6244, 0.6244
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.04, 0.61
HSL	0°, 2%, 38%
HSV	0°, 4%, 39%
XYZ	11.4967, 11.8645, 12.6990
YIQ	97.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

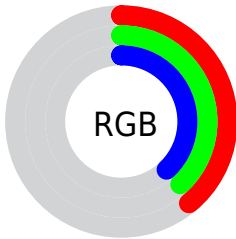
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">100, 96, 96</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6578272</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">41.00, 1.59, 0.56</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">41, 1.682, 19.433</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">11.8645, 0.3188, 0.3290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284768352</a> (0xFF646060)
YUV	<a href="#">97.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">34.4449, -0.7006, 2.2526</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **41, 1.682, 19.433** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **42, 1.642, 199.439**, and the grayscale version is **41, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61, 1.949, 19.370**, and **21, 1.409, 19.540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38, 6.097, 20.260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44, 2.422, 199.294**.

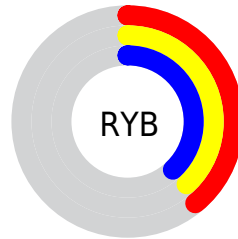
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (38%)

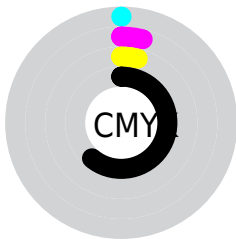
Blue (38%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (38%)

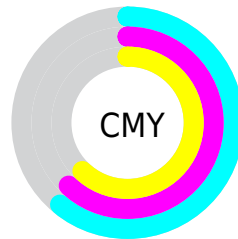


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 41, 1.682, 19.433 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 41, 1.682, 19.433 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 41, 1.682, 19.433	 41, 1.682, 19.433
 100, 1.682, 19.433	 31, 1.682, 19.433
 61, 1.682, 19.433	 21, 1.682, 19.433
 71, 1.682, 19.433	 11, 1.682, 19.433
 81, 1.682, 19.433	 1, 1.682, 19.433
 91, 1.682, 19.433	 0, 1.682, 19.433

 41, 1.682, 19.433	 41, 1.682, 19.433
 38, 6.097, 20.260	 44, 2.422, 199.294
 35, 10.839, 21.104	 47, 6.237, 198.799
 32, 15.905, 22.166	 51, 9.790, 198.448

29, 21.265, 23.524

54, 13.111,  
198.169

26, 26.850, 25.267

57, 16.226,  
197.941

24, 32.548, 27.484

22, 38.198, 30.233

61, 19.159,  
197.753

20, 43.497, 33.279

64, 21.932,  
197.596

19, 47.373, 34.981

67, 24.564,  
197.464

70, 27.073,  
197.352

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



41, 1.682, 19.433



42, 1.642, 199.439

# Rectangle

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



41, 1.682, 19.433



41, 1.682, 69.433



41, 1.682, 199.433



41, 1.682, 249.433

# Sweetspot

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



41, 1.681, 19.471



54, 0.517, 18.725



41, 2.957, 324.594



28, 0.296, 18.648



78, 0.009, 296.813



28, 0.004, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



41, 1.681, 19.471



52, 2.619, 19.581



42, 1.460, 74.816



20, 1.446, 19.601



22, 55.889, 37.361



51, 100.586, 40.004





# Inverse Universe

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



42, 1.642, 199.439



54, 2.541, 199.337



41, 1.455, 256.034



21, 1.401, 199.319



43, 27.780, 196.453



87, 48.174, 196.458



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 41, 1.682, 19.433 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 CIE LCh color 41, 1.682, 19.433 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

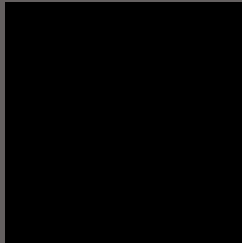
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

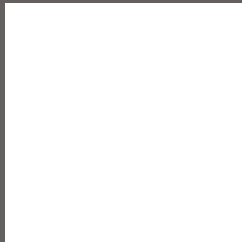
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 41, 1.682, 19.433

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 41, 1.682, 19.433.

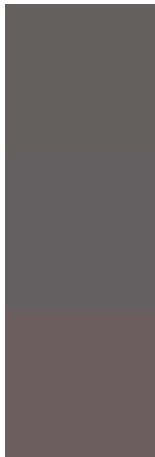


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 41, 1.682, 19.433.

# 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


41, 1.682, 19.433

### Protanopia

41, 0.838, 19.128

### Deuteranopia

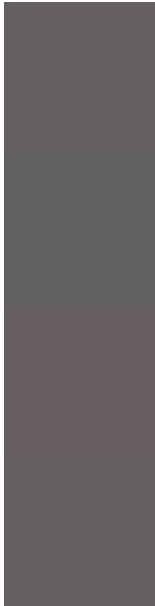
41, 5.240, 6.748



**Tritanopia**  
41, 4.943, 320.761



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41, 1.682, 19.433

## Protanomaly

41, 1.259, 19.313

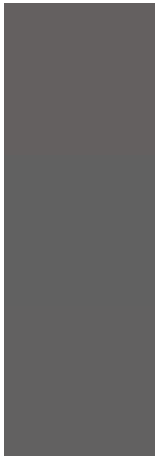
## Deuteranomaly

41, 3.861, 10.848

## Tritanomaly

41, 3.949, 329.679

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41, 1.682, 19.433

## Achromatopsia

41, 0.006, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

41, 0.418, 18.679

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 41, 1.682, 19.433 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(100, 96, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 96, 96)  
}
```

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(100, 96, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 96, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 41, 1.682, 19.433 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(100, 96, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 96, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 96, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 96, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 96, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 96,  
96) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 41, 1.682, 19.433 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 96, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 96,  
96) }
```

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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