

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(41, 3.679, 69.882)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(41, 3.679, 69.882) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(41, 3.697, 74.233)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	65605B
RGB	101, 96, 91
RGB Percent	40%, 38%, 36%
CMY	0.6043, 0.6239, 0.6435
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.10, 0.60
HSL	30°, 5%, 38%
HSV	30°, 10%, 40%
XYZ	11.4158, 11.8645, 11.5656
YIQ	96.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

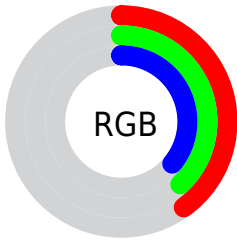
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	101, 101, 91
Decimal	6643803
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.00, 1.00, 3.56
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 3.697, 74.233
Yxy	11.8645, 0.3276, 0.3405
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284833883 (0xFF65605B)
YUV	96.9250, -2.9210, 3.5738
Hunter-Lab	34.4449, -1.1200, 4.2036

# Details

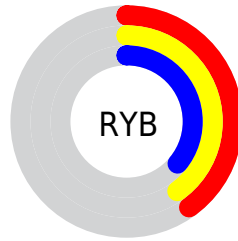
The CIELCh color  $[41, 3.697, 74.233]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be  $[40, 3.619, 256.706]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[41, 0.006, 296.813]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[61, 3.658, 69.443]$ , and  $[21, 3.885, 79.367]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[39, 7.595, 73.127]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[43, 0.038, 261.365]$ .

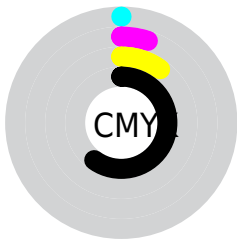
# Distribution



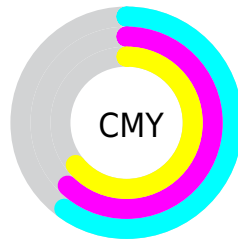
- Red (40%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (64%)









# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 41, 3.697, 74.233 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, 3.697, 74.233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 41, 3.697, 74.233	 41, 3.697, 74.233
 100, 3.697, 74.233	 31, 3.697, 74.233
 61, 3.697, 74.233	 21, 3.697, 74.233
 71, 3.697, 74.233	 11, 3.697, 74.233
 81, 3.697, 74.233	 1, 3.697, 74.233
 91, 3.697, 74.233	 0, 3.697, 74.233

 41, 3.697, 74.233	 41, 3.697, 74.233
 39, 7.595, 73.127	 43, 0.038, 261.365
 38, 11.666, 71.963	 45, 3.625, 256.627
 36, 15.916, 70.785	 46, 7.078, 257.677

■ 34, 20.338, 69.595

■ 48, 10.411,  
258.712

■ 33, 24.901, 68.386

■ 50, 13.638,  
259.714

■ 31, 29.530, 67.131

■ 30, 34.064, 65.758

■ 52, 16.769,  
260.678

■ 28, 38.205, 64.125

■ 54, 19.816,  
261.603

■ 27, 42.096, 62.544

■ 55, 22.788,  
262.487

■ 57, 25.692,  
263.332

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



41, 3.697, 74.233



40, 3.619, 256.706

# Rectangle

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



41, 3.697, 74.233



41, 3.697, 124.233



41, 3.697, 254.233



41, 3.697, 304.233

# Sweetspot

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



41, 3.697, 74.255



54, 1.356, 74.897



40, 5.216, 344.378



28, 1.038, 74.856



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, 3.697, 74.255



52, 5.545, 73.987



42, 5.999, 109.282



20, 2.109, 74.360



31, 46.806, 62.275



64, 82.280, 59.914





# Inverse Universe

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



40, 3.619, 256.706



51, 5.392, 257.019



39, 6.131, 291.137



20, 2.070, 256.586



24, 38.441, 281.988



52, 70.691, 284.916



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 41, 3.697, 74.233 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, 3.697, 74.233 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

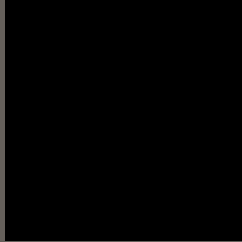
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 41, 3.697, 74.233

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 41, 3.697, 74.233.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 41, 3.697, 74.233.

# 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

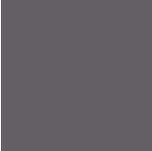
41, 3.697, 74.233

### Protanopia

41, 3.465, 80.074

### Deuteranopia

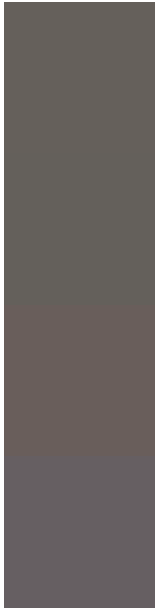
41, 6.618, 30.685



**Tritanopia**  
41, 5.905, 324.817



# Trichromacy



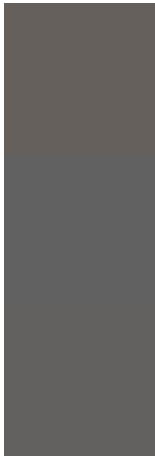
**Original Color**  
41, 3.697, 74.233

**Protanomaly**  
41, 3.465, 80.074

**Deuteranomaly**  
41, 5.084, 40.777

**Tritanomaly**  
41, 3.465, 348.176

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
41, 3.697, 74.233

**Achromatopsia**  
41, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
41, 1.272, 90.663

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 41, 3.697, 74.233 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(101, 96, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 96, 91)  
}
```

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(101, 96, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 96, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 41, 3.697, 74.233 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(101, 96, 91) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 96, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(101, 96, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 96, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 96, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 96,  
91) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 41, 3.697, 74.233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 96, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 96,  
91) }
```

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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