

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(41, 8.874, 228.888)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(41, 8.874, 228.888) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(41, 8.942, 227.100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F646B
RGB	79, 100, 107
RGB Percent	31%, 39%, 42%
CMY	0.6898, 0.6074, 0.5800
CMYK	0.26, 0.07, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	195°, 15%, 37%
HSV	195°, 26%, 42%
XYZ	10.4593, 11.8645, 15.6776
YIQ	94.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

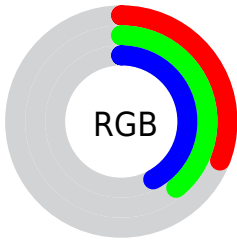
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	79, 91, 107
Decimal	5203051
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.00, -6.09, -6.55
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 8.942, 227.100
Yxy	11.8645, 0.2752, 0.3122
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283393131 (0xFF4F646B)
YUV	94.5190, 6.1531, -13.6102
Hunter-Lab	34.4449, -6.0765, -2.8744

# Details

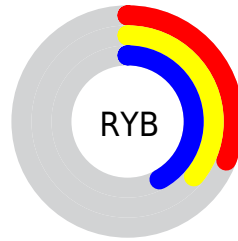
The CIELCh color **41, 8.942, 227.100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **38, 10.470, 44.487**, and the grayscale version is **40, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61, 8.823, 225.426**, and **21, 9.044, 230.030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39, 11.976, 228.083**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43, 5.672, 226.345**.

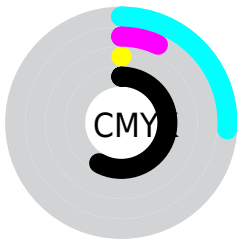
# Distribution



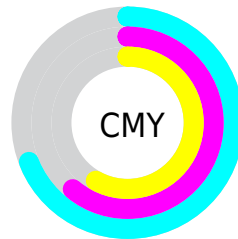
- Red (31%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 41, 8.942, 227.100 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, 8.942, 227.100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 41, 8.942, 227.100      ■ 41, 8.942, 227.100

■ 100, 8.942, 227.100      ■ 31, 8.942, 227.100

■ 61, 8.942, 227.100      ■ 21, 8.942, 227.100

■ 71, 8.942, 227.100      ■ 11, 8.942, 227.100

■ 81, 8.942, 227.100      ■ 1, 8.942, 227.100

■ 91, 8.942, 227.100      ■ 0, 8.942, 227.100

■ 41, 8.942, 227.100      ■ 41, 8.942, 227.100

■ 39, 11.976, 228.083      ■ 43, 5.672, 226.345

■ 38, 14.730,      ■ 44, 2.209, 225.849

229.362

46, 1.408, 45.016

37, 17.162,  
230.992

48, 5.144, 44.859

35, 19.241,  
233.050

49, 8.970, 44.647

34, 20.953,  
235.611

51, 12.861, 44.489

33, 22.309,  
238.748

53, 16.797, 44.381

32, 23.417,  
242.357

55, 20.761, 44.314

31, 23.860,  
243.697

57, 24.741, 44.279

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



41, 8.942, 227.100



38, 10.470, 44.487

# Rectangle

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



41, 8.942, 227.100



41, 8.942, 277.100



41, 8.942, 47.100



41, 8.942, 97.100

# Sweetspot

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



41, 8.942, 227.094



57, 3.571, 225.921



43, 17.450, 149.892



29, 2.551, 225.974



80, 0.010, 296.813



30, 0.005, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



41, 8.942, 227.094



52, 12.998, 227.629



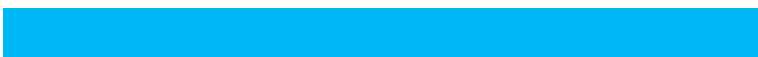
37, 12.928, 279.596



21, 2.007, 225.952



35, 25.514, 244.206



70, 44.578, 247.148





# Inverse Universe

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



37, 17.348, 333.988



47, 25.649, 334.381



42, 12.764, 93.074



21, 3.701, 332.851



25, 54.152, 340.708



55, 92.264, 341.654



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 41, 8.942, 227.100 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, 8.942, 227.100 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

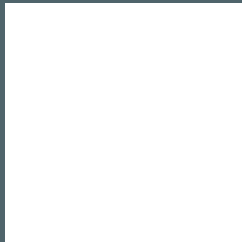
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 41, 8.942, 227.100

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 41, 8.942, 227.100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 41, 8.942, 227.100.

# 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, 8.942, 227.100

### Protanopia

41, 4.860, 290.916

### Deuteranopia

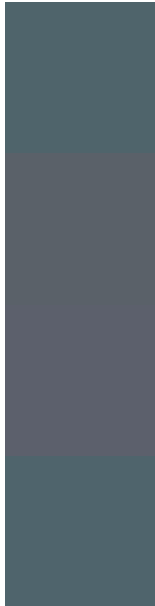
41, 8.884, 307.132



**Tritanopia**  
41, 9.194, 230.654



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
41, 8.942, 227.100

**Protanomaly**  
41, 5.539, 260.821

**Deuteranomaly**  
41, 7.426, 279.043

**Tritanomaly**  
41, 9.194, 230.654

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
41, 8.942, 227.100

**Achromatopsia**  
40, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
41, 3.443, 219.840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 41, 8.942, 227.100 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(79, 100, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 100, 107)  
}
```

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(79, 100, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 100, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 41, 8.942, 227.100 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(79, 100, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 100, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 100, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 100, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 100, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 100,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 41, 8.942, 227.100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 100, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 100,  
107) }
```

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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