

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(43, 7.867, 325.615)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(43, 7.867, 325.615) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(43, 8.035, 324.943)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6D626D
RGB	109, 98, 109
RGB Percent	43%, 38%, 43%
CMY	0.5716, 0.6147, 0.5716
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	300°, 5%, 41%
HSV	300°, 10%, 43%
XYZ	13.5017, 13.1578, 16.3664
YIQ	102.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

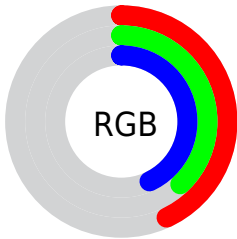
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	109, 98, 109
Decimal	7168621
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.00, 6.58, -4.62
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 8.035, 324.943
Yxy	13.1578, 0.3138, 0.3058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285358701 (0xFF6D626D)
YUV	102.5430, 3.1833, 5.6628
Hunter-Lab	36.2736, 2.9621, -1.3596

# Details

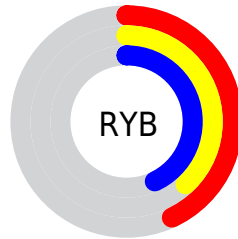
The CIELCh color  $43, 8.035, 324.943$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $45, 8.022, 143.903$ , and the grayscale version is  $44, 0.006, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $63, 7.706, 327.158$ , and  $23, 7.824, 322.382$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $40, 16.070, 325.470$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $46, 0.062, 321.756$ .

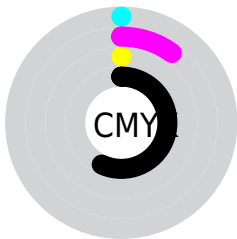
# Distribution



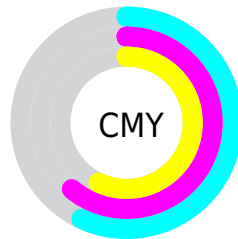
- Red (43%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 43, 8.035, 324.943 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 43, 8.035, 324.943 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43, 8.035, 324.943

■ 43, 8.035, 324.943

■ 100, 8.035,  
324.943

■ 33, 8.035, 324.943

■ 63, 8.035, 324.943

■ 23, 8.035, 324.943

■ 73, 8.035, 324.943

■ 13, 8.035, 324.943

■ 83, 8.035, 324.943

■ 3, 8.035, 324.943

■ 93, 8.035, 324.943

■ 0, 8.035, 324.943

■ 43, 8.035, 324.943

■ 43, 8.035, 324.943

■ 40, 16.070,  
325.470

■ 46, 0.062, 321.756

■ 37, 24.060,

■ 49, 7.771, 143.962

325.981

53, 15.420,  
143.459

34, 31.847,  
326.469

56, 22.857,  
142.983

32, 39.223,  
326.920

59, 30.073,  
142.531

30, 45.936,  
327.322

62, 37.066,  
142.104

28, 51.709,  
327.659

66, 43.838,  
141.703

27, 56.283,  
327.920

69, 50.399,  
141.327

26, 59.484,  
328.100

72, 56.758,  
140.976

25, 61.899,  
328.234

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



43, 8.035, 324.943



45, 8.022, 143.903

# Rectangle

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



43, 8.035, 324.943



43, 8.035, 14.943



43, 8.035, 144.943



43, 8.035, 194.943

# Sweetspot

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



43, 8.034, 324.943



58, 2.971, 324.535



42, 6.655, 291.164



29, 2.237, 324.583



80, 0.010, 296.813



30, 0.005, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



43, 8.034, 324.943



55, 11.937, 325.064



43, 5.661, 344.400



21, 4.407, 324.882



27, 65.112, 328.234



58, 112.044, 328.234





# Inverse Universe

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



43, 8.034, 324.943



55, 11.937, 325.064



45, 5.590, 162.902



21, 4.407, 324.882



27, 65.112, 328.234



58, 112.044, 328.234



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 43, 8.035, 324.943 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 43, 8.035, 324.943 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

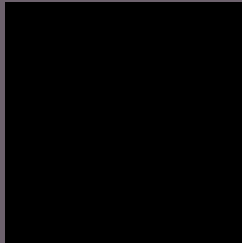
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 43, 8.035, 324.943

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 43, 8.035, 324.943.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 43, 8.035, 324.943.

# 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

43, 8.035, 324.943

### Protanopia

43, 6.021, 291.055

### Deuteranopia

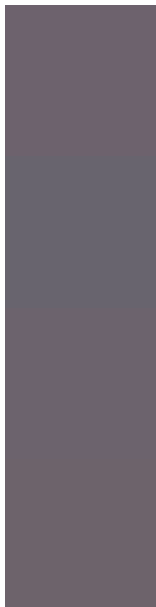
43, 7.081, 322.113



**Tritanopia**  
43, 5.916, 334.839



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
43, 8.035, 324.943

**Protanomaly**  
43, 6.259, 305.925

**Deuteranomaly**  
43, 7.081, 322.113

**Tritanomaly**  
43, 6.354, 331.035

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
43, 8.035, 324.943

**Achromatopsia**  
44, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
43, 2.932, 324.583

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 43, 8.035, 324.943 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(109, 98, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 98, 109)  
}
```

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(109, 98, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 98, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 43, 8.035, 324.943 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(109, 98, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 98, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 98, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 98, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 98, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 98,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 43, 8.035, 324.943 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 98, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 98,  
109) }
```

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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