

Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 10.132, 289.231)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(61, 10.132, 289.231)
contains.

CIELCh(61, 10.142, 289.231)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(61, 10.142, 289.231)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9192A4
RGB	145, 146, 164
RGB Percent	57%, 57%, 64%
CMY	0.4315, 0.4275, 0.3569
CMYK	0.12, 0.11, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	237°, 9%, 61%
HSV	237°, 12%, 64%
XYZ	28.6474, 29.2481, 39.2466
YIQ	147.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

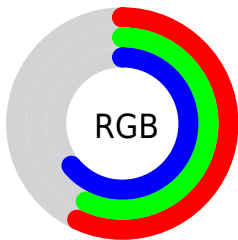
Format	Color
RYB	145, 146, 164
Decimal	9540260
CIELab	61.00, 3.34, -9.58
CIELCh	61, 10.142, 289.231
Yxy	29.2481, 0.2949, 0.3011
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287730340 (0xFF9192A4)
YUV	147.7530, 8.0098, -2.4144
Hunter-Lab	54.0815, -0.0900, -5.1693

Details

The CIELCh color **61, 10.142, 289.231** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **67, 9.906, 106.838**, and the grayscale version is **61, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81, 10.103, 289.086**, and **41, 9.730, 287.048** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55, 19.251, 290.488**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66, 1.370, 288.194**.

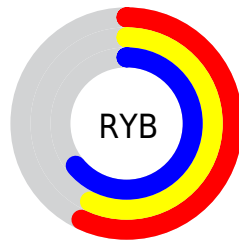
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (57%)

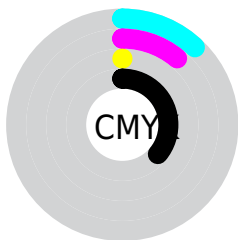
Blue (64%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (64%)

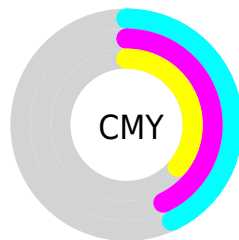


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 10.142, 289.231 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 61, 10.142, 289.231 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61, 10.142,
289.231

■ 61, 10.142,
289.231

■ 100, 10.142,
289.231

■ 51, 10.142,
289.231

■ 81, 10.142,
289.231

■ 41, 10.142,
289.231

■ 91, 10.142,
289.231

■ 31, 10.142,
289.231

■ 21, 10.142,
289.231

■ 11, 10.142,
289.231

■ 1, 10.142, 289.231

■ 0, 10.142, 289.231

61, 10.142,
289.231

61, 10.142,
289.231

55, 19.251,
290.488

66, 1.370, 288.194

50, 28.729,
291.970

72, 7.087, 107.209

44, 38.598,
293.698

77, 15.252,
106.424

39, 48.859,
295.683

83, 23.146,
105.746

34, 59.443,
297.899

88, 30.786,
105.158

29, 70.102,
300.252

93, 38.187,
104.646

25, 80.229,
302.544

98, 45.318,
106.569

21, 88.708,

98, 45.448,
106.704

304.481

■ 20, 93.651,
305.556

Harmonies

Complementary

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



61, 10.142, 289.231



67, 9.906, 106.838

Rectangle

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



61, 10.142, 289.231



61, 10.142, 339.231



61, 10.142, 109.231



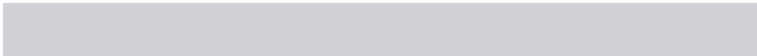
61, 10.142, 159.231

Sweetspot

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



61, 10.141, 289.226



84, 3.220, 288.317



66, 7.079, 193.139



44, 2.438, 288.391



93, 0.011, 296.813



45, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



61, 10.141, 289.226



76, 15.305, 289.544



61, 11.174, 307.254



32, 4.911, 288.962



17, 85.378, 305.443



1, 7.568, 288.202

Inverse Universe

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



62, 7.533, 15.840



77, 11.422, 16.086



66, 10.974, 126.175



32, 3.634, 15.632



30, 66.242, 37.131



1, 5.482, 15.435

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 10.142, 289.231 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

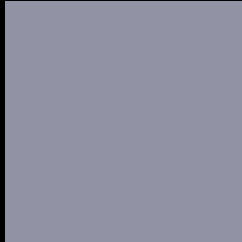
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 61, 10.142, 289.231 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

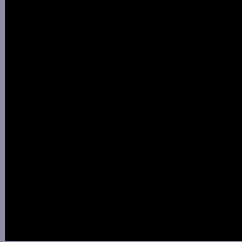
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 61, 10.142, 289.231

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 10.142, 289.231.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 10.142, 289.231.

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

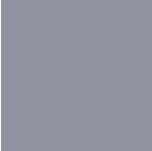
61, 10.142, 289.231

Protanopia

61, 10.142, 289.231

Deuteranopia

61, 13.008, 308.086



Tritanopia
61, 6.829, 281.524

Trichromacy



Original Color
61, 10.142, 289.231

Protanomaly
61, 10.142, 289.231

Deuteranomaly
61, 12.088, 302.039

Tritanomaly
61, 7.939, 283.019

Monochromacy



Original Color
61, 10.142, 289.231

Achromatopsia
61, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
61, 3.944, 290.629

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 10.142, 289.231 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(145, 146, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 146, 164)  
}
```

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(145, 146, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 146, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 10.142, 289.231 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(145, 146, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 146, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 146, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 146, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 146, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 146,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 10.142, 289.231 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 146, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
146, 164) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor