

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 10.702, 1.720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(61, 10.702, 1.720) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(61, 10.428, 1.676)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68D93
RGB	166, 141, 147
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 58%
CMY	0.3492, 0.4472, 0.4237
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.11, 0.35
HSL	346°, 12%, 60%
HSV	346°, 15%, 65%
XYZ	30.5018, 29.2481, 31.6273
YIQ	149.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

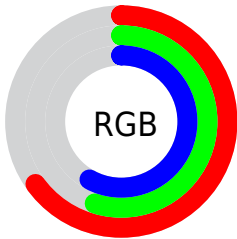
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">166, 141, 147</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10915219</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">61.00, 10.42, 0.30</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">61, 10.428, 1.676</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">29.2481, 0.3338, 0.3201</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289105299</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFA68D93</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">149.1590, -1.0644, 14.7696</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">54.0815, 6.0307, 3.1839</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color  $61, 10.428, 1.676$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $66, 9.898, 178.932$ , and the grayscale version is  $62, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $81, 10.173, 2.020$ , and  $41, 10.453, 0.663$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56, 17.724, 2.879$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $66, 3.423, 0.590$ .

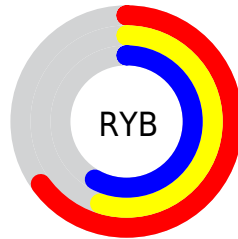
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (55%)

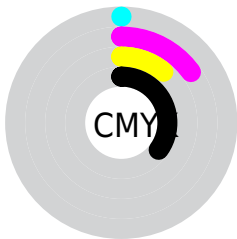
Blue (58%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (58%)

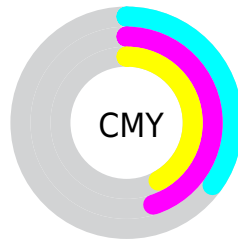


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 10.428, 1.676 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, 10.428, 1.676 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61, 10.428, 1.676

61, 10.428, 1.676

100, 10.428, 1.676

51, 10.428, 1.676

81, 10.428, 1.676

41, 10.428, 1.676

91, 10.428, 1.676

31, 10.428, 1.676

21, 10.428, 1.676

11, 10.428, 1.676

1, 10.428, 1.676

0, 10.428, 1.676

61, 10.428, 1.676

61, 10.428, 1.676

56, 17.724, 2.879

66, 3.423, 0.590

52, 25.238, 4.293

70, 3.251, 179.977

48, 32.826, 6.007

75, 9.591, 179.120

44, 40.271, 8.127

80, 15.610,  
178.420

41, 47.288, 10.788

85, 21.328,  
177.799

38, 53.575, 14.147

36, 58.917, 18.333

90, 26.770,  
177.239

35, 63.324, 23.339

94, 30.922,  
178.206

35, 65.463, 25.811

94, 28.587,  
190.219

95, 27.834,  
197.702

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



61, 10.428, 1.676



66, 9.898, 178.932

# Rectangle

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



61, 10.428, 1.676



61, 10.428, 51.676



61, 10.428, 181.676



61, 10.428, 231.676

# Sweetspot

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



61, 10.426, 1.682



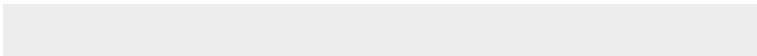
84, 4.203, 0.594



61, 15.802, 317.920



44, 2.895, 0.673



94, 0.011, 296.813



46, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



61, 10.426, 1.682



76, 15.599, 2.055



62, 8.296, 44.763



33, 3.910, 1.057



30, 59.900, 25.216



1, 6.887, 2.754





# Inverse Universe

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



61, 10.426, 1.682



76, 15.599, 2.055



65, 7.582, 226.321



33, 3.910, 1.057



30, 59.900, 25.216



1, 6.887, 2.754



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 10.428, 1.676 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

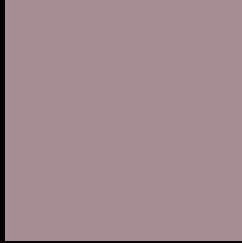
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 10.428, 1.676 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

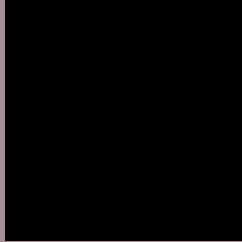
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 61, 10.428, 1.676

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 10.428, 1.676.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 10.428, 1.676.

# 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, 10.428, 1.676

### Protanopia

61, 1.870, 314.676

### Deuteranopia

61, 7.812, 3.497



**Tritanopia**  
61, 12.238, 350.423



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 10.428, 1.676

**Protanomaly**  
61, 4.509, 349.897

**Deuteranomaly**  
61, 8.739, 1.574

**Tritanomaly**  
61, 11.985, 352.772

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 10.428, 1.676

**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
61, 3.693, 1.982

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 10.428, 1.676 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(166, 141, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 141, 147)  
}
```

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(166, 141, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 141, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 10.428, 1.676 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(166, 141, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 141, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 141, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 141, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 141, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 141,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 10.428, 1.676 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 141, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
141, 147) }
```

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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