

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 14.527, 50.298)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(61, 14.527, 50.298) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(61, 14.527, 50.288)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AB8D80
RGB	171, 141, 128
RGB Percent	67%, 55%, 50%
CMY	0.3296, 0.4472, 0.4982
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.25, 0.33
HSL	18°, 20%, 59%
HSV	18°, 25%, 67%
XYZ	30.1976, 29.2481, 24.4621
YIQ	148.4880, 22.0530, 2.3170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

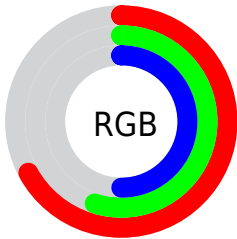
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	171, 147, 128
Decimal	11242880
CIE Lab	61.00, 9.28, 11.18
CIE LCh	61, 14.527, 50.288
Yxy	29.2481, 0.3599, 0.3486
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289432960 (0xFFAB8D80)
YUV	148.4880, -10.1006, 19.7430
Hunter-Lab	54.0815, 5.0266, 11.0391

# Details

The CIELCh color  $61, 14.527, 50.288$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `CC9999`. A complement of this color would be  $63, 12.564, 234.190$ , and the grayscale version is  $62, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $81, 14.485, 50.758$ , and  $41, 14.449, 50.543$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $58, 21.096, 49.825$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $65, 8.426, 50.839$ .

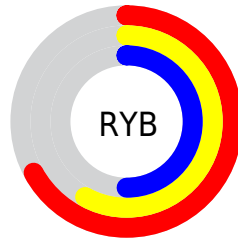
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (55%)

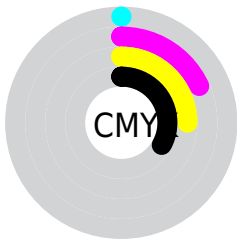
Blue (50%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (50%)

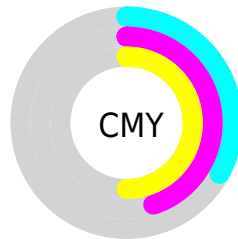


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 14.527, 50.288 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, 14.527, 50.288 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61, 14.527, 50.288

■ 61, 14.527, 50.288

■ 100, 14.527,  
50.288

■ 51, 14.527, 50.288

■ 81, 14.527, 50.288

■ 41, 14.527, 50.288

■ 91, 14.527, 50.288

■ 31, 14.527, 50.288

■ 21, 14.527, 50.288

■ 11, 14.527, 50.288

■ 1, 14.527, 50.288

■ 0, 14.527, 50.288

■ 61, 14.527, 50.288

■ 61, 14.527, 50.288

■ 58, 21.096, 49.825

■ 65, 8.426, 50.839

54, 28.156, 49.452

68, 2.760, 51.355

51, 35.698, 49.193

72, 2.516, 232.366

48, 43.656, 49.042

75, 7.443, 232.944

45, 51.840, 48.941

79, 12.062,  
233.632

43, 59.807, 48.712

83, 16.411,  
234.337

41, 66.662, 47.956

40, 69.830, 47.736

86, 20.523,  
235.042

90, 22.369,  
224.074

93, 24.477,  
206.118

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



61, 14.527, 50.288



63, 12.564, 234.190

# Rectangle

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



61, 14.527, 50.288



61, 14.527, 100.288



61, 14.527, 230.288



61, 14.527, 280.288

# Sweetspot

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



61, 14.526, 50.297



85, 5.359, 51.224



59, 23.639, 336.043



45, 3.860, 51.146



95, 0.011, 296.813



47, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



61, 14.526, 50.297



75, 21.864, 50.032



67, 19.206, 97.526



35, 3.117, 51.163



35, 63.311, 48.081



3, 6.475, 45.006





# Inverse Universe

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



63, 12.564, 234.190



79, 18.251, 234.879



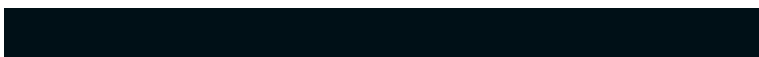
57, 19.749, 283.761



35, 2.969, 232.643



42, 32.910, 255.670



4, 6.461, 243.035



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 14.527, 50.288 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, 14.527, 50.288 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

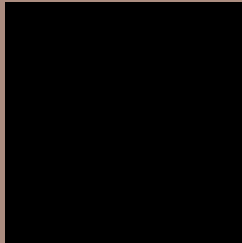
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 61, 14.527, 50.288

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 14.527, 50.288.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 14.527, 50.288.

# 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, 14.527, 50.288

### Protanopia

61, 9.395, 91.557

### Deuteranopia

61, 13.755, 54.788



**Tritanopia**  
61, 15.105, 356.985



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 14.527, 50.288

**Protanomaly**  
61, 10.430, 73.136

**Deuteranomaly**  
61, 14.108, 53.829

**Tritanomaly**  
61, 13.326, 15.952

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 14.527, 50.288

**Achromatopsia**  
61, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
61, 4.901, 46.889

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 14.527, 50.288 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(171, 141, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 141, 128)  
}
```

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(171, 141, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 141, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 14.527, 50.288 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(171, 141, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 141, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 141, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 141, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 141, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 141,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 14.527, 50.288 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 141, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
141, 128) }
```

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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