

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 18.379, 2.825)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(61, 18.379, 2.825) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(61, 18.382, 3.752)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B48892
RGB	180, 136, 146
RGB Percent	71%, 53%, 57%
CMY	0.2954, 0.4679, 0.4287
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.19, 0.30
HSL	346°, 23%, 62%
HSV	346°, 24%, 70%
XYZ	32.6680, 29.2481, 30.9884
YIQ	150.2960, 23.0140, 12.4380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

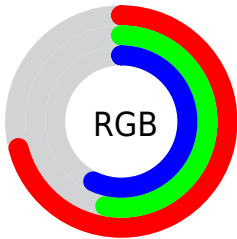
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">180, 136, 146</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11831442</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">61.00, 18.34, 1.20</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">61, 18.382, 3.752</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">29.2481, 0.3516, 0.3148</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290021522</a> (0xFFB48892)
YUV	<a href="#">150.2960, -2.1179, 26.0504</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">54.0815, 13.1803, 3.8842</a>

# Details

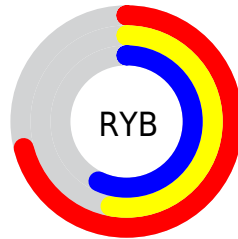
The CIELCh color **61, 18.382, 3.752** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **70, 16.783, 178.939**, and the grayscale version is **62, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81, 18.027, 3.912**, and **41, 18.174, 2.943** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56, 26.382, 5.173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66, 10.629, 2.560**.

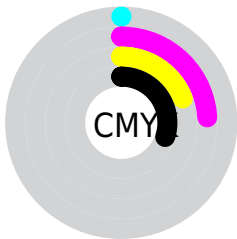
# Distribution



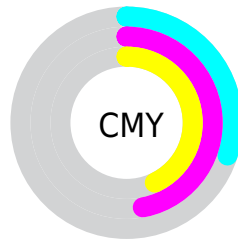
- Red (71%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 18.382, 3.752 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, 18.382, 3.752 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 61, 18.382, 3.752       61, 18.382, 3.752

 100, 18.382, 3.752       51, 18.382, 3.752

 81, 18.382, 3.752       41, 18.382, 3.752

 91, 18.382, 3.752       31, 18.382, 3.752

 21, 18.382, 3.752

 11, 18.382, 3.752

 1, 18.382, 3.752

 0, 18.382, 3.752

 61, 18.382, 3.752       61, 18.382, 3.752

 56, 26.382, 5.173       66, 10.629, 2.560

52, 34.490, 6.895

71, 3.209, 1.456

48, 42.476, 9.031

76, 3.848, 180.853

44, 50.041, 11.719

81, 10.542,  
180.016

41, 56.863, 15.113

86, 16.887,  
179.324

39, 62.712, 19.341

38, 67.579, 24.385

92, 22.908,  
178.711

38, 70.148, 27.211

95, 25.598,  
183.637

95, 24.082,  
197.933

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



61, 18.382, 3.752



70, 16.783, 178.939

# Rectangle

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



61, 18.382, 3.752



61, 18.382, 53.752



61, 18.382, 183.752



61, 18.382, 233.752

# Sweetspot

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



61, 18.380, 3.756



88, 6.272, 1.761



61, 27.699, 318.855



46, 4.078, 1.824



96, 0.011, 296.813



49, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



61, 18.380, 3.756



75, 27.322, 4.435



64, 14.845, 46.331



35, 4.085, 1.998



32, 61.942, 26.432



2, 9.480, 5.133





# Inverse Universe

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



61, 18.380, 3.756



75, 27.322, 4.435



67, 12.766, 229.294



35, 4.085, 1.998



32, 61.942, 26.432

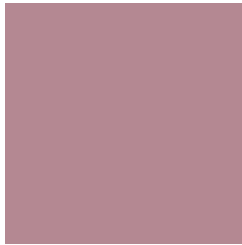


2, 9.480, 5.133



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 18.382, 3.752 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

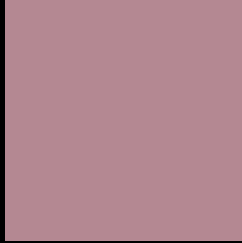
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 18.382, 3.752 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

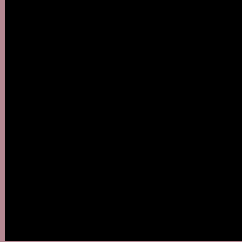
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 61, 18.382, 3.752

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 18.382, 3.752.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 18.382, 3.752.

# 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, 18.382, 3.752

### Protanopia

61, 2.931, 305.634

### Deuteranopia

61, 7.957, 16.121



**Tritanopia**  
61, 18.382, 3.752



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 18.382, 3.752

**Protanomaly**  
61, 7.725, 349.592

**Deuteranomaly**  
61, 11.861, 6.992

**Tritanomaly**  
61, 18.382, 3.752

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 18.382, 3.752

**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
62, 6.504, 5.050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 18.382, 3.752 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(180, 136, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 136, 146)  
}
```

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(180, 136, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 136, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 18.382, 3.752 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(180, 136, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 136, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 136, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 136, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 136, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 136,  
146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 18.382, 3.752 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 136, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
136, 146) }
```

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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