

Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 2.904, 65.146)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(61, 2.904, 65.146) contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| CIELCh(61, 2.885, 55.103) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 11 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 20 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 23 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 26 |

Color

CIELCh(61, 2.885, 55.103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 98928F |
| RGB | 152, 146, 143 |
| RGB Percent | 60%, 57%, 56% |
| CMY | 0.4036, 0.4272, 0.4389 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.04, 0.06, 0.40 |
| HSL | 20°, 4%, 58% |
| HSV | 20°, 6%, 60% |
| XYZ | 28.2163, 29.2481, 30.1736 |
| YIQ | 147.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

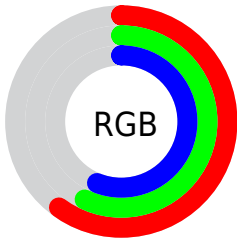
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 152, 148, 143 |
| Decimal | 9998991 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 61.00, 1.65, 2.37 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 61, 2.885, 55.103 |
| Yxy | 29.2481, 0.3220, 0.3337 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288189071 (0xFF98928F) |
| YUV | 147.4520, -2.1948, 3.9886 |
| Hunter-Lab | 54.0815, -1.5129, 4.7776 |

Details

The CIELCh color **61, 2.885, 55.103** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **61, 2.810, 236.367**, and the grayscale version is **61, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81, 2.712, 55.169**, and **41, 2.787, 60.053** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58, 8.037, 54.479**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64, 1.931, 236.265**.

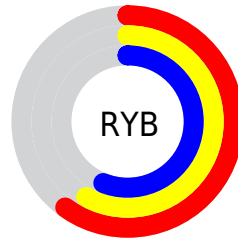
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (57%)

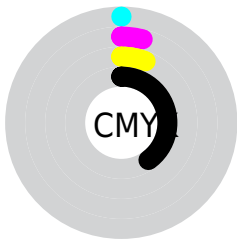
Blue (56%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (56%)

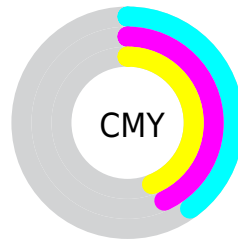


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 2.885, 55.103 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, 2.885, 55.103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61, 2.885, 55.103

■ 61, 2.885, 55.103

■ 100, 2.885, 55.103

■ 51, 2.885, 55.103

■ 81, 2.885, 55.103

■ 41, 2.885, 55.103

■ 91, 2.885, 55.103

■ 31, 2.885, 55.103

■ 21, 2.885, 55.103

■ 11, 2.885, 55.103

■ 1, 2.885, 55.103

■ 0, 2.885, 55.103

■ 61, 2.885, 55.103

■ 61, 2.885, 55.103

■ 58, 8.037, 54.479

■ 64, 1.931, 236.265

55, 13.562, 53.798

67, 6.445, 236.919

52, 19.490, 53.169

71, 10.694,
237.699

49, 25.839, 52.617

74, 14.709,
238.489

46, 32.598, 52.153

43, 39.706, 51.762

77, 18.519,
239.274

41, 46.987, 51.384

80, 22.148,
240.045

39, 54.045, 50.844

37, 60.188, 49.849

84, 25.620,
240.798

86, 26.438,
231.958

89, 27.093,
217.960

Harmonies

Complementary

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



61, 2.885, 55.103



61, 2.810, 236.367

Rectangle

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



61, 2.885, 55.103



61, 2.885, 105.103



61, 2.885, 235.103



61, 2.885, 285.103

Sweetspot

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



61, 2.885, 55.141



79, 1.194, 55.172



60, 4.886, 336.010



42, 0.677, 55.155



90, 0.011, 296.813



42, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



61, 2.885, 55.141



77, 4.265, 55.071



62, 4.223, 101.676



31, 2.226, 55.056



33, 58.963, 49.906



2, 2.944, 55.034

Inverse Universe

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



61, 2.810, 236.367



78, 4.126, 236.453



60, 4.268, 283.014



31, 2.151, 236.472



37, 32.798, 260.865



2, 2.948, 237.133

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 2.885, 55.103 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

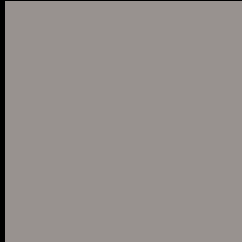
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 2.885, 55.103 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

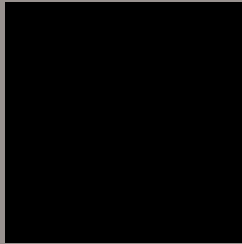
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

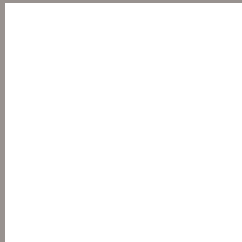
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 61, 2.885, 55.103

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 2.885, 55.103.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 2.885, 55.103.

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

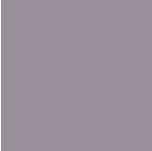
61, 2.885, 55.103

Protanopia

61, 2.723, 74.685

Deuteranopia

61, 8.408, 12.563



Tritanopia
61, 7.803, 320.116

Trichromacy



Original Color
61, 2.885, 55.103

Protanomaly
61, 2.723, 74.685

Deuteranomaly
61, 6.351, 14.914

Tritanomaly
61, 4.603, 332.611

Monochromacy



Original Color
61, 2.885, 55.103

Achromatopsia
61, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
61, 0.950, 55.131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 2.885, 55.103 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(152, 146, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 146, 143)  
}
```

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(152, 146, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 146, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 2.885, 55.103 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(152, 146, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 146, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 146, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 146, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 146, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 146,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 2.885, 55.103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 146, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
146, 143) }
```

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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