

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 4.823, 271.012)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(61, 4.823, 271.012) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(61, 5.261, 274.194)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F939C
RGB	143, 147, 156
RGB Percent	56%, 58%, 61%
CMY	0.4379, 0.4222, 0.3869
CMYK	0.08, 0.06, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	222°, 6%, 59%
HSV	222°, 8%, 61%
XYZ	27.8963, 29.2481, 35.7733
YIQ	146.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

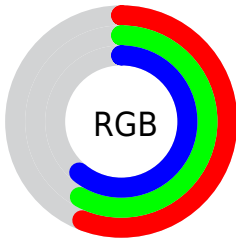
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	143, 146, 156
Decimal	9409436
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.00, 0.38, -5.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 5.261, 274.194
Yxy	29.2481, 0.3002, 0.3148
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287599516 (0xFF8F939C)
YUV	146.8300, 4.5208, -3.3589
Hunter-Lab	54.0815, -2.5691, -1.3615

# Details

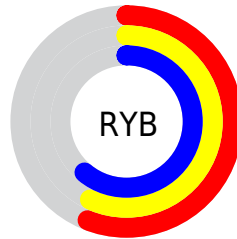
The CIELCh color  $61, 5.261, 274.194$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $63, 5.245, 92.082$ , and the grayscale version is  $61, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $81, 4.971, 273.943$ , and  $41, 5.080, 272.571$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $57, 11.681, 275.592$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $65, 1.044, 92.734$ .

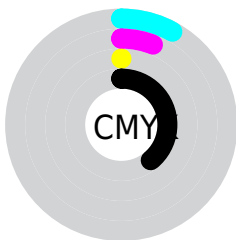
# Distribution



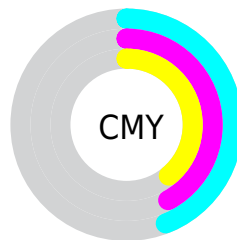
- Red (56%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 5.261, 274.194 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, 5.261, 274.194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61, 5.261, 274.194

■ 61, 5.261, 274.194

■ 100, 5.261,  
274.194

■ 51, 5.261, 274.194

■ 81, 5.261, 274.194

■ 41, 5.261, 274.194

■ 91, 5.261, 274.194

■ 31, 5.261, 274.194

■ 21, 5.261, 274.194

■ 11, 5.261, 274.194

■ 1, 5.261, 274.194

■ 0, 5.261, 274.194

■ 61, 5.261, 274.194

■ 61, 5.261, 274.194

■ 57, 11.681,

■ 65, 1.044, 92.734

275.592

69, 7.233, 91.818

53, 18.225,  
277.251

74, 13.309, 90.898

48, 24.900,  
279.189

78, 19.271, 90.085

44, 31.722,  
281.443

82, 25.121, 89.366

40, 38.715,  
284.040

90, 36.489, 88.154

36, 45.904,  
286.984

93, 40.418, 94.877

95, 44.663,  
101.408

33, 53.299,  
290.227

29, 60.851,  
293.653

26, 68.403,  
297.001



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



61, 5.261, 274.194



63, 5.245, 92.082

# Rectangle

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



61, 5.261, 274.194



61, 5.261, 324.194



61, 5.261, 94.194



61, 5.261, 144.194

# Sweetspot

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



61, 5.260, 274.181



81, 1.568, 273.495



63, 5.476, 174.141



43, 0.890, 273.489



91, 0.011, 296.813



43, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



61, 5.260, 274.181



77, 7.865, 274.427



60, 7.421, 297.942



31, 3.611, 274.302



23, 64.670, 297.226



1, 4.771, 274.294



# Inverse Universe

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



61, 5.575, 356.114



76, 8.354, 356.312



64, 7.285, 116.786



31, 3.831, 356.213



29, 56.384, 19.108



1, 4.883, 356.515



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 5.261, 274.194 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

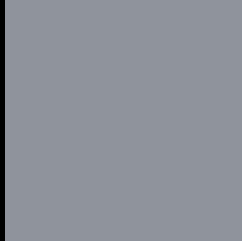
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 5.261, 274.194 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

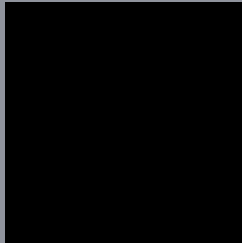
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

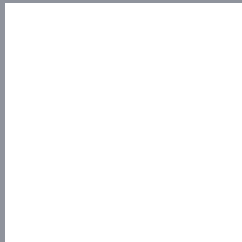
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 61, 5.261, 274.194

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 5.261, 274.194.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 5.261, 274.194.

# 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, 5.261, 274.194

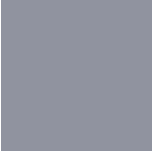
### Protanopia

61, 5.656, 294.636

### Deuteranopia

61, 9.570, 324.897





**Tritanopia**  
61, 6.829, 281.524

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61, 5.261, 274.194

## Protanomaly

61, 5.638, 290.815

## Deuteranomaly

61, 7.298, 312.222

## Tritanomaly

61, 6.275, 280.595

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61, 5.261, 274.194

## Achromatopsia

61, 0.008, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

61, 1.732, 277.623

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 5.261, 274.194 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(143, 147, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 147, 156)  
}
```

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(143, 147, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 147, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 5.261, 274.194 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(143, 147, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 147, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 147, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 147, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 147, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 147,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 5.261, 274.194 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 147, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
147, 156) }
```

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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