

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 6.689, 294.631)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(61, 6.689, 294.631) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(61, 6.780, 294.107)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93929E
RGB	147, 146, 158
RGB Percent	58%, 57%, 62%
CMY	0.4234, 0.4273, 0.3802
CMYK	0.07, 0.08, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	245°, 6%, 60%
HSV	245°, 8%, 62%
XYZ	28.5011, 29.2481, 36.5107
YIQ	147.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

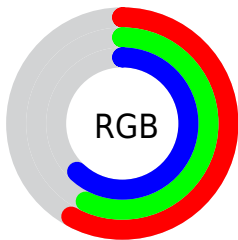
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 146, 158
Decimal	9671326
CIE Lab	61.00, 2.77, -6.19
CIE LCh	61, 6.780, 294.107
Yxy	29.2481, 0.3024, 0.3103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287861406 (0xFF93929E)
YUV	147.6670, 5.0942, -0.5850
Hunter-Lab	54.0815, -0.5726, -2.1699

# Details

The CIELCh color  $61, 6.780, 294.107$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $65, 6.658, 112.828$ , and the grayscale version is  $61, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $81, 6.930, 293.741$ , and  $41, 6.681, 291.183$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56, 16.010, 295.076$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $66, 2.099, 113.245$ .

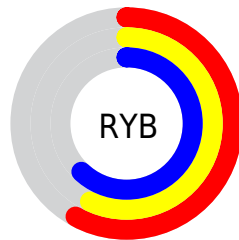
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (57%)

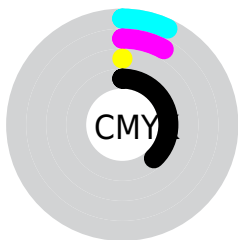
Blue (62%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (62%)

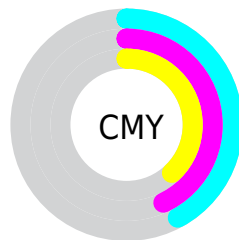


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 6.780, 294.107 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, 6.780, 294.107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61, 6.780, 294.107

■ 61, 6.780, 294.107

100, 6.780,  
294.107

■ 51, 6.780, 294.107

■ 81, 6.780, 294.107

■ 41, 6.780, 294.107

■ 91, 6.780, 294.107

■ 31, 6.780, 294.107

■ 21, 6.780, 294.107

■ 11, 6.780, 294.107

■ 1, 6.780, 294.107

■ 0, 6.780, 294.107

■ 61, 6.780, 294.107

■ 61, 6.780, 294.107

■ 56, 16.010,

■ 66, 2.099, 113.245

295.076

72, 10.645,  
112.538

50, 25.619,  
296.215

77, 18.885,  
111.923

45, 35.619,  
297.531

82, 26.838,  
111.395

39, 45.995,  
299.029

88, 34.524,  
110.939

34, 56.655,  
300.688

93, 41.960,  
110.545

29, 67.342,  
302.433

98, 48.371,  
109.527

25, 77.468,  
304.111

98, 48.296,  
106.485

21, 85.970,  
305.477

19, 91.829,  
306.356



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



61, 6.780, 294.107



65, 6.658, 112.828

# Rectangle

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



61, 6.780, 294.107



61, 6.780, 344.107



61, 6.780, 114.107



61, 6.780, 164.107

# Sweetspot

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



61, 6.778, 294.100



82, 2.204, 293.630



64, 4.215, 205.222



43, 1.263, 293.621



92, 0.011, 296.813



44, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



61, 6.778, 294.100



77, 10.022, 294.245



61, 7.260, 311.660



31, 5.065, 294.251



16, 86.423, 306.625



0, 6.520, 293.280



# Inverse Universe

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



62, 7.733, 327.161



78, 11.411, 327.255



64, 7.187, 131.066



31, 5.767, 327.260



33, 70.399, 331.766



1, 7.410, 327.300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 6.780, 294.107 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

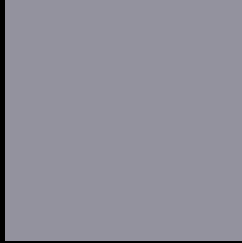
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 6.780, 294.107 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

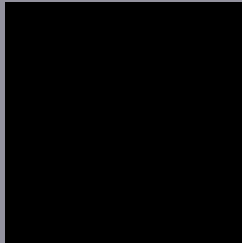
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

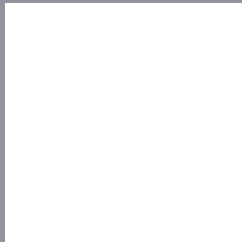
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 61, 6.780, 294.107

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 6.780, 294.107.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 6.780, 294.107.

# 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, 6.780, 294.107


### Protanopia

61, 6.780, 294.107

### Deuteranopia

61, 10.326, 319.606





**Tritanopia**  
61, 6.780, 294.107

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 6.780, 294.107

**Protanomaly**  
61, 6.780, 294.107

**Deuteranomaly**  
61, 9.156, 312.856

**Tritanomaly**  
61, 6.780, 294.107

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 6.780, 294.107

**Achromatopsia**  
61, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
61, 2.850, 298.209

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 6.780, 294.107 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(147, 146, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 146, 158)  
}
```

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(147, 146, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 146, 158) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 6.780, 294.107 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

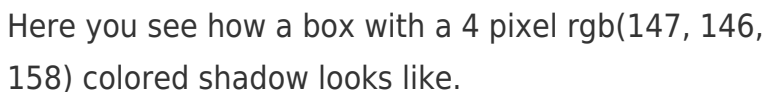
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(147, 146, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 146, 158) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 146, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 146, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 146, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 146,  
158) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 6.780, 294.107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 146, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
146, 158) }
```

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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