

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 6.928, 290.115)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(61, 6.928, 290.115) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(61, 7.327, 290.999)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	92929F
RGB	146, 146, 159
RGB Percent	57%, 57%, 62%
CMY	0.4268, 0.4268, 0.3758
CMYK	0.08, 0.08, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	240°, 6%, 60%
HSV	240°, 8%, 62%
XYZ	28.4645, 29.2481, 37.0269
YIQ	147.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

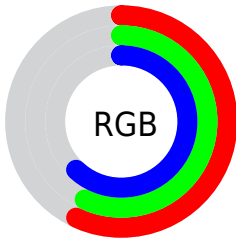
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	146, 146, 159
Decimal	9605791
CIE Lab	61.00, 2.63, -6.84
CIE LCh	61, 7.327, 290.999
Yxy	29.2481, 0.3004, 0.3087
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287795871 (0xFF92929F)
YUV	147.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997
Hunter-Lab	54.0815, -0.6937, -2.7358

# Details

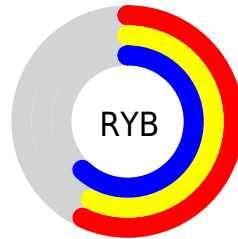
The CIELCh color  $61, 7.327, 290.999$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $65, 7.186, 109.397$ , and the grayscale version is  $61, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $81, 7.447, 290.844$ , and  $41, 7.292, 288.158$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55, 16.614, 292.143$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $67, 1.601, 109.969$ .

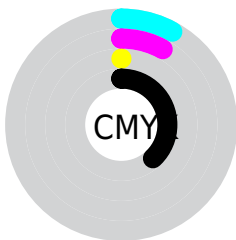
# Distribution



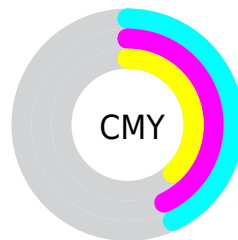
- Red (57%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 7.327, 290.999 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, 7.327, 290.999 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61, 7.327, 290.999

■ 61, 7.327, 290.999

■ 100, 7.327,  
290.999

■ 51, 7.327, 290.999

■ 81, 7.327, 290.999

■ 41, 7.327, 290.999

■ 91, 7.327, 290.999

■ 31, 7.327, 290.999

■ 21, 7.327, 290.999

■ 11, 7.327, 290.999

■ 1, 7.327, 290.999

■ 0, 7.327, 290.999

■ 61, 7.327, 290.999

■ 61, 7.327, 290.999

■ 55, 16.614,

■ 67, 1.601, 109.969

292.143

72, 10.194,  
109.162

50, 26.292,  
293.499

78, 18.477,  
108.450

44, 36.383,  
295.084

83, 26.472,  
107.839

39, 46.884,  
296.910

88, 34.199,  
107.311

33, 57.718,  
298.953

94, 41.674,  
106.855

28, 68.614,  
301.123

98, 47.754,  
106.526

24, 78.913,  
303.223

20, 87.399,  
304.949

18, 93.078,  
306.087



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



61, 7.327, 290.999



65, 7.186, 109.397

# Rectangle

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



61, 7.327, 290.999



61, 7.327, 340.999



61, 7.327, 110.999



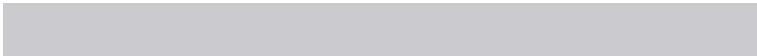
61, 7.327, 160.999

# Sweetspot

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



61, 7.326, 290.992



82, 2.199, 290.394



65, 4.869, 197.640



43, 1.260, 290.385



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, 7.326, 290.992



76, 11.130, 291.209



62, 7.724, 308.833



30, 5.053, 291.107



15, 86.889, 306.285



0, 6.504, 290.172



# Inverse Universe

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



62, 5.113, 19.803



77, 7.800, 19.961



65, 7.628, 128.140



31, 3.534, 19.887



29, 67.086, 39.155



1, 4.473, 19.392



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 7.327, 290.999 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, 7.327, 290.999 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

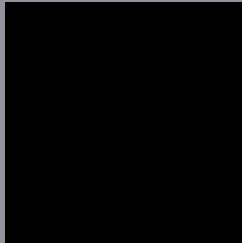
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 61, 7.327, 290.999

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 7.327, 290.999.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 7.327, 290.999.

# 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, 7.327, 290.999


### Protanopia

61, 7.327, 290.999

### Deuteranopia

61, 10.820, 318.178





**Tritanopia**  
61, 6.764, 290.938

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 7.327, 290.999

**Protanomaly**  
61, 7.327, 290.999

**Deuteranomaly**  
61, 9.552, 309.497

**Tritanomaly**  
61, 6.764, 290.938

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 7.327, 290.999

**Achromatopsia**  
61, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
61, 2.819, 290.510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 7.327, 290.999 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(146, 146, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 146, 159)  
}
```

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(146, 146, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 146, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 7.327, 290.999 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(146, 146, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 146, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 146, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 146, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 146, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 146,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 7.327, 290.999 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 146, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
146, 159) }
```

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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