

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 8.235, 18.194)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(61, 8.235, 18.194) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(61, 8.372, 16.368)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A38E8F
RGB	163, 142, 143
RGB Percent	64%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.3596, 0.4419, 0.4380
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.12, 0.36
HSL	357°, 10%, 60%
HSV	357°, 13%, 64%
XYZ	29.8672, 29.2481, 30.1784
YIQ	148.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

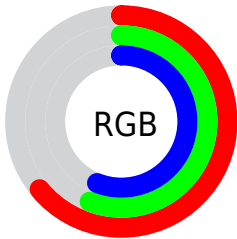
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	163, 142, 143
Decimal	10718863
CIE Lab	61.00, 8.03, 2.36
CIE LCh	61, 8.372, 16.368
Yxy	29.2481, 0.3345, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288908943 (0xFFA38E8F)
YUV	148.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103
Hunter-Lab	54.0815, 3.9360, 4.7723

# Details

The CIELCh color  $61, 8.372, 16.368$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $66, 7.778, 194.686$ , and the grayscale version is  $62, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $81, 8.232, 16.311$ , and  $41, 8.227, 16.307$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56, 15.412, 17.368$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $66, 1.798, 15.399$ .

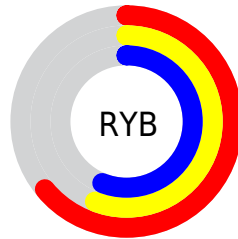
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (56%)

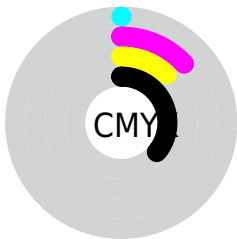
Blue (56%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (56%)

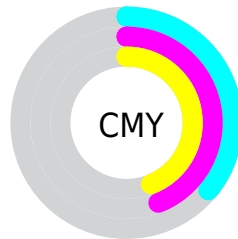


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (44%)


Yellow (44%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 8.372, 16.368 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, 8.372, 16.368 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 61, 8.372, 16.368       61, 8.372, 16.368

 100, 8.372, 16.368       51, 8.372, 16.368

 81, 8.372, 16.368       41, 8.372, 16.368


 91, 8.372, 16.368       31, 8.372, 16.368

 21, 8.372, 16.368

 11, 8.372, 16.368

 1, 8.372, 16.368

 0, 8.372, 16.368

 61, 8.372, 16.368       61, 8.372, 16.368

 56, 15.412, 17.368       66, 1.798, 15.399

52, 22.905, 18.592

71, 4.321, 195.137

48, 30.783, 20.146

75, 10.017,  
194.554

44, 38.916, 22.135

80, 15.331,  
194.100

40, 47.098, 24.674

38, 55.070, 27.848

85, 20.302,  
193.721

36, 62.527, 31.609

90, 24.971,  
193.398

34, 69.012, 35.576

34, 72.795, 37.831

94, 28.780,  
194.736

95, 28.532,  
197.659

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



61, 8.372, 16.368



66, 7.778, 194.686

# Rectangle

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



61, 8.372, 16.368



61, 8.372, 66.368



61, 8.372, 196.368



61, 8.372, 246.368

# Sweetspot

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



61, 8.371, 16.379



82, 3.116, 15.563



61, 14.069, 323.734



44, 2.238, 15.643



93, 0.011, 296.813



45, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



61, 8.371, 16.379



76, 12.160, 16.601



63, 6.986, 68.329



32, 3.632, 16.058



30, 66.420, 37.350



1, 5.479, 15.830





# Inverse Universe

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



61, 8.371, 16.379



76, 12.160, 16.601



63, 6.701, 251.464



32, 3.632, 16.058



30, 66.420, 37.350



1, 5.479, 15.830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 8.372, 16.368 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

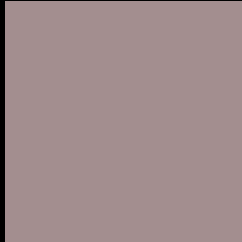
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 8.372, 16.368 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

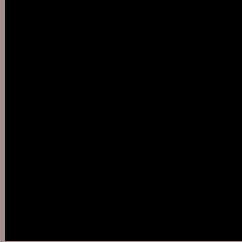
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 61, 8.372, 16.368

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 8.372, 16.368.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 8.372, 16.368.

# 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, 8.372, 16.368

### Protanopia

61, 1.287, 44.973

### Deuteranopia

61, 8.372, 16.368



**Tritanopia**  
61, 10.895, 346.007



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 8.372, 16.368

**Protanomaly**  
61, 3.926, 19.677

**Deuteranomaly**  
61, 8.372, 16.368

**Tritanomaly**  
61, 10.085, 354.019

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 8.372, 16.368

**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
62, 2.731, 19.508

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 8.372, 16.368 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(163, 142, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 142, 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(163, 142, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 142, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 8.372, 16.368 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(163, 142, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 142, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 142, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 142, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 142, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 142,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 8.372, 16.368 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 142, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
142, 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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