

Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 9.959, 91.916)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(61, 9.959, 91.916) contains.

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Color

CIELCh(61, 9.933, 92.434)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 9A9382 |
| RGB | 154, 147, 130 |
| RGB Percent | 60%, 58%, 51% |
| CMY | 0.3970, 0.4244, 0.4911 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.05, 0.16, 0.40 |
| HSL | 43°, 11%, 56% |
| HSV | 43°, 16%, 60% |
| XYZ | 27.6936, 29.2481, 25.2251 |
| YIQ | 147.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

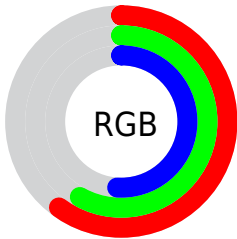
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 140, 154, 130 |
| Decimal | 10130306 |
| CIE Lab | 61.00, -0.42, 9.92 |
| CIE LCh | 61, 9.933, 92.434 |
| Yxy | 29.2481, 0.3370, 0.3560 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288320386 (0xFF9A9382) |
| YUV | 147.1550, -8.4574, 6.0031 |
| Hunter-Lab | 54.0815, -3.2380, 10.2027 |

Details

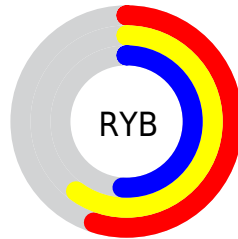
The CIELCh color $61, 9.933, 92.434$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $57, 9.977, 276.377$, and the grayscale version is $61, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $81, 9.982, 91.570$, and $41, 10.009, 93.219$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $59, 16.429, 91.204$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $63, 3.534, 93.619$.

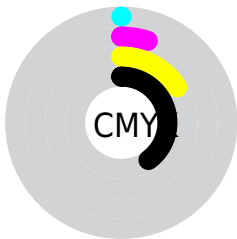
Distribution



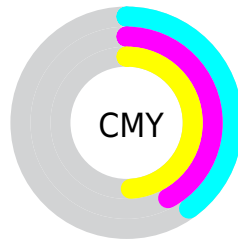
- Red (60%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 9.933, 92.434 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, 9.933, 92.434 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61, 9.933, 92.434

61, 9.933, 92.434

100, 9.933, 92.434

51, 9.933, 92.434

81, 9.933, 92.434

41, 9.933, 92.434

91, 9.933, 92.434

31, 9.933, 92.434

21, 9.933, 92.434

11, 9.933, 92.434

1, 9.933, 92.434

0, 9.933, 92.434

61, 9.933, 92.434

61, 9.933, 92.434

59, 16.429, 91.204

63, 3.534, 93.619

58, 22.993, 89.923

64, 2.763, 274.895

56, 29.577, 88.606

66, 8.955, 275.968

55, 36.081, 87.251

68, 15.047,
277.028

54, 42.325, 85.845

69, 21.042,
278.042

52, 48.002, 84.354

51, 52.635, 82.707

71, 26.947,
279.007

50, 55.701, 80.797

73, 32.768,
279.923

49, 56.913, 79.959

75, 38.511,
280.790

76, 37.445,
278.176

Harmonies

Complementary

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



61, 9.933, 92.434



57, 9.977, 276.377

Rectangle

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



61, 9.933, 92.434



61, 9.933, 142.434



61, 9.933, 272.434



61, 9.933, 322.434

Sweetspot

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



61, 9.934, 92.444



79, 3.887, 93.674



57, 10.422, 357.432



41, 2.647, 93.604



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, 9.934, 92.444



76, 14.965, 91.982



63, 13.492, 116.958



32, 3.563, 93.207



45, 53.240, 80.174



3, 3.788, 93.442

Inverse Universe

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



57, 9.977, 276.377



70, 15.039, 276.939



55, 13.935, 299.128



30, 3.578, 275.499



22, 65.291, 298.002



1, 3.857, 274.684

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 9.933, 92.434 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

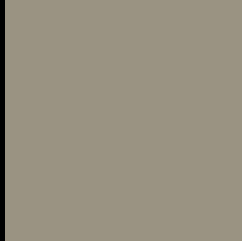
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 9.933, 92.434 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

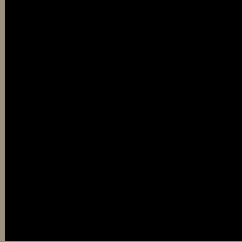
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

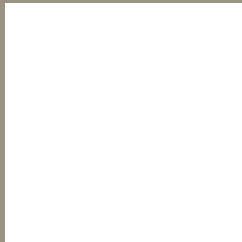
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 61, 9.933, 92.434

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 9.933, 92.434.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 9.933, 92.434.

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, 9.933, 92.434

Protanopia

61, 9.933, 92.434

Deuteranopia

61, 12.040, 50.849



Tritanopia
61, 8.245, 331.549

Trichromacy



Original Color
61, 9.933, 92.434

Protanomaly
61, 9.933, 92.434

Deuteranomaly
61, 10.392, 64.183

Tritanomaly
61, 4.753, 13.014

Monochromacy



Original Color
61, 9.933, 92.434

Achromatopsia
61, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
61, 3.446, 96.578

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 9.933, 92.434 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(154, 147, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 147, 130)  
}
```

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(154, 147, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 147, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 9.933, 92.434 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(154, 147, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 147, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 147, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 147, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 147, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 147,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 9.933, 92.434 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 147, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
147, 130) }
```

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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