

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(64, 17.683, 278.615)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(64, 17.683, 278.615)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(64, 17.657, 278.461)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F9BBA
RGB	143, 155, 186
RGB Percent	56%, 61%, 73%
CMY	0.4394, 0.3924, 0.2708
CMYK	0.23, 0.17, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	223°, 24%, 64%
HSV	223°, 23%, 73%
XYZ	31.8870, 32.8017, 51.0727
YIQ	154.9460, -17.1030, 7.0970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

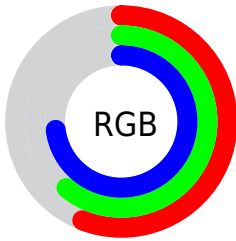
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	143, 152, 186
Decimal	9411514
CIELab	64.00, 2.60, -17.46
CIELCh	64, 17.657, 278.461
Yxy	32.8017, 0.2755, 0.2834
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287601594 (0xFF8F9BBA)
YUV	154.9460, 15.3096, -10.4766
Hunter-Lab	57.2727, -0.8462, -12.7806

# Details

The CIELCh color  $64, 17.657, 278.461$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be  $71, 17.500, 92.391$ , and the grayscale version is  $64, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $84, 17.763, 278.637$ , and  $44, 17.744, 278.716$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $59, 25.578, 280.248$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69, 9.914, 276.931$ .

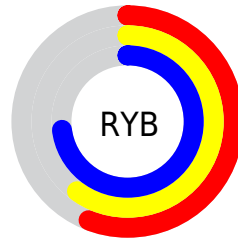
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (61%)

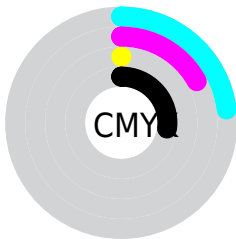
Blue (73%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (73%)

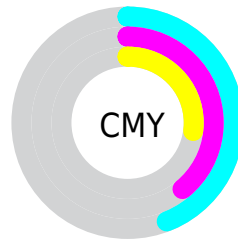


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 64, 17.657, 278.461 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 64, 17.657, 278.461 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64, 17.657,  
278.461

■ 64, 17.657,  
278.461

■ 100, 17.657,  
278.461

■ 54, 17.657,  
278.461

■ 84, 17.657,  
278.461

■ 44, 17.657,  
278.461

■ 94, 17.657,  
278.461

■ 34, 17.657,  
278.461

■ 24, 17.657,  
278.461

■ 14, 17.657,  
278.461

■ 4, 17.657, 278.461

■ 0, 17.657, 278.461

64, 17.657,  
278.461

64, 17.657,  
278.461

59, 25.578,  
280.248

69, 9.914, 276.931

54, 33.699,  
282.337

74, 2.341, 275.675

79, 5.072, 94.415

49, 42.045,  
284.759

84, 12.328, 93.451

44, 50.644,  
287.525

89, 19.432, 92.595

94, 26.386, 91.840

40, 59.506,  
290.607

97, 31.858,  
103.404

36, 68.578,  
293.908

99, 34.718,  
107.533

32, 77.652,  
297.247

29, 83.700,

299.362

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



64, 17.657, 278.461



71, 17.500, 92.391

# Rectangle

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



64, 17.657, 278.461



64, 17.657, 328.461



64, 17.657, 98.461



64, 17.657, 148.461

# Sweetspot

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



64, 17.656, 278.459



91, 6.518, 276.131



72, 16.919, 174.945



49, 4.272, 276.207



98, 0.011, 296.813



51, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



64, 17.656, 278.459



78, 26.664, 279.380



62, 24.501, 300.383



36, 4.220, 276.415



24, 72.354, 298.909



2, 12.347, 280.267



# Inverse Universe

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



64, 18.132, 359.817



78, 27.468, 0.515



74, 23.331, 117.112



36, 4.277, 358.240



32, 60.960, 22.139

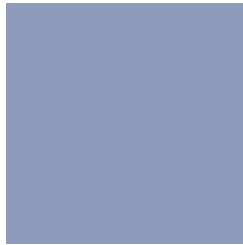


2, 11.137, 2.938



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 64, 17.657, 278.461 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 64, 17.657, 278.461 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

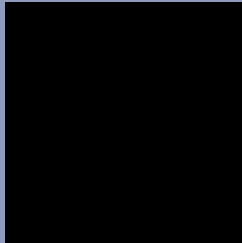
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

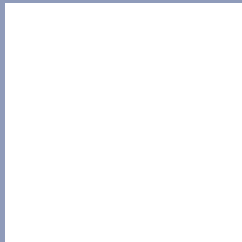
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 64, 17.657, 278.461

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 17.657, 278.461.

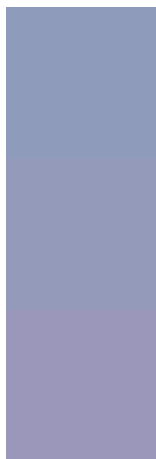


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 17.657, 278.461.

# 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

64, 17.657, 278.461

### Protanopia

64, 17.367, 285.093

### Deuteranopia

64, 20.172, 295.286





**Tritanopia**  
64, 9.174, 246.031

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
64, 17.657, 278.461

**Protanomaly**  
64, 17.447, 282.848

**Deuteranomaly**  
64, 19.551, 290.216

**Tritanomaly**  
64, 11.862, 262.785

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
64, 17.657, 278.461

**Achromatopsia**  
64, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
64, 6.285, 277.231

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 64, 17.657, 278.461 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, 155, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 155, 186)  
}
```

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, 155, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 155, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 64, 17.657, 278.461 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, 155, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 155, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 155, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 155, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 155, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 155, 186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 64, 17.657, 278.461 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 155, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
155, 186) }
```

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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