

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(64, 6.213, 260.624)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(64, 6.213, 260.624) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(64, 6.250, 262.667)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	949CA6
RGB	148, 156, 166
RGB Percent	58%, 61%, 65%
CMY	0.4198, 0.3884, 0.3492
CMYK	0.11, 0.06, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	213°, 9%, 62%
HSV	213°, 11%, 65%
XYZ	30.9611, 32.8017, 40.7505
YIQ	154.7480, -7.9780, 1.4140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

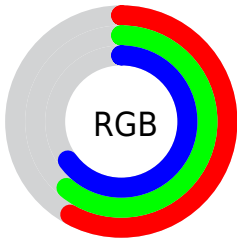
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	148, 154, 166
Decimal	9739430
CIE Lab	64.00, -0.80, -6.20
CIE LCh	64, 6.250, 262.667
Yxy	32.8017, 0.2962, 0.3139
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287929510 (0xFF949CA6)
YUV	154.7480, 5.5472, -5.9180
Hunter-Lab	57.2727, -3.7318, -2.0948

# Details

The CIELCh color  $64, 6.250, 262.667$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $65, 6.352, 79.786$ , and the grayscale version is  $64, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $84, 6.398, 264.652$ , and  $44, 6.163, 260.522$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $60, 12.003, 264.196$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $68, 0.493, 261.847$ .

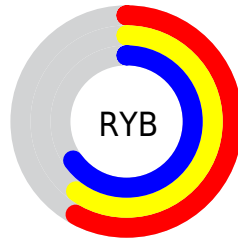
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (61%)

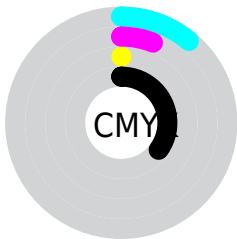
Blue (65%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (65%)

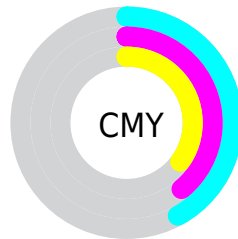


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 64, 6.250, 262.667 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, 6.250, 262.667 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64, 6.250, 262.667

■ 64, 6.250, 262.667

■ 100, 6.250,  
262.667

■ 54, 6.250, 262.667

■ 84, 6.250, 262.667

■ 44, 6.250, 262.667

■ 94, 6.250, 262.667

■ 34, 6.250, 262.667

■ 24, 6.250, 262.667

■ 14, 6.250, 262.667

■ 4, 6.250, 262.667

■ 0, 6.250, 262.667

■ 64, 6.250, 262.667

■ 64, 6.250, 262.667

■ 60, 12.003,

■ 68, 0.493, 261.847

264.196

72, 5.251, 80.075

57, 17.743,  
266.027

75, 10.971, 79.113

53, 23.460,  
268.187

79, 16.656, 78.260

49, 29.154,  
270.727

83, 22.296, 77.510

46, 34.841,  
273.687

87, 27.885, 76.846

42, 40.555,  
277.082

90, 31.535, 81.877

92, 34.257, 90.406

39, 46.347,  
280.878

94, 37.615, 97.463

36, 52.275,  
284.970

33, 57.866,  
288.680



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



64, 6.250, 262.667



65, 6.352, 79.786

# Rectangle

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



64, 6.250, 262.667



64, 6.250, 312.667



64, 6.250, 82.667



64, 6.250, 132.667

# Sweetspot

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



64, 6.249, 262.654



85, 2.153, 261.712



67, 8.180, 165.552



45, 1.644, 261.781



94, 0.011, 296.813



46, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



64, 6.249, 262.654



81, 9.307, 262.998



62, 10.127, 293.163



34, 3.299, 262.441



29, 52.649, 288.246



2, 6.384, 266.984



# Inverse Universe

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



63, 8.294, 347.648



79, 12.394, 347.879



68, 9.881, 111.202



33, 4.368, 347.499



31, 56.244, 6.405

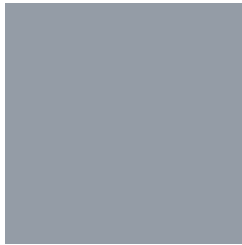


2, 7.564, 350.492



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 64, 6.250, 262.667 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

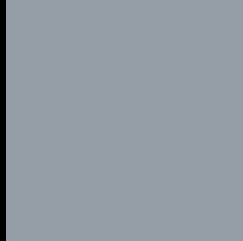
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 64, 6.250, 262.667 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

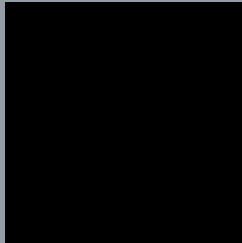
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

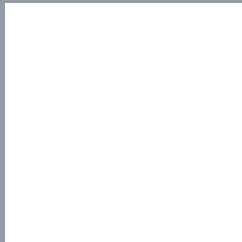
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 64, 6.250, 262.667

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 6.250, 262.667.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 6.250, 262.667.

# 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, 6.250, 262.667

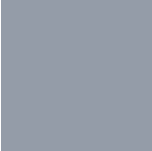
### Protanopia

64, 6.158, 294.315

### Deuteranopia

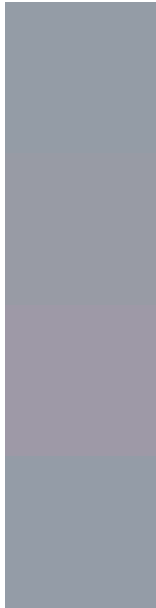
64, 10.229, 319.585





**Tritanopia**  
64, 7.244, 267.046

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
64, 6.250, 262.667

**Protanomaly**  
64, 5.669, 279.452

**Deuteranomaly**  
64, 8.063, 304.365

**Tritanomaly**  
64, 6.742, 265.013

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
64, 6.250, 262.667

**Achromatopsia**  
64, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
64, 2.489, 263.395

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 64, 6.250, 262.667 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(148, 156, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 156, 166)  
}
```

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(148, 156, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 156, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 64, 6.250, 262.667 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(148, 156, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 156, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 156, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 156, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 156, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 156,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 64, 6.250, 262.667 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 156, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
156, 166) }
```

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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