

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(65, 8.925, 8.384)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(65, 8.925, 8.384) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(65, 9.251, 6.438)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AF989C
RGB	175, 152, 156
RGB Percent	69%, 60%, 61%
CMY	0.3131, 0.4033, 0.3876
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.11, 0.31
HSL	350°, 13%, 64%
HSV	350°, 13%, 69%
XYZ	34.9849, 34.0472, 36.2517
YIQ	159.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

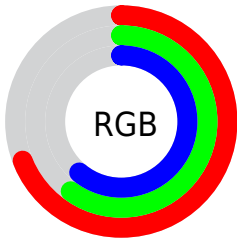
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">175, 152, 156</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11507868</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">65.00, 9.19, 1.04</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">65, 9.251, 6.438</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">34.0472, 0.3323, 0.3234</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289697948 (0xFFAF989C)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">159.3330, -1.6432, 13.7400</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">58.3500, 4.9107, 4.0093</a>

# Details

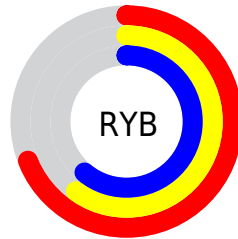
The CIELCh color  $65, 9.251, 6.438$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $70, 8.751, 184.191$ , and the grayscale version is  $66, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $85, 9.454, 7.287$ , and  $45, 9.149, 5.564$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $60, 16.728, 7.602$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $70, 2.147, 5.324$ .

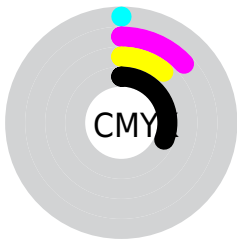
# Distribution



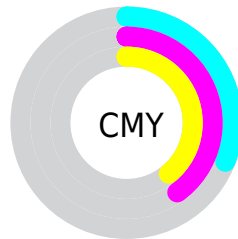
- Red (69%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 65, 9.251, 6.438 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 65, 9.251, 6.438 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65, 9.251, 6.438

65, 9.251, 6.438

100, 9.251, 6.438

55, 9.251, 6.438

85, 9.251, 6.438

45, 9.251, 6.438

95, 9.251, 6.438

35, 9.251, 6.438

25, 9.251, 6.438

15, 9.251, 6.438

5, 9.251, 6.438

0, 9.251, 6.438

65, 9.251, 6.438

65, 9.251, 6.438

60, 16.728, 7.602

70, 2.147, 5.324

56, 24.529, 8.980

75, 4.564, 184.827

51, 32.537, 10.669

80, 10.894,  
184.057

47, 40.561, 12.775

85, 16.866,  
183.417

44, 48.339, 15.434

41, 55.575, 18.787

90, 22.512,  
182.855

38, 62.033, 22.931

95, 26.837,  
184.361

37, 67.626, 27.792

36, 71.196, 31.129

95, 25.340,  
197.855

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



65, 9.251, 6.438



70, 8.751, 184.191

# Rectangle

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



65, 9.251, 6.438



65, 9.251, 56.438



65, 9.251, 186.438



65, 9.251, 236.438

# Sweetspot

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



65, 9.249, 6.446



88, 3.393, 5.457



65, 14.636, 319.875



47, 2.435, 5.550



96, 0.011, 296.813



48, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



65, 9.249, 6.446



80, 14.030, 6.791



67, 7.380, 52.643



34, 3.913, 6.040



31, 63.235, 30.421



2, 7.987, 7.787





# Inverse Universe

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



65, 9.249, 6.446



80, 14.030, 6.791



68, 6.889, 234.801



34, 3.913, 6.040



31, 63.235, 30.421



2, 7.987, 7.787



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 65, 9.251, 6.438 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 65, 9.251, 6.438 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 65, 9.251, 6.438

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 65, 9.251, 6.438.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 65, 9.251, 6.438.

# 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**


65, 9.251, 6.438

**Protanopia**

65, 1.611, 335.610

**Deuteranopia**

65, 8.362, 8.731



**Tritanopia**  
65, 11.706, 345.933



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65, 9.251, 6.438

## Protanomaly

65, 4.567, 358.395

## Deuteranomaly

65, 8.362, 8.731

## Tritanomaly

65, 11.144, 350.688

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65, 9.251, 6.438

## Achromatopsia

65, 0.008, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

65, 3.134, 9.383

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 65, 9.251, 6.438 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(175, 152, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 152, 156)  
}
```

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(175, 152, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 152, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 65, 9.251, 6.438 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

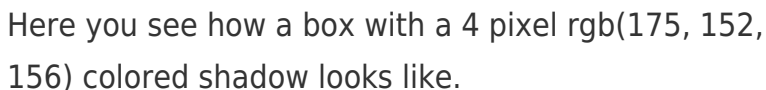
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(175, 152, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 152, 156) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 152, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 152, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 152, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 152,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 65, 9.251, 6.438 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 152, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
152, 156) }
```

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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