

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 8.444, 228.919)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(66, 8.444, 228.919) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(66, 8.417, 226.412)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FA4AB
RGB	143, 164, 171
RGB Percent	56%, 64%, 67%
CMY	0.4393, 0.3569, 0.3295
CMYK	0.16, 0.04, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	195°, 14%, 62%
HSV	195°, 16%, 67%
XYZ	31.9475, 35.3238, 43.6549
YIQ	158.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

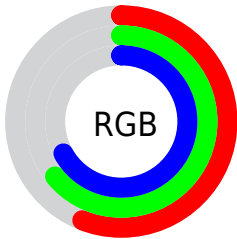
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	143, 155, 171
Decimal	9413803
CIELab	66.00, -5.80, -6.10
CIELCh	66, 8.417, 226.412
Yxy	35.3238, 0.2880, 0.3184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287603883 (0xFF8FA4AB)
YUV	158.5190, 6.1531, -13.6102
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, -8.0601, -1.9456

# Details

The CIELCh color  $66, 8.417, 226.412$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $64, 9.292, 44.713$ , and the grayscale version is  $65, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $86, 8.367, 225.103$ , and  $46, 8.522, 228.061$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $64, 13.175, 227.212$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $68, 3.357, 225.858$ .

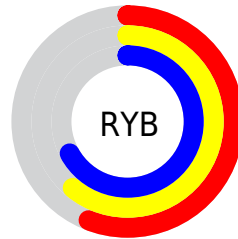
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (64%)

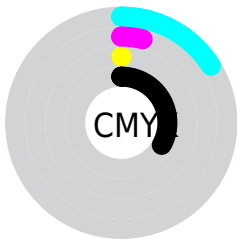
Blue (67%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (67%)

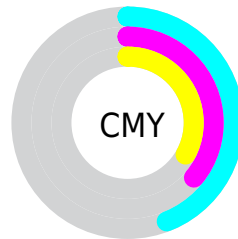


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 8.417, 226.412 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 66, 8.417, 226.412 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 66, 8.417, 226.412

 66, 8.417, 226.412

 100, 8.417,  
226.412

 56, 8.417, 226.412

 86, 8.417, 226.412

 46, 8.417, 226.412

 96, 8.417, 226.412

 36, 8.417, 226.412

 26, 8.417, 226.412


 16, 8.417, 226.412

 6, 8.417, 226.412

 0, 8.417, 226.412

 66, 8.417, 226.412

 66, 8.417, 226.412

 64, 13.175,

 68, 3.357, 225.858

227.212

71, 1.942, 45.009

61, 17.562,  
228.292

73, 7.425, 44.844

59, 21.507,  
229.699

76, 13.043, 44.626

57, 24.946,  
231.510

79, 18.758, 44.467

55, 27.833,  
233.810

81, 24.539, 44.361

54, 30.159,  
236.688

83, 27.484, 46.716

52, 31.961,  
240.215

84, 27.089, 52.185

51, 33.358,  
244.391

50, 33.854,  
245.936



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



66, 8.417, 226.412



64, 9.292, 44.713

# Rectangle

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



66, 8.417, 226.412



66, 8.417, 276.412



66, 8.417, 46.412



66, 8.417, 96.412

# Sweetspot

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



66, 8.417, 226.402



87, 3.264, 225.825



67, 16.011, 150.609



46, 2.241, 225.840



95, 0.011, 296.813



47, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



66, 8.417, 226.402



82, 12.570, 226.695



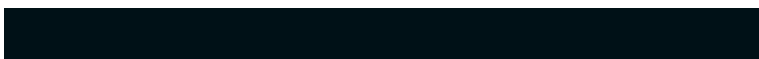
62, 11.759, 278.243



35, 2.995, 225.981



44, 30.729, 245.407



4, 6.390, 235.634



# Inverse Universe

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



62, 15.897, 333.383



77, 24.037, 333.658



67, 11.660, 94.137



34, 5.536, 332.900



33, 64.574, 341.089



2, 10.945, 335.637



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 8.417, 226.412 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

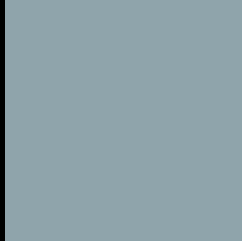
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 66, 8.417, 226.412 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

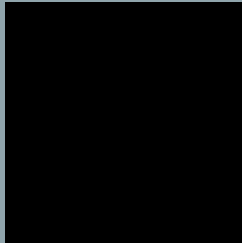
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

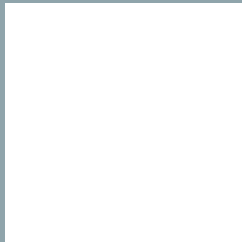
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 66, 8.417, 226.412**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 8.417, 226.412.

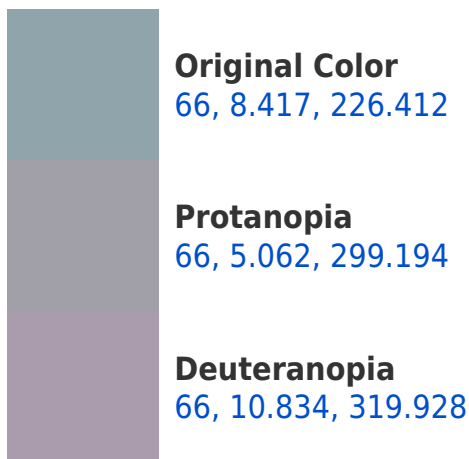


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 8.417, 226.412.

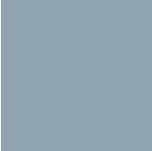
# Color Blindness Simulation

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







**Tritanopia**  
66, 9.745, 246.896

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 8.417, 226.412

**Protanomaly**  
66, 5.088, 260.151

**Deuteranomaly**  
66, 7.229, 293.865

**Tritanomaly**  
66, 9.013, 241.732

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 8.417, 226.412

**Achromatopsia**  
65, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
66, 3.174, 219.781

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 8.417, 226.412 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, 164, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 164, 171)  
}
```

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, 164, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 164, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 8.417, 226.412 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, 164, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 164, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 164, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 164, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 164, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 164,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 8.417, 226.412 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 164, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
164, 171) }
```

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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