

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(67, 7.954, 106.426)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(67, 7.954, 106.426) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(67, 8.251, 106.582)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5A495
RGB	165, 164, 149
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 58%
CMY	0.3536, 0.3575, 0.4164
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.10, 0.35
HSL	56°, 8%, 61%
HSV	56°, 10%, 65%
XYZ	34.1346, 36.6320, 33.6324
YIQ	162.5890, 5.4110, -4.4530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

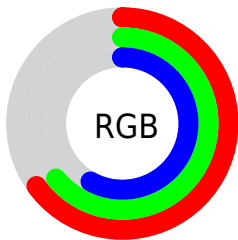
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	150, 165, 149
Decimal	10855573
CIE Lab	67.00, -2.35, 7.91
CIE LCh	67, 8.251, 106.582
Yxy	36.6320, 0.3270, 0.3509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289045653 (0xFFA5A495)
YUV	162.5890, -6.6994, 2.1144
Hunter-Lab	60.5244, -5.2469, 9.4206

# Details

The CIELCh color  $67, 8.251, 106.582$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $62, 8.415, 288.597$ , and the grayscale version is  $67, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $87, 8.340, 106.928$ , and  $47, 8.250, 106.080$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $66, 16.741, 105.588$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $68, 0.259, 287.890$ .

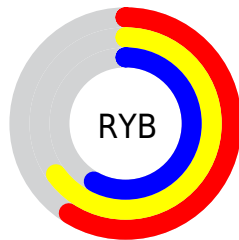
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (64%)

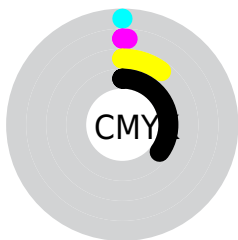
Blue (58%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (58%)

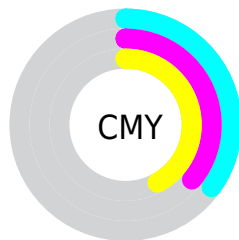


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 67, 8.251, 106.582 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 67, 8.251, 106.582 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 67, 8.251, 106.582

■ 67, 8.251, 106.582

■ 100, 8.251,  
106.582

■ 57, 8.251, 106.582

■ 87, 8.251, 106.582

■ 47, 8.251, 106.582

■ 97, 8.251, 106.582

■ 37, 8.251, 106.582

■ 27, 8.251, 106.582

■ 17, 8.251, 106.582

■ 7, 8.251, 106.582

■ 0, 8.251, 106.582

■ 67, 8.251, 106.582

■ 67, 8.251, 106.582

■ 66, 16.741,

■ 68, 0.259, 287.890

105.588

68, 8.762, 288.562

66, 25.153,  
104.573

69, 17.235,  
289.487

65, 33.406,  
103.564

70, 25.663,  
290.377

65, 41.367,  
102.578

71, 34.038,  
291.226

64, 48.826,  
101.638

72, 42.352,  
292.033

64, 55.473,  
100.769

72, 45.673,  
292.109

63, 60.891, 99.996

73, 45.084,  
291.624

63, 64.631, 99.341

73, 44.499,  
291.126

63, 66.787, 98.787

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



67, 8.251, 106.582



62, 8.415, 288.597

# Rectangle

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



67, 8.251, 106.582



67, 8.251, 156.582



67, 8.251, 286.582



67, 8.251, 336.582

# Sweetspot

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



67, 8.252, 106.592



85, 3.151, 107.232



63, 6.302, 14.548



45, 2.386, 107.161



93, 0.011, 296.813



45, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



67, 8.252, 106.592



85, 12.630, 106.341



67, 9.228, 126.266



34, 4.771, 106.636



56, 60.986, 98.816



5, 7.304, 106.674





# Inverse Universe

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



62, 8.415, 288.597



78, 12.937, 288.887



63, 9.373, 307.158



32, 4.862, 288.546



17, 84.918, 305.292



1, 7.501, 287.823



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 67, 8.251, 106.582 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 67, 8.251, 106.582 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

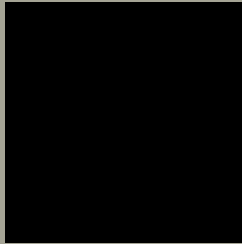
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

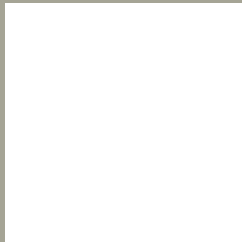
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 67, 8.251, 106.582

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 8.251, 106.582.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 8.251, 106.582.

# 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


67, 8.251, 106.582

### Protanopia

67, 8.178, 89.576

### Deuteranopia

67, 11.086, 40.477



**Tritanopia**  
67, 7.824, 313.284



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
67, 8.251, 106.582

**Protanomaly**  
67, 8.391, 98.467

**Deuteranomaly**  
67, 8.372, 56.029

**Tritanomaly**  
67, 2.840, 343.814

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
67, 8.251, 106.582

**Achromatopsia**  
67, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
67, 3.300, 109.817

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 67, 8.251, 106.582 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(165, 164, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 164, 149)  
}
```

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(165, 164, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 164, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 67, 8.251, 106.582 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(165, 164, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 164, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 164, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 164, 149); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 164, 149); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 164, 149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 67, 8.251, 106.582 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 164, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
164, 149) }
```

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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