

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(67, 8.215, 300.996)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(67, 8.215, 300.996) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(67, 8.452, 301.066)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A5A1B0
RGB	165, 161, 176
RGB Percent	65%, 63%, 69%
CMY	0.3529, 0.3685, 0.3097
CMYK	0.06, 0.09, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	256°, 9%, 66%
HSV	256°, 9%, 69%
XYZ	36.1066, 36.6320, 46.2510
YIQ	163.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

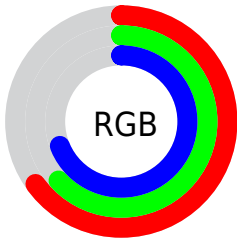
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	165, 161, 176
Decimal	10854832
CIELab	67.00, 4.36, -7.24
CIElCh	67, 8.452, 301.066
Yxy	36.6320, 0.3034, 0.3079
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289044912 (0xFFA5A1B0)
YUV	163.9060, 5.9623, 0.9594
Hunter-Lab	60.5244, 0.5688, -2.9407

# Details

The CIELCh color  $67, 8.452, 301.066$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $71, 8.302, 120.038$ , and the grayscale version is  $67, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $87, 8.523, 300.348$ , and  $47, 8.397, 299.300$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $61, 18.695, 301.764$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $73, 1.430, 120.477$ .

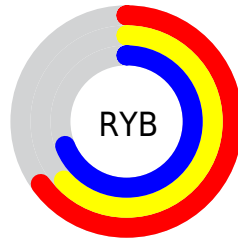
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (63%)

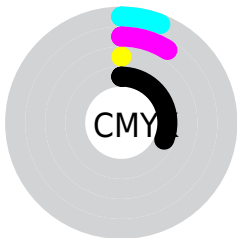
Blue (69%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (69%)

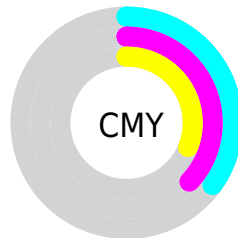


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 67, 8.452, 301.066 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, 8.452, 301.066 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 67, 8.452, 301.066

■ 67, 8.452, 301.066

■ 100, 8.452,  
301.066

■ 57, 8.452, 301.066

■ 87, 8.452, 301.066

■ 47, 8.452, 301.066

■ 97, 8.452, 301.066

■ 37, 8.452, 301.066

■ 27, 8.452, 301.066

■ 17, 8.452, 301.066

■ 7, 8.452, 301.066

■ 0, 8.452, 301.066

■ 67, 8.452, 301.066

■ 67, 8.452, 301.066

■ 61, 18.695,

■ 73, 1.430, 120.477

301.764

78, 10.961,  
119.926

56, 29.306,  
302.560

84, 20.160,  
119.465

50, 40.263,  
303.449

89, 29.047,  
119.069

44, 51.495,  
304.419

95, 37.641,  
118.728

39, 62.829,  
305.437

97, 39.926,  
114.087

34, 73.911,  
306.430

98, 39.598,  
107.156

29, 84.091,  
307.277

26, 92.377,  
307.803

23, 98.046,  
307.917



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



67, 8.452, 301.066



71, 8.302, 120.038

# Rectangle

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



67, 8.452, 301.066



67, 8.452, 351.066



67, 8.452, 121.066



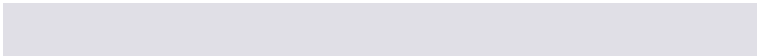
67, 8.452, 171.066

# Sweetspot

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



67, 8.450, 301.062



89, 3.662, 300.709



70, 4.572, 225.954



47, 2.775, 300.760



96, 0.011, 296.813



48, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



67, 8.450, 301.062



84, 12.340, 301.172



68, 9.324, 317.633



35, 5.689, 301.115



19, 89.024, 308.042



1, 13.475, 298.217



# Inverse Universe

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



68, 8.330, 333.487



85, 12.144, 333.603



71, 9.264, 136.944



35, 5.603, 333.544



34, 64.618, 342.225



2, 12.554, 337.001



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 67, 8.452, 301.066 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 67, 8.452, 301.066 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

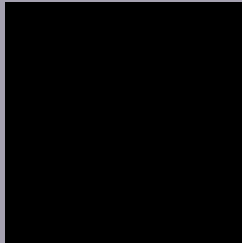
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

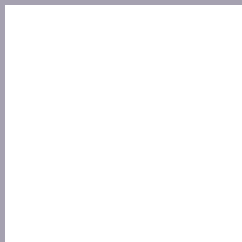
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 67, 8.452, 301.066

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 8.452, 301.066.

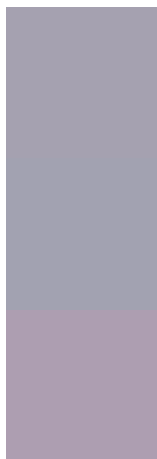


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 8.452, 301.066.

# 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, 8.452, 301.066


### Protanopia

67, 8.294, 291.038

### Deuteranopia

67, 11.952, 318.944





**Tritanopia**  
67, 7.366, 302.510

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
67, 8.452, 301.066

**Protanomaly**  
67, 8.308, 293.563

**Deuteranomaly**  
67, 10.810, 313.260

**Tritanomaly**  
67, 7.908, 301.734

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
67, 8.452, 301.066

**Achromatopsia**  
67, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
67, 2.797, 298.189

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 67, 8.452, 301.066 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, 161, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 161, 176)  
}
```

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, 161, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 161, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 67, 8.452, 301.066 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, 161, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 161, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 161, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 161, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 161, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 161,  
176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 67, 8.452, 301.066 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 161, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
161, 176) }
```

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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