

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(67, 8.998, 279.494)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(67, 8.998, 279.494) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(67, 8.988, 279.486)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EA3B3
RGB	158, 163, 179
RGB Percent	62%, 64%, 70%
CMY	0.3811, 0.3614, 0.2987
CMYK	0.12, 0.09, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	226°, 12%, 66%
HSV	226°, 12%, 70%
XYZ	35.2519, 36.6320, 47.7674
YIQ	163.3290, -8.1160, 3.9160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

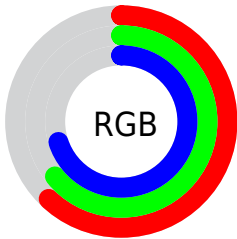
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	158, 162, 179
Decimal	10396595
CIE Lab	67.00, 1.48, -8.87
CIE LCh	67, 8.988, 279.486
Yxy	36.6320, 0.2946, 0.3062
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288586675 (0xFF9EA3B3)
YUV	163.3290, 7.7258, -4.6735
Hunter-Lab	60.5244, -1.9519, -4.4261

# Details

The CIELCh color  $67, 8.988, 279.486$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $71, 8.900, 96.634$ , and the grayscale version is  $67, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $87, 9.034, 279.885$ , and  $47, 8.980, 281.589$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $62, 16.850, 280.928$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $72, 1.323, 278.333$ .

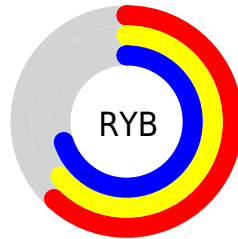
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (64%)

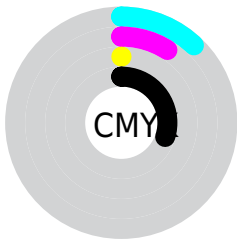
Blue (70%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (70%)

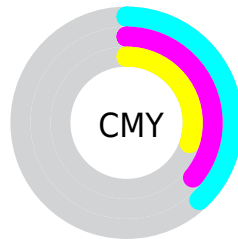


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 67, 8.988, 279.486 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, 8.988, 279.486 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 67, 8.988, 279.486

■ 67, 8.988, 279.486

■ 100, 8.988,  
279.486

■ 57, 8.988, 279.486

■ 87, 8.988, 279.486

■ 47, 8.988, 279.486

■ 97, 8.988, 279.486

■ 37, 8.988, 279.486

■ 27, 8.988, 279.486

■ 17, 8.988, 279.486

■ 7, 8.988, 279.486

■ 0, 8.988, 279.486

■ 67, 8.988, 279.486

■ 67, 8.988, 279.486

■ 62, 16.850,

■ 72, 1.323, 278.333

280.928

77, 6.151, 97.101

57, 24.930,  
282.626

82, 13.444, 96.178

52, 33.247,  
284.606

87, 20.564, 95.364

47, 41.827,  
286.901

92, 27.516, 94.648

42, 50.694,  
289.521

96, 33.564,  
100.617

38, 59.840,  
292.436

98, 38.223,  
107.262

33, 69.171,  
295.548

29, 78.402,  
298.671

27, 85.590,  
301.005



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



67, 8.988, 279.486



71, 8.900, 96.634

# Rectangle

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



67, 8.988, 279.486



67, 8.988, 329.486



67, 8.988, 99.486



67, 8.988, 149.486

# Sweetspot

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



67, 8.987, 279.479



90, 3.754, 278.537



71, 8.278, 178.505



48, 2.691, 278.619



96, 0.011, 296.813



49, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



67, 8.987, 279.479



83, 13.283, 279.819



66, 11.839, 300.673



35, 4.316, 279.163



22, 75.406, 300.638



2, 10.974, 281.351



# Inverse Universe

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



67, 8.568, 1.451



83, 12.700, 1.725



72, 11.561, 119.192



35, 4.103, 1.190



32, 61.543, 25.538

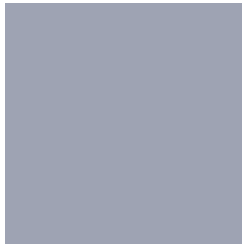


2, 9.510, 4.478



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 67, 8.988, 279.486 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

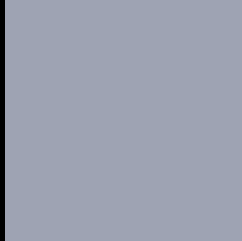
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 8.988, 279.486 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

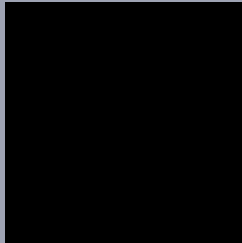
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

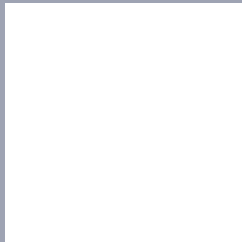
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 67, 8.988, 279.486**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 8.988, 279.486.

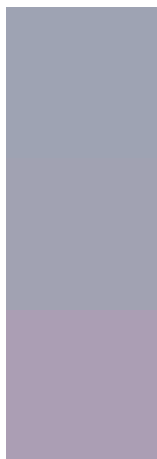


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 8.988, 279.486.

# 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, 8.988, 279.486

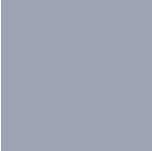
### Protanopia

67, 8.848, 288.737

### Deuteranopia

67, 13.143, 312.682





**Tritanopia**  
67, 7.467, 273.921

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
67, 8.988, 279.486

**Protanomaly**  
67, 8.865, 286.391

**Deuteranomaly**  
67, 11.319, 302.457

**Tritanomaly**  
67, 7.995, 275.172

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
67, 8.988, 279.486

**Achromatopsia**  
67, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
67, 3.390, 277.836

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 67, 8.988, 279.486 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(158, 163, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 163, 179)  
}
```

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(158, 163, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 163, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 67, 8.988, 279.486 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(158, 163, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 163, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 163, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 163, 179); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 163, 179); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 163, 179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 67, 8.988, 279.486 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 163, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
163, 179) }
```

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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