

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(69, 14.728, 291.662)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(69, 14.728, 291.662)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(69, 14.852, 291.668)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A6C1
RGB	166, 166, 193
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 76%
CMY	0.3481, 0.3481, 0.2422
CMYK	0.14, 0.14, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	240°, 18%, 70%
HSV	240°, 14%, 76%
XYZ	39.1001, 39.3444, 56.1192
YIQ	169.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

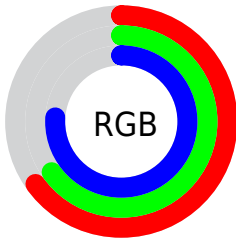
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	166, 166, 193
Decimal	10921665
CIE Lab	69.00, 5.48, -13.80
CIE LCh	69, 14.852, 291.668
Yxy	39.3444, 0.2906, 0.2924
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289111745 (0xFFA6A6C1)
YUV	169.0780, 11.7935, -2.6994
Hunter-Lab	62.7251, 1.5001, -9.1383

# Details

The CIELCh color  $69, 14.852, 291.668$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $78, 14.387, 108.835$ , and the grayscale version is  $69, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $89, 14.607, 291.370$ , and  $49, 14.713, 292.101$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $62, 26.003, 292.956$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $76, 4.148, 290.579$ .

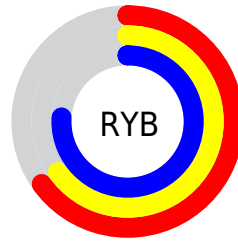
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

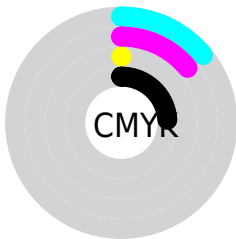
Blue (76%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (76%)

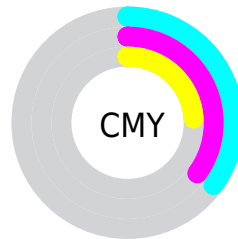


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 69, 14.852, 291.668 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 69, 14.852, 291.668 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 69, 14.852,  
291.668

 69, 14.852,  
291.668

 100, 14.852,  
291.668

 59, 14.852,  
291.668

 89, 14.852,  
291.668

 49, 14.852,  
291.668

 99, 14.852,  
291.668

 39, 14.852,  
291.668

 29, 14.852,  
291.668

 19, 14.852,  
291.668

 9, 14.852, 291.668

 0, 14.852, 291.668

69, 14.852,  
291.668

69, 14.852,  
291.668

62, 26.003,  
292.956

76, 4.148, 290.579

56, 37.638,  
294.474

82, 6.140, 109.624

49, 49.767,  
296.238

89, 16.043,  
108.838

43, 62.341,  
298.240

95, 25.590,  
108.164

37, 75.135,  
300.414

99, 31.107,  
107.812

31, 87.542,  
302.595

27, 98.310,  
304.497

24, 105.666,

305.780

■ 23, 108.610,  
306.287

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



69, 14.852, 291.668



78, 14.387, 108.835

# Rectangle

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



69, 14.852, 291.668



69, 14.852, 341.668



69, 14.852, 111.668



69, 14.852, 161.668

# Sweetspot

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



69, 14.850, 291.665



96, 5.185, 290.588



76, 9.613, 197.263



51, 3.719, 290.664



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



69, 14.850, 291.665



85, 22.592, 292.068



70, 15.608, 309.123



37, 5.984, 291.140



18, 94.721, 306.287



1, 19.479, 291.133



# Inverse Universe

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



71, 10.487, 20.286



88, 16.054, 20.568



77, 15.302, 127.861



38, 4.187, 19.917



33, 73.726, 39.722



3, 13.999, 19.402



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 69, 14.852, 291.668 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

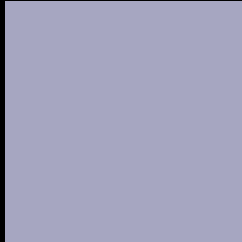
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 69, 14.852, 291.668 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

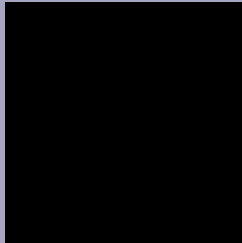
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

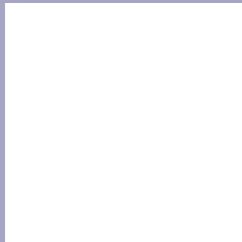
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 69, 14.852, 291.668**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 69, 14.852, 291.668.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 69, 14.852, 291.668.

# 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

69, 14.852, 291.668

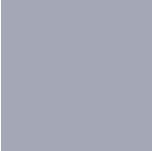
### Protanopia

69, 14.854, 287.597

### Deuteranopia

69, 16.873, 302.750





**Tritanopia**  
69, 7.801, 280.248

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
69, 14.852, 291.668

**Protanomaly**  
69, 14.840, 288.946

**Deuteranomaly**  
69, 16.133, 299.347

**Tritanomaly**  
69, 10.458, 287.295

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
69, 14.852, 291.668

**Achromatopsia**  
69, 0.009, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
69, 5.496, 290.741

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 69, 14.852, 291.668 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(166, 166, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 166, 193)  
}
```

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(166, 166, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 166, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 69, 14.852, 291.668 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(166, 166, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 166, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 166, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 166, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 166, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 166,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 69, 14.852, 291.668 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 166, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
166, 193) }
```

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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