

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 1.141, 19.922)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 1.141, 19.922) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(60, 1.170, 19.150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	939090
RGB	147, 144, 144
RGB Percent	58%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.4239, 0.4356, 0.4357
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.42
HSL	0°, 1%, 57%
HSV	0°, 2%, 58%
XYZ	27.0019, 28.1233, 30.3532
YIQ	144.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

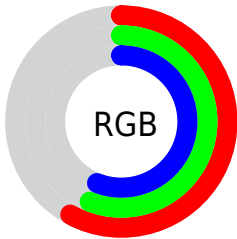
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 144, 144
Decimal	9670800
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.00, 1.11, 0.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 1.170, 19.150
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3159, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287860880 (0xFF939090)
YUV	144.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, -1.9187, 3.1866

# Details

The CIELCh color  $60, 1.170, 19.150$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $61, 1.153, 199.748$ , and the grayscale version is  $60, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 1.102, 18.994$ , and  $40, 0.841, 19.137$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56, 7.158, 20.180$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $64, 4.380, 199.189$ .

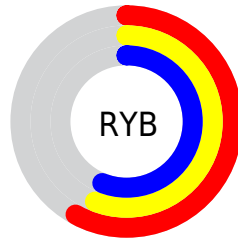
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (56%)

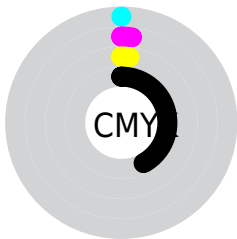
Blue (56%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (56%)

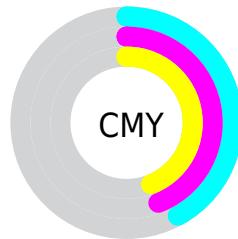


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 1.170, 19.150 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 60, 1.170, 19.150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 60, 1.170, 19.150       60, 1.170, 19.150


 100, 1.170, 19.150       50, 1.170, 19.150

 80, 1.170, 19.150       40, 1.170, 19.150

 90, 1.170, 19.150       30, 1.170, 19.150


 20, 1.170, 19.150

 10, 1.170, 19.150

 0, 1.170, 19.150

 60, 1.170, 19.150       60, 1.170, 19.150

 56, 7.158, 20.180       64, 4.380, 199.189

 51, 13.613, 21.037       69, 9.525, 198.731

47, 20.533, 22.118

73, 14.307,  
198.392

43, 27.877, 23.515

78, 18.769,  
198.121

40, 35.546, 25.326

37, 43.374, 27.652

82, 22.949,  
197.902

34, 51.118, 30.553

87, 26.882,  
197.721

32, 58.441, 33.934

31, 64.712, 37.310

91, 30.599,  
197.571

94, 32.633,  
197.411

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 1.170, 19.150



61, 1.153, 199.748

# Rectangle

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



60, 1.170, 19.150



60, 1.170, 69.150



60, 1.170, 199.150



60, 1.170, 249.150

# Sweetspot

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



60, 1.169, 19.221



77, 0.708, 18.785



60, 2.070, 324.452



41, 0.405, 18.731



89, 0.011, 296.813



41, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



60, 1.169, 19.221



76, 1.419, 19.220



60, 1.016, 74.893



31, 0.650, 19.168



28, 65.114, 38.944



1, 2.826, 19.476





# Inverse Universe

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



61, 1.153, 199.748



77, 1.400, 199.748



60, 1.022, 255.946



31, 0.642, 199.800



52, 31.656, 196.515



2, 2.826, 199.493



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 1.170, 19.150 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60, 1.170, 19.150 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

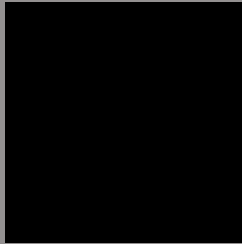
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

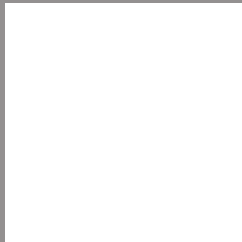
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 60, 1.170, 19.150

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 1.170, 19.150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 1.170, 19.150.

# 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

60, 1.170, 19.150

### Protanopia

60, 1.170, 19.150

### Deuteranopia

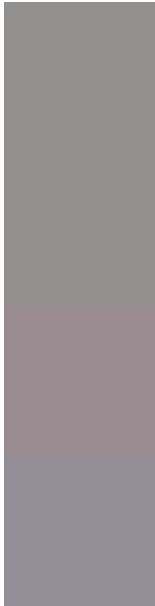
60, 7.636, 358.543



**Tritanopia**  
60, 7.193, 309.392



# Trichromacy



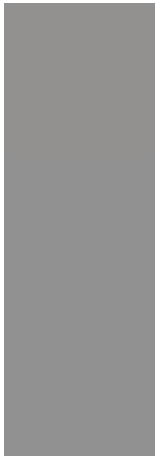
**Original Color**  
60, 1.170, 19.150

**Protanomaly**  
60, 1.170, 19.150

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 5.589, 356.137

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 4.423, 316.340

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 1.170, 19.150

**Achromatopsia**  
60, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
60, 0.389, 18.325

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 1.170, 19.150 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(147, 144, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 144, 144)  
}
```

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(147, 144, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 144, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 1.170, 19.150 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(147, 144, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 144, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 144, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 144, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 144, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 144,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 1.170, 19.150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 144, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
144, 144) }
```

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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