

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 1.574, 17.724)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 1.574, 17.724) contains.

<b>CIELCh(60, 1.561, 19.281)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

# **Color**

**CIELCh(60, 1.561, 19.281)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	949090
RGB	148, 144, 144
RGB Percent	58%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.4208, 0.4365, 0.4365
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.03, 0.42
HSL	0°, 2%, 57%
HSV	0°, 3%, 58%
XYZ	27.0927, 28.1233, 30.2616
YIQ	145.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

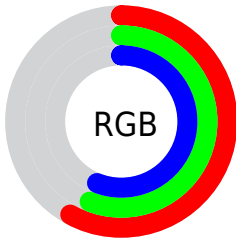
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">148, 144, 144</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9736336</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">60.00, 1.47, 0.52</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">60, 1.561, 19.281</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">28.1233, 0.3170, 0.3290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287926416 (0xFF949090)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">145.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">53.0314, -1.6129, 3.2891</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **60, 1.561, 19.281** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **61, 1.533, 199.601**, and the grayscale version is **60, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80, 1.471, 19.147**, and **40, 1.264, 19.320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56, 7.607, 20.216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64, 4.042, 199.210**.

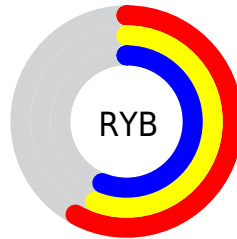
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (56%)

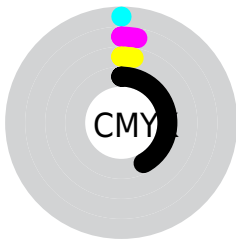
Blue (56%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (56%)

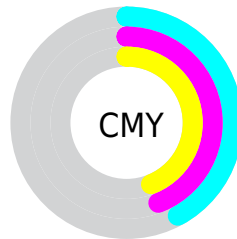


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 1.561, 19.281 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, 1.561, 19.281 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 60, 1.561, 19.281       60, 1.561, 19.281

 100, 1.561, 19.281       50, 1.561, 19.281

 80, 1.561, 19.281       40, 1.561, 19.281


 90, 1.561, 19.281       30, 1.561, 19.281

 20, 1.561, 19.281

 10, 1.561, 19.281

 0, 1.561, 19.281

 60, 1.561, 19.281       60, 1.561, 19.281

 56, 7.607, 20.216       64, 4.042, 199.210

 51, 14.123, 21.085       69, 9.236, 198.738

47, 21.105, 22.186

73, 14.063,  
198.392

43, 28.508, 23.610

78, 18.565,  
198.117

40, 36.229, 25.456

37, 44.093, 27.824

82, 22.781,  
197.894

34, 51.854, 30.768

87, 26.747,  
197.711

32, 59.160, 34.175

31, 65.336, 37.514

91, 30.494,  
197.558

94, 32.447,  
197.422

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 1.561, 19.281



61, 1.533, 199.601

# Rectangle

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



60, 1.561, 19.281



60, 1.561, 69.281



60, 1.561, 199.281



60, 1.561, 249.281

# Sweetspot

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



60, 1.560, 19.334



77, 0.708, 18.767



60, 2.755, 324.511



41, 0.406, 18.713



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, 1.560, 19.334



76, 2.137, 19.388



61, 1.356, 74.886



30, 1.308, 19.467



28, 65.117, 38.940



1, 2.826, 19.459





# Inverse Universe

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



61, 1.533, 199.601



77, 2.097, 199.549



60, 1.359, 255.957



31, 1.279, 199.473



52, 31.665, 196.483



2, 2.826, 199.476



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 1.561, 19.281 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, 1.561, 19.281 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

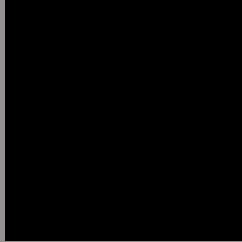
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

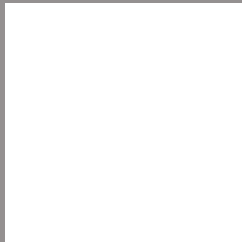
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 60, 1.561, 19.281

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 1.561, 19.281.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 1.561, 19.281.

# 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, 1.561, 19.281

### Protanopia

60, 1.170, 19.150

### Deuteranopia

60, 7.461, 2.584



**Tritanopia**  
60, 6.804, 313.955



# Trichromacy



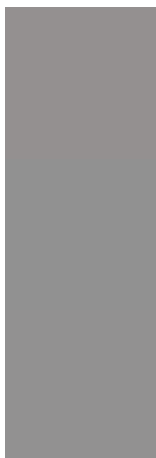
**Original Color**  
60, 1.561, 19.281

**Protanomaly**  
60, 1.170, 19.150

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 5.393, 1.634

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 4.606, 320.663

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 1.561, 19.281

**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, 1.561, 19.281 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(148, 144, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 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(148, 144, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 144, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 1.561, 19.281 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(148, 144, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 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(148, 144, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 144, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 144, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 144,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 1.561, 19.281 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 144, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
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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