

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 10.305, 304.855)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 10.305, 304.855)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(60, 9.909, 304.343)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	948E9F
RGB	148, 142, 159
RGB Percent	58%, 56%, 62%
CMY	0.4198, 0.4433, 0.3767
CMYK	0.07, 0.11, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	261°, 8%, 59%
HSV	261°, 11%, 62%
XYZ	28.1223, 28.1233, 36.7230
YIQ	145.7320, -1.8810, 6.5590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

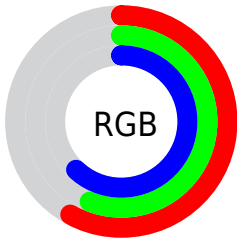
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	148, 142, 159
Decimal	9735839
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.00, 5.59, -8.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 9.909, 304.343
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3025, 0.3025
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287925919 (0xFF948E9F)
YUV	145.7320, 6.5411, 1.9890
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, 1.8526, -3.9349

# Details

The CIELCh color  $60, 9.909, 304.343$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $65, 9.719, 123.229$ , and the grayscale version is  $60, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 9.866, 303.511$ , and  $40, 10.004, 303.105$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55, 19.488, 304.949$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $65, 0.638, 303.719$ .

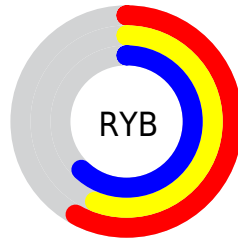
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (56%)

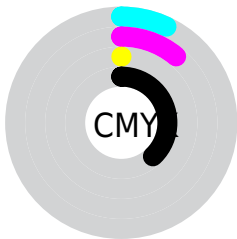
Blue (62%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (62%)

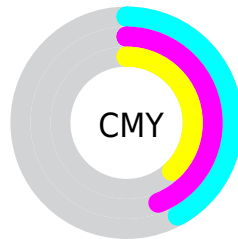


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 9.909, 304.343 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, 9.909, 304.343 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60, 9.909, 304.343

60, 9.909, 304.343

100, 9.909,  
304.343

50, 9.909, 304.343

80, 9.909, 304.343

40, 9.909, 304.343

90, 9.909, 304.343

30, 9.909, 304.343

20, 9.909, 304.343

10, 9.909, 304.343

0, 9.909, 304.343

60, 9.909, 304.343

60, 9.909, 304.343

55, 19.488,  
304.949

65, 0.638, 303.719

70, 8.321, 123.342

50, 29.367,  
305.623

75, 16.982,  
122.925

45, 39.500,  
306.357

80, 25.359,  
122.565

40, 49.784,  
307.129

85, 33.466,  
122.254

35, 60.014,  
307.899

90, 41.320,  
121.986

31, 69.815,  
308.594

95, 48.936,  
121.756

27, 78.574,  
309.101

96, 48.910,  
117.853

24, 85.461,  
309.273

97, 48.230,  
113.259

21, 90.211,  
309.195

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 9.909, 304.343



65, 9.719, 123.229

# Rectangle

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



60, 9.909, 304.343



60, 9.909, 354.343



60, 9.909, 124.343



60, 9.909, 174.343

# Sweetspot

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



60, 9.907, 304.340



81, 3.404, 303.909



63, 5.230, 238.848



43, 2.603, 303.954



92, 0.011, 296.813



44, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



60, 9.907, 304.340



75, 14.972, 304.490



61, 11.092, 320.750



31, 5.204, 304.257



19, 83.315, 309.288



1, 6.695, 303.096





# Inverse Universe

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



61, 9.058, 337.229



76, 13.660, 337.424



64, 11.041, 139.788



31, 4.764, 337.118



31, 58.323, 348.391



1, 6.036, 337.992



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 9.909, 304.343 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, 9.909, 304.343 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

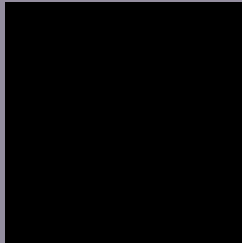
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

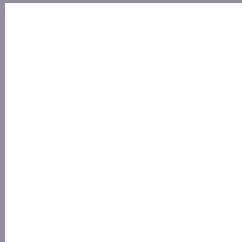
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 60, 9.909, 304.343

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 9.909, 304.343.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 9.909, 304.343.

# 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, 9.909, 304.343

### Protanopia

60, 9.040, 288.850

### Deuteranopia

60, 11.040, 313.306



**Tritanopia**  
60, 6.424, 304.528



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60, 9.909, 304.343

## Protanomaly

60, 9.654, 295.672

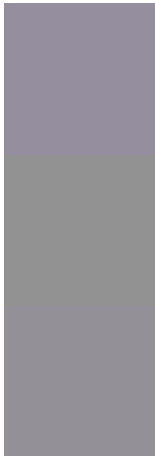
## Deuteranomaly

60, 10.903, 311.452

## Tritanomaly

60, 7.526, 302.558

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60, 9.909, 304.343

## Achromatopsia

61, 0.008, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

61, 3.485, 303.244

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 9.909, 304.343 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, 142, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 142, 159)  
}
```

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, 142, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 142, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 9.909, 304.343 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, 142, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 142, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 142, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 142, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 142, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 142,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 9.909, 304.343 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 142, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
142, 159) }
```

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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