

Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 10.940, 152.401)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(60, 10.940, 152.401)
contains.

CIELCh(60, 10.886, 151.997)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(60, 10.886, 151.997)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	829587
RGB	130, 149, 135
RGB Percent	51%, 58%, 53%
CMY	0.4890, 0.4144, 0.4694
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.09, 0.41
HSL	136°, 8%, 55%
HSV	136°, 13%, 59%
XYZ	24.4459, 28.1233, 27.1762
YIQ	141.7230, -6.8300, -8.3820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

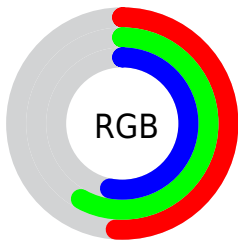
Format	Color
R_{YB}	130, 145, 149
Decimal	8557959
CIE _{Lab}	60.00, -9.61, 5.11
CIE _{LCh}	60, 10.886, 151.997
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3065, 0.3527
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286748039 (0xFF829587)
YUV	141.7230, -3.3144, -10.2811
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, -10.5219, 6.7386

Details

The CIELCh color $60, 10.886, 151.997$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $57, 10.940, 333.634$, and the grayscale version is $59, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $80, 10.912, 151.704$, and $40, 10.732, 150.676$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $59, 19.486, 151.193$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $61, 2.318, 152.776$.

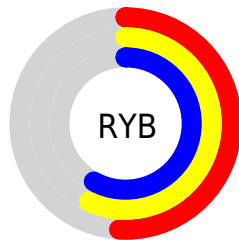
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (58%)

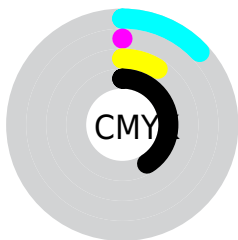
Blue (53%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (58%)

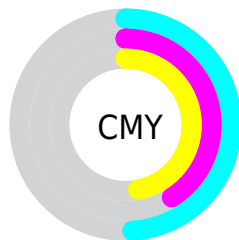


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 10.886, 151.997 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, 10.886, 151.997 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60, 10.886,
151.997

■ 60, 10.886,
151.997

■ 100, 10.886,
151.997

■ 50, 10.886,
151.997

■ 80, 10.886,
151.997

■ 40, 10.886,
151.997

■ 90, 10.886,
151.997

■ 30, 10.886,
151.997

■ 20, 10.886,
151.997

■ 10, 10.886,
151.997

■ 0, 10.886, 151.997

■ 60, 10.886,

■ 60, 10.886,

151.997

■ 59, 19.486,
151.193

■ 58, 28.005,
150.278

■ 57, 36.314,
149.226

■ 56, 44.258,
148.020

■ 55, 51.676,
146.646

■ 55, 58.405,
145.105

■ 54, 64.303,
143.415

■ 54, 69.261,
141.628

151.997

■ 61, 2.318, 152.776

■ 63, 6.141, 333.225

■ 65, 14.429,
333.784

■ 66, 22.506,
334.264

■ 68, 30.347,
334.690

■ 70, 37.941,
335.073

■ 72, 45.282,
335.418

■ 74, 52.374,
335.733

■ 54, 72.351,
140.420

■ 75, 57.363,
333.106

Harmonies

Complementary

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



60, 10.886, 151.997



57, 10.940, 333.634

Rectangle

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



60, 10.886, 151.997



60, 10.886, 201.997



60, 10.886, 331.997



60, 10.886, 21.997

Sweetspot

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



60, 10.888, 151.996



78, 4.206, 152.651



61, 10.820, 119.141



41, 2.983, 152.593



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, 10.888, 151.996



76, 15.882, 151.799



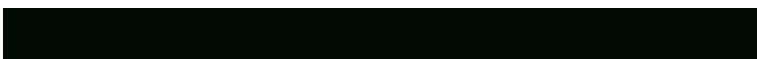
60, 7.741, 178.425



31, 4.785, 152.260



50, 67.970, 140.568



2, 4.173, 152.840

Inverse Universe

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



57, 10.940, 333.634



71, 15.966, 333.810



56, 8.073, 0.677



29, 4.805, 333.391



30, 60.077, 341.827



1, 4.173, 332.833

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 10.886, 151.997 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

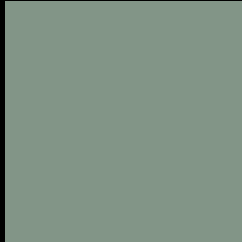
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 10.886, 151.997 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

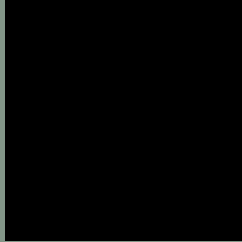
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

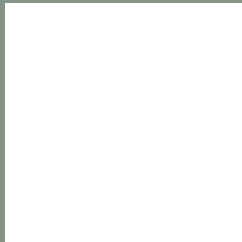
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 60, 10.886, 151.997

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 10.886, 151.997.

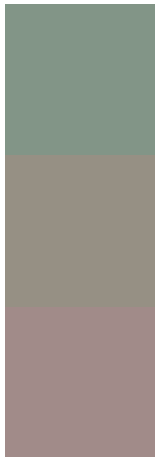


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 10.886, 151.997.

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](#).

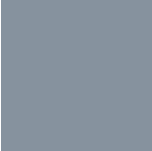
Dichromacy



Original Color
60, 10.886, 151.997

Protanopia
60, 7.160, 89.643

Deuteranopia
60, 8.940, 27.436



Tritanopia
60, 7.988, 257.484

Trichromacy



Original Color
60, 10.886, 151.997

Protanomaly
60, 7.413, 118.625

Deuteranomaly
60, 4.819, 74.253

Tritanomaly
60, 5.481, 217.066

Monochromacy



Original Color
60, 10.886, 151.997

Achromatopsia
59, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
59, 3.944, 153.466

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 10.886, 151.997 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(130, 149, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 149, 135)  
}
```

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(130, 149, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 149, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 10.886, 151.997 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(130, 149, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 149, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 149, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 149, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 149, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 149,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 10.886, 151.997 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 149, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
149, 135) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor