

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 10.956, 95.961)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 10.956, 95.961) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(60, 11.490, 96.509)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97917D
RGB	151, 145, 125
RGB Percent	59%, 57%, 49%
CMY	0.4096, 0.4331, 0.5115
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.17, 0.41
HSL	46°, 11%, 54%
HSV	46°, 17%, 59%
XYZ	26.4128, 28.1233, 23.2952
YIQ	144.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

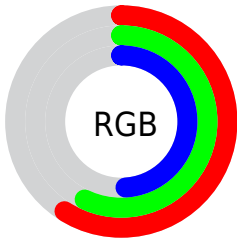
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	133, 151, 125
Decimal	9933181
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.00, -1.30, 11.42
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 11.490, 96.509
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3394, 0.3613
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288123261 (0xFF97917D)
YUV	144.5140, -9.6204, 5.6882
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, -3.9014, 11.0776

# Details

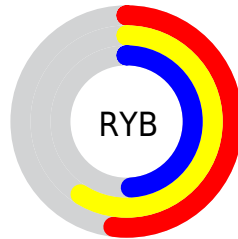
The CIELCh color  $60, 11.490, 96.509$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $55, 11.656, 280.697$ , and the grayscale version is  $60, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 11.352, 97.498$ , and  $40, 11.706, 97.281$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $59, 18.227, 95.329$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $61, 4.804, 97.659$ .

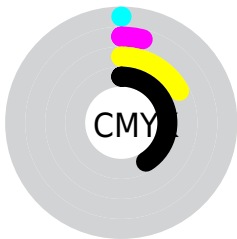
# Distribution



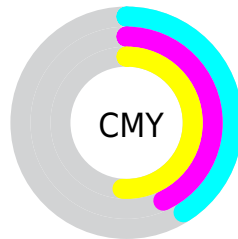
- Red (59%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 11.490, 96.509 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, 11.490, 96.509 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60, 11.490, 96.509

60, 11.490, 96.509

100, 11.490,  
96.509

50, 11.490, 96.509

80, 11.490, 96.509

40, 11.490, 96.509

90, 11.490, 96.509

30, 11.490, 96.509

20, 11.490, 96.509

10, 11.490, 96.509

0, 11.490, 96.509

60, 11.490, 96.509

60, 11.490, 96.509

59, 18.227, 95.329

61, 4.804, 97.659

57, 24.973, 94.108

63, 1.815, 278.886

56, 31.659, 92.862

64, 8.358, 279.901

55, 38.160, 91.593

65, 14.821,  
280.924

54, 44.262, 90.294

67, 21.205,  
281.904

53, 49.623, 88.947

52, 53.759, 87.506

68, 27.512,  
282.837

51, 56.355, 85.923

70, 33.746,  
283.723

51, 57.037, 85.498

71, 39.909,  
284.561

73, 43.334,  
284.417

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 11.490, 96.509



55, 11.656, 280.697

# Rectangle

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



60, 11.490, 96.509



60, 11.490, 146.509



60, 11.490, 276.509



60, 11.490, 326.509

# Sweetspot

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



60, 11.491, 96.517



78, 4.102, 97.891



55, 11.059, 2.399



42, 2.822, 97.822



90, 0.011, 296.813



42, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



60, 11.491, 96.517



76, 17.396, 96.026



61, 14.789, 119.523



32, 3.796, 97.439



47, 54.191, 85.624



3, 4.040, 97.662





# Inverse Universe

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



55, 11.656, 280.697



68, 17.707, 281.312



54, 15.294, 301.659



30, 3.830, 279.624



20, 70.927, 300.710



1, 4.115, 278.753



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 11.490, 96.509 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

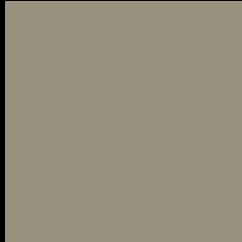
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 11.490, 96.509 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

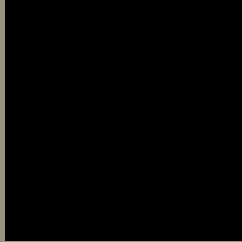
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

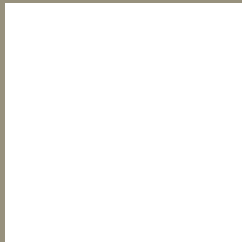
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 60, 11.490, 96.509

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 11.490, 96.509.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 11.490, 96.509.

# 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, 11.490, 96.509

### Protanopia

60, 11.711, 92.531

### Deuteranopia

60, 13.119, 53.904



**Tritanopia**  
60, 8.017, 329.430



# Trichromacy



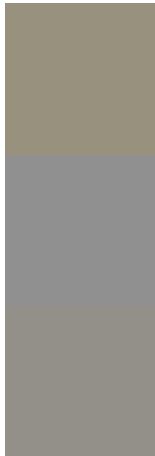
**Original Color**  
60, 11.490, 96.509

**Protanomaly**  
60, 11.600, 94.498

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 12.007, 68.130

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 4.341, 19.737

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 11.490, 96.509

**Achromatopsia**  
60, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
60, 4.011, 98.317

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 11.490, 96.509 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(151, 145, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 145, 125)  
}
```

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(151, 145, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 145, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 11.490, 96.509 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

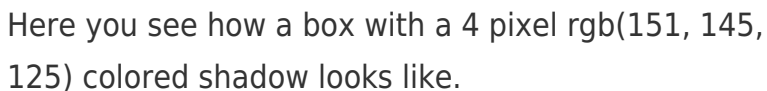
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(151, 145, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 145, 125) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 145, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 145, 125); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 145, 125); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 145, 125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 11.490, 96.509 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 145, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
145, 125) }
```

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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