

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 12.068, 54.011)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 12.068, 54.011) contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(60, 12.049, 54.019)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A48C80
RGB	164, 140, 128
RGB Percent	64%, 55%, 50%
CMY	0.3577, 0.4517, 0.4988
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.22, 0.36
HSL	20°, 16%, 57%
HSV	20°, 22%, 64%
XYZ	28.5010, 28.1233, 24.2820
YIQ	145.8080, 18.1560, 1.3560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

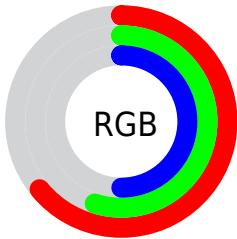
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">164, 146, 128</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10783872</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">60.00, 7.08, 9.75</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">60, 12.049, 54.019</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">28.1233, 0.3523, 0.3476</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288973952 (0xFFA48C80)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">145.8080, -8.7793, 15.9544</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">53.0314, 3.1273, 9.9744</a>

# Details

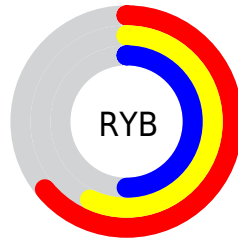
The CIELCh color  $60, 12.049, 54.019$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $61, 10.732, 237.959$ , and the grayscale version is  $60, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 11.865, 55.340$ , and  $40, 12.117, 53.588$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $57, 18.182, 53.374$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $63, 6.335, 54.724$ .

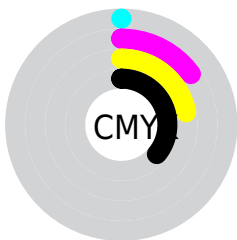
# Distribution



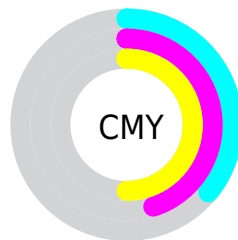
- Red (64%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 12.049, 54.019 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, 12.049, 54.019 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60, 12.049, 54.019

60, 12.049, 54.019

100, 12.049,  
54.019

50, 12.049, 54.019

80, 12.049, 54.019

40, 12.049, 54.019

90, 12.049, 54.019

30, 12.049, 54.019

20, 12.049, 54.019

10, 12.049, 54.019

0, 12.049, 54.019

60, 12.049, 54.019

60, 12.049, 54.019

57, 18.182, 53.374

63, 6.335, 54.724

54, 24.761, 52.790

67, 1.005, 55.139

51, 31.787, 52.291

70, 3.980, 236.456

48, 39.220, 51.877

73, 8.659, 237.205

45, 46.924, 51.506

77, 13.068,  
237.997

43, 54.577, 51.052

80, 17.239,  
238.791

40, 61.491, 50.208

39, 66.449, 49.459

84, 21.203,  
239.575

87, 23.919,  
236.199

90, 24.342,  
219.413

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 12.049, 54.019



61, 10.732, 237.959

# Rectangle

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



60, 12.049, 54.019



60, 12.049, 104.019



60, 12.049, 234.019



60, 12.049, 284.019

# Sweetspot

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



60, 12.049, 54.029



83, 4.530, 55.044



58, 19.473, 337.235



43, 2.944, 55.010



93, 0.011, 296.813



45, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



60, 12.049, 54.029



75, 18.031, 53.726



65, 16.737, 99.911



33, 2.956, 54.908



34, 60.642, 49.815



2, 4.478, 51.805





# Inverse Universe

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



61, 10.732, 237.959



77, 15.634, 238.554



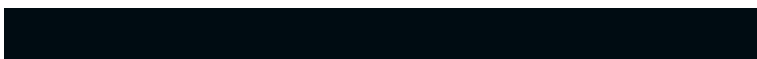
56, 17.237, 285.113



33, 2.827, 236.604



39, 33.712, 261.011



3, 4.522, 242.822



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 12.049, 54.019 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, 12.049, 54.019 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

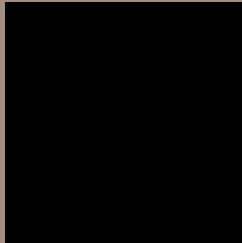
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 60, 12.049, 54.019**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 12.049, 54.019.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 12.049, 54.019.

# 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, 12.049, 54.019

### Protanopia

60, 8.361, 89.409

### Deuteranopia

60, 12.464, 49.861



**Tritanopia**  
60, 12.975, 352.334



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 12.049, 54.019

**Protanomaly**  
60, 9.302, 71.324

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 12.464, 49.861

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 10.931, 11.666

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 12.049, 54.019

**Achromatopsia**  
61, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
60, 4.229, 61.130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 12.049, 54.019 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(164, 140, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 140, 128)  
}
```

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(164, 140, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 140, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 12.049, 54.019 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(164, 140, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 140, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 140, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 140, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 140, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 140,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 12.049, 54.019 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 140, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
140, 128) }
```

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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