

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 13.552, 34.958)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 13.552, 34.958) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(60, 13.643, 34.862)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A98983
RGB	169, 137, 131
RGB Percent	66%, 54%, 51%
CMY	0.3357, 0.4613, 0.4848
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.22, 0.34
HSL	9°, 18%, 59%
HSV	9°, 22%, 66%
XYZ	29.5654, 28.1233, 25.4732
YIQ	145.8840, 20.9980, 4.9180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

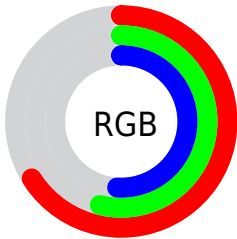
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	169, 138, 131
Decimal	11110787
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.00, 11.19, 7.80
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 13.643, 34.862
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3555, 0.3382
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289300867 (0xFFA98983)
YUV	145.8840, -7.3378, 20.2727
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, 6.7101, 8.6425

# Details

The CIELCh color  $60, 13.643, 34.862$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `CC9999`. A complement of this color would be  $65, 11.734, 215.131$ , and the grayscale version is  $61, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 13.846, 33.615$ , and  $40, 13.494, 33.996$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56, 20.551, 35.194$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $64, 7.259, 34.686$ .

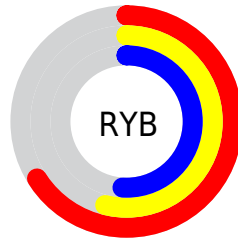
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (54%)

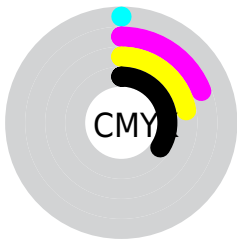
Blue (51%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (51%)

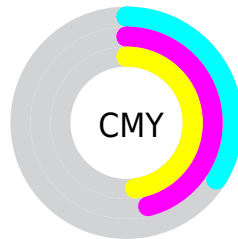


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 13.643, 34.862 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, 13.643, 34.862 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 60, 13.643, 34.862

 60, 13.643, 34.862

 100, 13.643,  
34.862

 50, 13.643, 34.862

 80, 13.643, 34.862

 40, 13.643, 34.862

 90, 13.643, 34.862

 30, 13.643, 34.862

 20, 13.643, 34.862

 10, 13.643, 34.862

 0, 13.643, 34.862

 60, 13.643, 34.862

 60, 13.643, 34.862

 56, 20.551, 35.194

 64, 7.259, 34.686

 52, 27.998, 35.712

 68, 1.369, 34.365

48, 35.963, 36.476

73, 4.071, 214.899

45, 44.365, 37.521

77, 9.108, 214.959

42, 53.025, 38.843

81, 13.788,  
215.117

40, 61.568, 40.319

86, 18.152,  
215.319

38, 69.170, 41.544

36, 74.081, 42.466

90, 22.241,  
215.549

94, 25.797,  
201.901

95, 26.919,  
197.758

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 13.643, 34.862



65, 11.734, 215.131

# Rectangle

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



60, 13.643, 34.862



60, 13.643, 84.862



60, 13.643, 214.862



60, 13.643, 264.862

# Sweetspot

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



60, 13.642, 34.871



84, 4.929, 34.603



59, 23.236, 330.172



44, 3.205, 34.614



94, 0.011, 296.813



46, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



60, 13.642, 34.871



74, 20.672, 35.012



65, 14.739, 86.935



33, 3.241, 34.640



32, 66.502, 42.400



2, 5.808, 32.333





# Inverse Universe

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



65, 11.734, 215.131



81, 17.116, 215.303



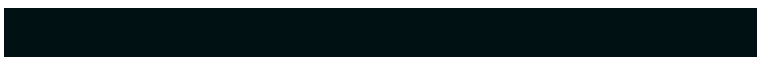
60, 14.600, 273.002



35, 3.058, 214.897



48, 29.018, 225.799



4, 5.541, 220.677



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 13.643, 34.862 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

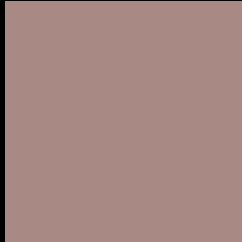
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 13.643, 34.862 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

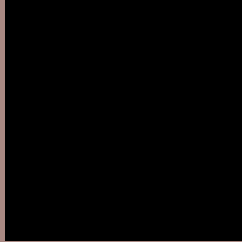
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 60, 13.643, 34.862**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 13.643, 34.862.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 13.643, 34.862.

# 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, 13.643, 34.862

### Protanopia

60, 5.591, 84.145

### Deuteranopia

60, 11.106, 47.174



**Tritanopia**  
60, 15.530, 357.684



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 13.643, 34.862

**Protanomaly**  
60, 7.557, 56.247

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 12.013, 42.231

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 13.921, 9.271

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 13.643, 34.862

**Achromatopsia**  
61, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
60, 4.884, 33.047

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 13.643, 34.862 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(169, 137, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 137, 131)  
}
```

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(169, 137, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 137, 131) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 13.643, 34.862 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(169, 137, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 137, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 137, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 137, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 137, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 137,  
131) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 13.643, 34.862 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 137, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
137, 131) }
```

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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