

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 14.574, 58.141)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 14.574, 58.141) contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(60, 14.550, 58.153)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A68B7B
RGB	166, 139, 123
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 48%
CMY	0.3479, 0.4538, 0.5166
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.26, 0.35
HSL	22°, 20%, 57%
HSV	22°, 26%, 65%
XYZ	28.6541, 28.1233, 22.7481
YIQ	145.2490, 21.2280, 0.7480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

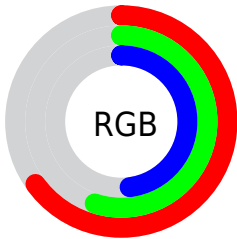
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	166, 148, 123
Decimal	10914683
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.00, 7.68, 12.36
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 14.550, 58.153
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3603, 0.3536
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289104763 (0xFFA68B7B)
YUV	145.2490, -10.9688, 18.1986
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, 3.6428, 11.6892

# Details

The CIELCh color  $60, 14.550, 58.153$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `CC9999`. A complement of this color would be  $61, 12.850, 243.637$ , and the grayscale version is  $60, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 14.839, 57.318$ , and  $40, 14.514, 58.924$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $57, 20.874, 57.344$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $63, 8.631, 59.014$ .

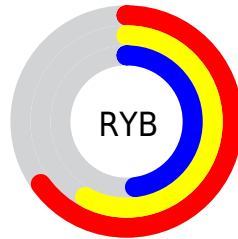
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (55%)

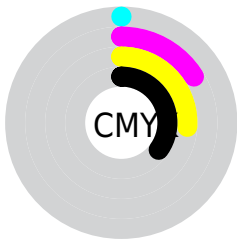
Blue (48%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (48%)

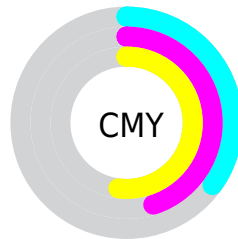


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 14.550, 58.153 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, 14.550, 58.153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60, 14.550, 58.153

60, 14.550, 58.153

100, 14.550,  
58.153

50, 14.550, 58.153

80, 14.550, 58.153

40, 14.550, 58.153

90, 14.550, 58.153

30, 14.550, 58.153

20, 14.550, 58.153

10, 14.550, 58.153

0, 14.550, 58.153

60, 14.550, 58.153

60, 14.550, 58.153

57, 20.874, 57.344

63, 8.631, 59.014

54, 27.619, 56.579

66, 3.088, 59.832

51, 34.771, 55.872

70, 2.116, 241.073

48, 42.253, 55.205

73, 7.017, 241.862

46, 49.862, 54.505

76, 11.651,  
242.757

43, 57.143, 53.589

79, 16.048,  
243.651

41, 63.295, 52.124

41, 65.810, 51.665

83, 20.240,  
244.530

86, 23.820,  
244.054

89, 23.317,  
227.534

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 14.550, 58.153



61, 12.850, 243.637

# Rectangle

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



60, 14.550, 58.153



60, 14.550, 108.153



60, 14.550, 238.153



60, 14.550, 288.153

# Sweetspot

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



60, 14.550, 58.162



83, 5.263, 59.662



57, 22.713, 339.073



44, 3.788, 59.544



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, 14.550, 58.162



74, 22.056, 57.690



66, 20.620, 101.351



34, 3.042, 59.570



36, 60.184, 52.039



3, 5.381, 54.071





# Inverse Universe

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



61, 12.850, 243.637



75, 18.877, 244.566



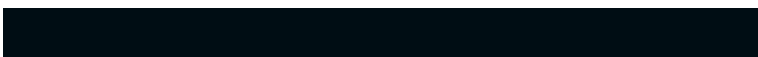
55, 21.491, 287.429



34, 2.923, 241.518



38, 36.676, 267.333



3, 5.582, 249.832



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 14.550, 58.153 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, 14.550, 58.153 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

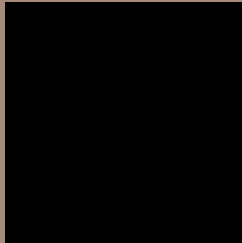
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 60, 14.550, 58.153

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 14.550, 58.153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 14.550, 58.153.

# 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, 14.550, 58.153

### Protanopia

60, 10.633, 91.036

### Deuteranopia

60, 14.550, 58.153



**Tritanopia**  
60, 14.212, 357.679



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 14.550, 58.153

**Protanomaly**  
60, 11.422, 76.187

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 14.550, 58.153

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 12.539, 18.114

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 14.550, 58.153

**Achromatopsia**  
61, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
60, 4.912, 62.851

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 14.550, 58.153 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(166, 139, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 139, 123)  
}
```

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(166, 139, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 139, 123) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 14.550, 58.153 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(166, 139, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 139, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 139, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 139, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 139, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 139,  
123) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 14.550, 58.153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 139, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
139, 123) }
```

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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