

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 15.466, 60.264)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 15.466, 60.264) contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(60, 15.657, 60.179)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A78B79
RGB	167, 139, 121
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 47%
CMY	0.3445, 0.4543, 0.5249
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.28, 0.34
HSL	23°, 21%, 57%
HSV	23°, 28%, 66%
XYZ	28.6820, 28.1233, 22.0515
YIQ	145.3200, 22.4660, 0.3380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

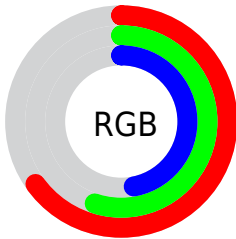
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	167, 151, 121
Decimal	10980217
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.00, 7.79, 13.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 15.657, 60.179
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3637, 0.3566
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289170297 (0xFFA78B79)
YUV	145.3200, -11.9898, 19.0134
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, 3.7367, 12.4681

# Details

The CIELCh color  $60, 15.657, 60.179$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `CC9999`. A complement of this color would be  $60, 13.819, 246.417$ , and the grayscale version is  $60, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 15.861, 59.315$ , and  $40, 15.744, 60.924$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $57, 22.055, 59.292$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $63, 9.652, 61.112$ .

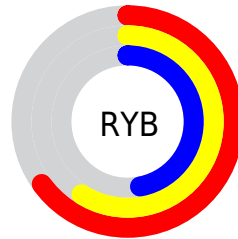
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (55%)

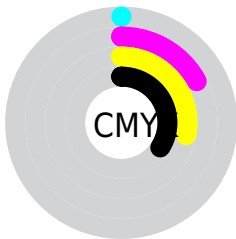
Blue (47%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (47%)

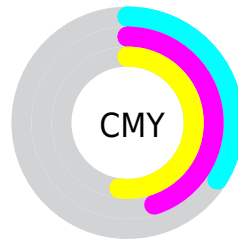


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 15.657, 60.179 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, 15.657, 60.179 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 60, 15.657, 60.179

 60, 15.657, 60.179

 100, 15.657,  
60.179

 50, 15.657, 60.179

 80, 15.657, 60.179

 40, 15.657, 60.179

 90, 15.657, 60.179

 30, 15.657, 60.179

 20, 15.657, 60.179

 10, 15.657, 60.179

 0, 15.657, 60.179

 60, 15.657, 60.179

 60, 15.657, 60.179

 57, 22.055, 59.292

 63, 9.652, 61.112

 54, 28.857, 58.439

 66, 4.015, 62.019

51, 36.038, 57.629

69, 1.288, 243.398

49, 43.501, 56.835

73, 6.294, 244.131

46, 51.006, 55.969

76, 11.035,  
245.070

44, 58.035, 54.824

79, 15.543,  
246.008

42, 63.887, 53.158

41, 65.382, 52.865

82, 19.847,  
246.927

85, 23.972,  
247.822

88, 23.069,  
231.913

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 15.657, 60.179



60, 13.819, 246.417

# Rectangle

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



60, 15.657, 60.179



60, 15.657, 110.179



60, 15.657, 240.179



60, 15.657, 290.179

# Sweetspot

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



60, 15.657, 60.188



83, 5.284, 61.966



56, 24.006, 340.010



44, 3.803, 61.838



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, 15.657, 60.188



74, 23.655, 59.639



66, 22.389, 102.066



34, 3.053, 61.867



37, 59.567, 53.262



3, 5.383, 56.126





# Inverse Universe

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



60, 13.819, 246.417



74, 20.229, 247.486



54, 23.477, 288.498



34, 2.942, 243.919



37, 38.061, 270.164

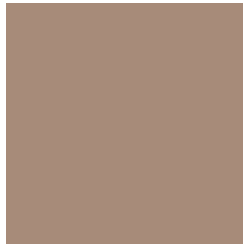


3, 5.645, 252.013



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 15.657, 60.179 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, 15.657, 60.179 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, 15.657, 60.179

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 15.657, 60.179.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 15.657, 60.179.

# 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, 15.657, 60.179

### Protanopia

60, 11.711, 92.531

### Deuteranopia

60, 15.657, 60.179



**Tritanopia**  
60, 14.582, 358.359



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 15.657, 60.179

**Protanomaly**  
60, 12.620, 77.133

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 15.657, 60.179

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 12.979, 20.704

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 15.657, 60.179

**Achromatopsia**  
60, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
60, 5.609, 64.113

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 15.657, 60.179 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(167, 139, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 139, 121)  
}
```

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(167, 139, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 139, 121) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 15.657, 60.179 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

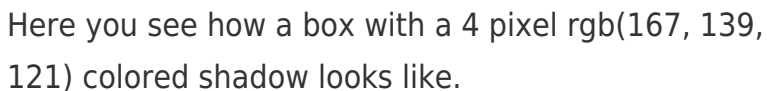
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 139, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 139, 121) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 139, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 139, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 139, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 139,  
121) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 15.657, 60.179 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 139, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
139, 121) }
```

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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