

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 2.121, 306.697)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 2.121, 306.697) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(60, 2.402, 309.143)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	929094
RGB	146, 144, 148
RGB Percent	57%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.4281, 0.4359, 0.4203
CMYK	0.01, 0.03, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	270°, 2%, 57%
HSV	270°, 3%, 58%
XYZ	27.1033, 28.1233, 31.9462
YIQ	145.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

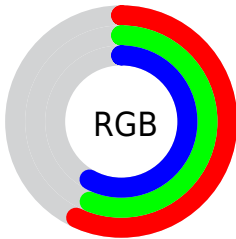
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	146, 144, 148
Decimal	9605268
CIE Lab	60.00, 1.52, -1.86
CIE LCh	60, 2.402, 309.143
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3109, 0.3226
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287795348 (0xFF929094)
YUV	145.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, -1.5773, 1.4056

# Details

The CIELCh color  $60, 2.402, 309.143$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $61, 2.378, 128.983$ , and the grayscale version is  $60, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 2.268, 309.101$ , and  $40, 2.022, 314.737$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55, 11.415, 309.610$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $65, 6.353, 128.782$ .

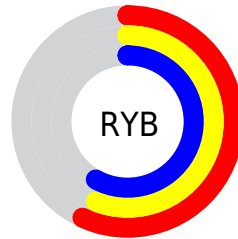
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (56%)

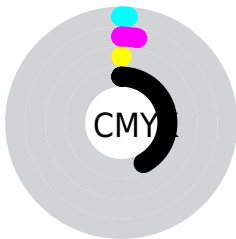
Blue (58%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (58%)

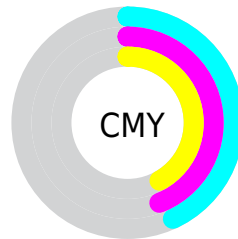


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 2.402, 309.143 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, 2.402, 309.143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60, 2.402, 309.143

■ 60, 2.402, 309.143

■ 100, 2.402,  
309.143

■ 50, 2.402, 309.143

■ 80, 2.402, 309.143

■ 40, 2.402, 309.143

■ 90, 2.402, 309.143

■ 30, 2.402, 309.143

■ 20, 2.402, 309.143

■ 10, 2.402, 309.143

■ 0, 2.402, 309.143

■ 60, 2.402, 309.143

■ 60, 2.402, 309.143

■ 55, 11.415,  
309.610

■ 65, 6.353, 128.782

■ 69, 14.840,

51, 20.675,  
310.099

128.411

46, 30.136,  
310.617

74, 23.067,  
128.088

42, 39.712,  
311.148

78, 31.043,  
127.804

37, 49.251,  
311.665

83, 38.779,  
127.557

33, 58.495,  
312.122

88, 46.288,  
127.341

30, 67.042,  
312.451

92, 53.582,  
127.155

26, 74.339,  
312.559

95, 56.801,  
125.869

24, 79.761,  
312.339

95, 55.854,  
123.267

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 2.402, 309.143



61, 2.378, 128.983

# Rectangle

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



60, 2.402, 309.143



60, 2.402, 359.143



60, 2.402, 129.143



60, 2.402, 179.143

# Sweetspot

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



60, 2.400, 309.132



77, 1.098, 308.996



60, 1.342, 254.135



41, 0.630, 308.987



89, 0.011, 296.813



41, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



60, 2.400, 309.132



76, 3.286, 309.152



60, 2.740, 324.066



30, 2.008, 309.184



20, 78.723, 312.161



0, 4.367, 309.055





# Inverse Universe

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



60, 1.934, 343.680



76, 2.647, 343.728



61, 2.726, 143.930



30, 1.618, 343.802



29, 53.712, 0.855



1, 3.520, 343.630



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 2.402, 309.143 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

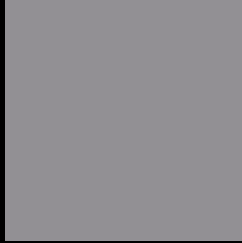
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 2.402, 309.143 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

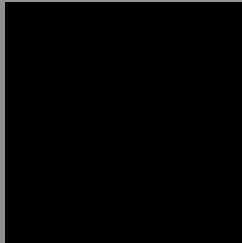
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

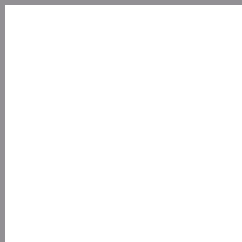
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 60, 2.402, 309.143

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 2.402, 309.143.

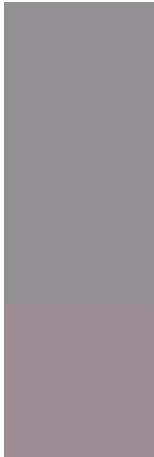


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 2.402, 309.143.

# 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, 2.402, 309.143

### Protanopia

60, 2.402, 309.143

### Deuteranopia

60, 8.367, 342.926



**Tritanopia**  
60, 6.424, 304.528



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60, 2.402, 309.143

## Protanomaly

60, 2.402, 309.143

## Deuteranomaly

60, 6.516, 336.159

## Tritanomaly

60, 5.335, 307.359

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60, 2.402, 309.143

## Achromatopsia

60, 0.008, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

60, 0.571, 290.331

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 2.402, 309.143 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(146, 144, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 144, 148)  
}
```

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(146, 144, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 144, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 2.402, 309.143 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(146, 144, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 144, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 144, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 144, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 144, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 144,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 2.402, 309.143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 144, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
144, 148) }
```

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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