

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 2.382, 185.658)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 2.382, 185.658) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(60, 2.383, 185.657)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8C9291
RGB	140, 146, 145
RGB Percent	55%, 57%, 57%
CMY	0.4515, 0.4279, 0.4319
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.01, 0.43
HSL	170°, 3%, 56%
HSV	170°, 4%, 57%
XYZ	26.1541, 28.1233, 30.7865
YIQ	144.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

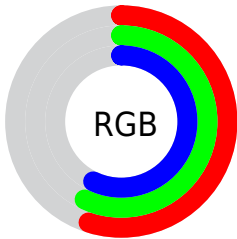
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	140, 143, 146
Decimal	9212561
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.00, -2.37, -0.23
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 2.383, 185.657
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3075, 0.3306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287402641 (0xFF8C9291)
YUV	144.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, -4.7723, 2.7022

# Details

The CIELCh color  $60, 2.383, 185.657$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $59, 2.429, 5.983$ , and the grayscale version is  $60, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 2.250, 185.801$ , and  $40, 2.563, 185.447$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $59, 8.067, 184.660$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $61, 3.452, 6.158$ .

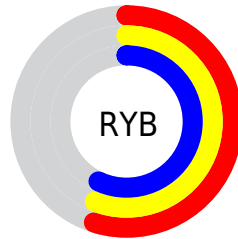
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (57%)

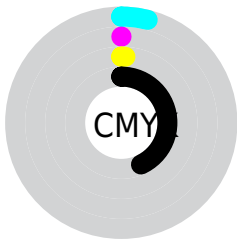
Blue (57%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (57%)

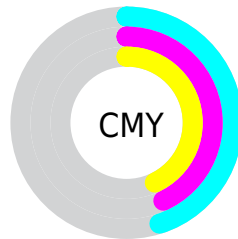


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 2.383, 185.657 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, 2.383, 185.657 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60, 2.383, 185.657

■ 60, 2.383, 185.657

■ 100, 2.383,  
185.657

■ 50, 2.383, 185.657

■ 80, 2.383, 185.657

■ 40, 2.383, 185.657

■ 90, 2.383, 185.657

■ 30, 2.383, 185.657

■ 20, 2.383, 185.657

■ 10, 2.383, 185.657

■ 0, 2.383, 185.657

■ 60, 2.383, 185.657

■ 60, 2.383, 185.657

■ 59, 8.067, 184.660

■ 61, 3.452, 6.158

■ 58, 13.519,

■ 63, 9.376, 7.028

183.757

64, 15.332, 7.816

57, 18.651,  
182.823

66, 21.278, 8.574

56, 23.371,  
181.840

67, 27.182, 9.309

55, 27.588,  
180.791

69, 33.020, 10.022

55, 31.226,  
179.658

71, 38.777, 10.714

55, 34.228,  
178.420

73, 43.838, 11.131

54, 36.575,  
177.058

54, 38.297,  
175.555

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 2.383, 185.657



59, 2.429, 5.983

# Rectangle

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



60, 2.383, 185.657



60, 2.383, 235.657



60, 2.383, 5.657



60, 2.383, 55.657

# Sweetspot

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



60, 2.384, 185.630



76, 0.715, 186.410



60, 3.901, 139.170



40, 0.405, 186.464



88, 0.010, 296.813



40, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



60, 2.384, 185.630



76, 3.570, 185.515



60, 1.893, 234.140



31, 1.983, 185.468



51, 37.530, 174.757



2, 2.919, 185.812





# Inverse Universe

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



59, 2.429, 5.983



74, 3.651, 6.103



59, 1.926, 53.132



30, 2.031, 6.152



28, 59.293, 30.441



1, 2.919, 5.797



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 2.383, 185.657 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

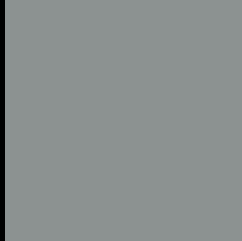
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 2.383, 185.657 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

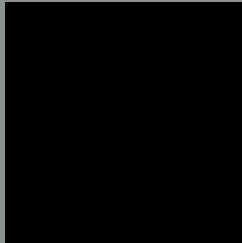
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

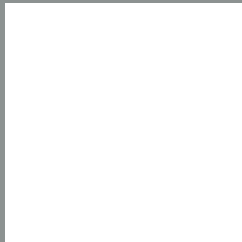
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 60, 2.383, 185.657**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 2.383, 185.657.

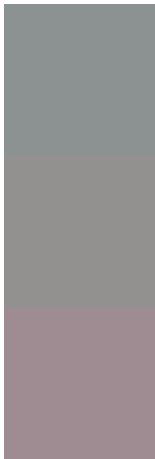


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 2.383, 185.657.

# 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, 2.383, 185.657

### Protanopia

60, 1.170, 19.150

### Deuteranopia

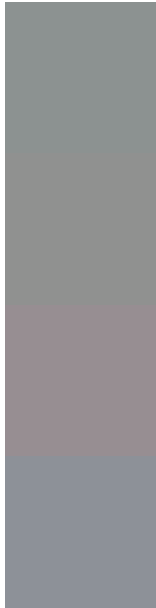
60, 7.849, 354.704



**Tritanopia**  
60, 6.810, 284.644



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 2.383, 185.657

**Protanomaly**  
60, 0.682, 144.703

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 4.191, 347.176

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 4.208, 269.593

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 2.383, 185.657

**Achromatopsia**  
60, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
60, 1.294, 173.795

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 2.383, 185.657 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(140, 146, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 146, 145)  
}
```

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(140, 146, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 146, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 2.383, 185.657 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(140, 146, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 146, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 146, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 146, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 146, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 146,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 2.383, 185.657 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 146, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
146, 145) }
```

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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