

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 20.946, 356.471)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 20.946, 356.471)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(60, 20.971, 356.489)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B38393
RGB	179, 131, 147
RGB Percent	70%, 51%, 58%
CMY	0.2961, 0.4844, 0.4217
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.18, 0.30
HSL	340°, 24%, 61%
HSV	340°, 27%, 70%
XYZ	32.1887, 28.1233, 31.5307
YIQ	147.1760, 23.4720, 15.1520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

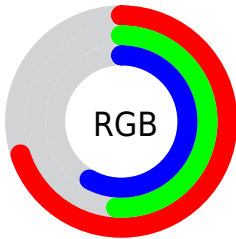
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	179, 131, 147
Decimal	11764627
CIE Lab	60.00, 20.93, -1.28
CIE LCh	60, 20.971, 356.489
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3505, 0.3062
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289954707 (0xFFB38393)
YUV	147.1760, -0.0868, 27.9096
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, 15.5398, 1.8701

# Details

The CIELCh color  $60, 20.971, 356.489$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC9999`. A complement of this color would be  $69, 19.580, 171.132$ , and the grayscale version is  $61, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 21.034, 355.906$ , and  $40, 20.962, 355.411$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55, 29.107, 357.878$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $65, 12.933, 355.305$ .

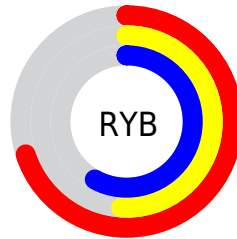
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (51%)

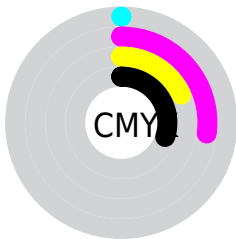
Blue (58%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (58%)

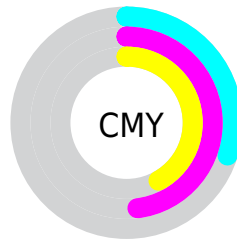


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (48%)


Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 20.971, 356.489 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, 20.971, 356.489 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 60, 20.971,  
356.489


 60, 20.971,  
356.489

 100, 20.971,  
356.489

 50, 20.971,  
356.489


 80, 20.971,  
356.489

 40, 20.971,  
356.489

 90, 20.971,  
356.489

 30, 20.971,  
356.489

 20, 20.971,  
356.489

 10, 20.971,  
356.489

 0, 20.971, 356.489

 60, 20.971,

 60, 20.971,

356.489

356.489

55, 29.107,  
357.878

65, 12.933,  
355.305

51, 37.151,  
359.537

70, 5.121, 354.237

47, 44.814, 1.569

75, 2.403, 173.604

44, 51.738, 4.109

80, 9.612, 172.672

41, 57.560, 7.319

85, 16.506,  
171.936

39, 62.051, 11.366

90, 23.097,  
171.277

38, 65.325, 16.298

95, 28.286,  
172.013

38, 66.374, 17.929

95, 25.580,  
184.058

95, 24.129,



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 20.971, 356.489



69, 19.580, 171.132

# Rectangle

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



60, 20.971, 356.489



60, 20.971, 46.489



60, 20.971, 176.489



60, 20.971, 226.489

# Sweetspot

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



60, 20.969, 356.492



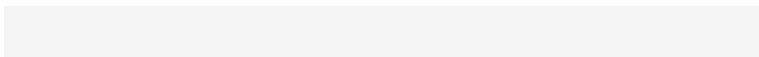
88, 7.558, 354.384



59, 29.621, 315.799



46, 5.382, 354.541



96, 0.011, 296.813



49, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



60, 20.969, 356.492



74, 31.387, 357.267



62, 17.259, 35.839



35, 4.294, 354.508



32, 58.818, 17.154



2, 9.819, 358.984



# Inverse Universe

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



60, 20.969, 356.492



74, 31.387, 357.267



68, 14.365, 216.361



35, 4.294, 354.508



32, 58.818, 17.154

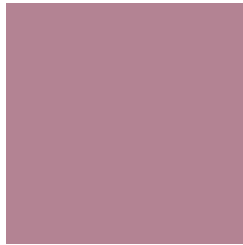


2, 9.819, 358.984



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 20.971, 356.489 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 CIELCh color 60, 20.971, 356.489 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

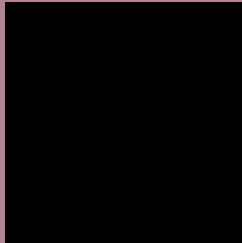
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 60, 20.971, 356.489**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 20.971, 356.489.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 20.971, 356.489.

# 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, 20.971, 356.489

**Protanopia**  
60, 6.233, 294.349

**Deuteranopia**  
60, 7.849, 354.704





**Tritanopia**  
60, 19.651, 5.069

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 20.971, 356.489

**Protanomaly**  
60, 10.419, 335.725

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 12.740, 354.592

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 19.901, 1.928

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 20.971, 356.489

**Achromatopsia**  
61, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
61, 7.474, 353.330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 20.971, 356.489 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(179, 131, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 131, 147)  
}
```

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(179, 131, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 131, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 20.971, 356.489 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

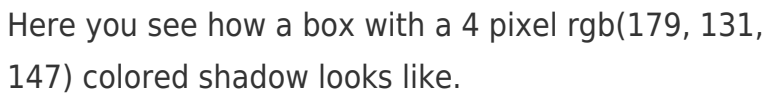
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(179, 131, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 131, 147) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 131, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 131, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 131, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 131, 147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 20.971, 356.489 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 131, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
131, 147) }
```

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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