

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 3.736, 234.361)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 3.736, 234.361) contains.

<b>CIELCh(60, 3.741, 236.481)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

# Color

**CIELCh(60, 3.741, 236.481)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8A9296
RGB	138, 146, 150
RGB Percent	54%, 57%, 59%
CMY	0.4592, 0.4278, 0.4121
CMYK	0.08, 0.03, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	200°, 5%, 56%
HSV	200°, 8%, 59%
XYZ	26.2279, 28.1233, 32.8605
YIQ	144.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

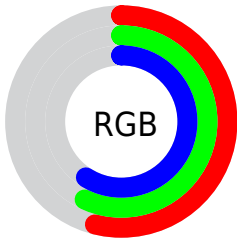
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	138, 143, 150
Decimal	9081494
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.00, -2.07, -3.12
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 3.741, 236.481
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3007, 0.3225
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287271574 (0xFF8A9296)
YUV	144.0640, 2.9264, -5.3181
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, -4.5239, 0.3834

# Details

The CIELCh color  $60, 3.741, 236.481$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $60, 3.884, 54.958$ , and the grayscale version is  $60, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 3.836, 233.122$ , and  $40, 3.683, 228.936$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $57, 8.253, 237.432$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $63, 0.943, 55.100$ .

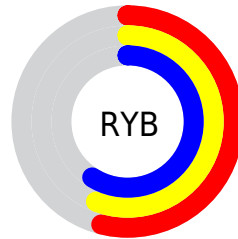
# Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (57%)

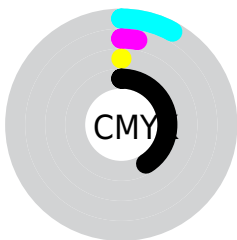
Blue (59%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (59%)

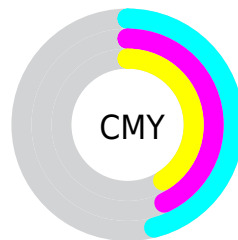


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 3.741, 236.481 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, 3.741, 236.481 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60, 3.741, 236.481

60, 3.741, 236.481

100, 3.741,  
236.481

50, 3.741, 236.481

80, 3.741, 236.481

40, 3.741, 236.481

90, 3.741, 236.481

30, 3.741, 236.481

20, 3.741, 236.481

10, 3.741, 236.481

0, 3.741, 236.481

60, 3.741, 236.481

60, 3.741, 236.481

57, 8.253, 237.432

63, 0.943, 55.100

55, 12.550,

65, 5.758, 54.774

238.699

68, 10.671, 54.257

53, 16.584,  
240.286

70, 15.652, 53.820

50, 20.310,  
242.261

73, 20.679, 53.458

48, 23.692,  
244.701

76, 25.732, 53.158

46, 26.713,  
247.689

79, 30.795, 52.908

44, 29.392,  
251.288

81, 34.841, 53.677

42, 31.788,  
255.520

82, 34.686, 58.693

40, 34.047,  
260.212

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 3.741, 236.481



60, 3.884, 54.958

# Rectangle

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



60, 3.741, 236.481



60, 3.741, 286.481



60, 3.741, 56.481



60, 3.741, 106.481

# Sweetspot

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



60, 3.741, 236.457



78, 1.167, 236.241



61, 6.585, 154.459



41, 0.662, 236.258



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, 3.741, 236.457



75, 5.739, 236.642



58, 5.614, 282.315



30, 2.606, 236.555



37, 32.305, 260.685



2, 2.317, 235.686





# Inverse Universe

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



59, 6.541, 336.162



73, 10.093, 336.326



61, 5.552, 100.497



29, 4.570, 336.251



30, 57.475, 346.792

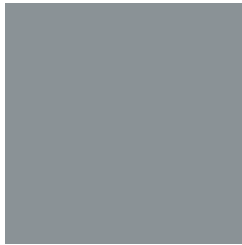


1, 3.966, 335.654



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 60, 3.741, 236.481 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

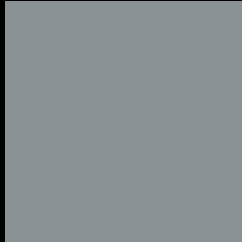
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 3.741, 236.481 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

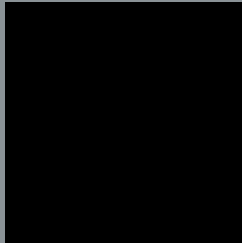
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

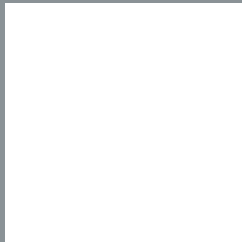
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 60, 3.741, 236.481

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 3.741, 236.481.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 3.741, 236.481.

# 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

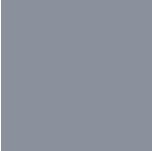
60, 3.741, 236.481

### Protanopia

60, 2.942, 305.638

### Deuteranopia

60, 8.534, 333.565



**Tritanopia**  
60, 6.559, 270.974



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 3.741, 236.481

**Protanomaly**  
60, 2.377, 271.696

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 5.786, 318.365

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 5.517, 266.732

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 3.741, 236.481

**Achromatopsia**  
60, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
60, 1.279, 225.866

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 3.741, 236.481 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(138, 146, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 146, 150)  
}
```

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(138, 146, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 146, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 3.741, 236.481 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(138, 146, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 146, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 146, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 146, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 146, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 146,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 3.741, 236.481 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 146, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
146, 150) }
```

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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