

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 48.395, 116.424)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 48.395, 116.424)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(60, 48.395, 116.424)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	839940
RGB	131, 153, 64
RGB Percent	51%, 60%, 25%
CMY	0.4849, 0.3986, 0.7477
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.58, 0.40
HSL	75°, 41%, 43%
HSV	75°, 58%, 60%
XYZ	21.7974, 28.1233, 9.1791
YIQ	136.2760, 15.4570, -32.3430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

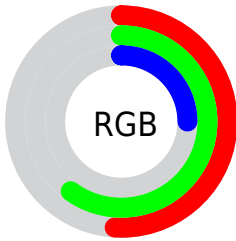
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	64, 153, 86
Decimal	8624448
CIELab	60.00, -21.54, 43.34
CIELCh	60, 48.395, 116.424
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3688, 0.4759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286814528 (0xFF839940)
YUV	136.2760, -35.6321, -4.6271
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, -19.4364, 26.8596

# Details

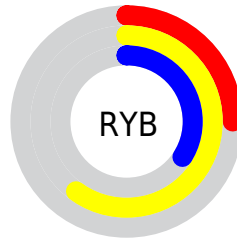
The CIELCh color  $60, 48.395, 116.424$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999933$ . A complement of this color would be  $34, 55.638, 304.809$ , and the grayscale version is  $57, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 48.161, 116.227$ , and  $40, 48.437, 116.376$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $60, 55.293, 116.111$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $60, 40.757, 116.897$ .

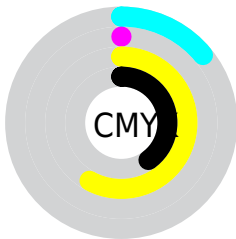
# Distribution



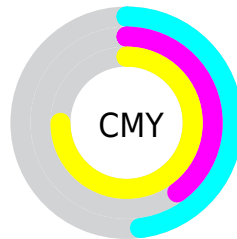
- Red (51%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 48.395, 116.424 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, 48.395, 116.424 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 60, 48.395,  
116.424

 60, 48.395,  
116.424

 100, 48.395,  
116.424

 50, 48.395,  
116.424


 80, 48.395,  
116.424

 40, 48.395,  
116.424

 90, 48.395,  
116.424

 30, 48.395,  
116.424

 20, 48.395,  
116.424

 10, 48.395,  
116.424

 0, 48.395, 116.424

 60, 48.395,

 60, 48.395,

116.424

116.424

■ 60, 55.293,  
116.111

■ 60, 40.757,  
116.897

■ 59, 61.100,  
116.038

■ 61, 32.642,  
117.459

■ 59, 65.442,  
116.302

■ 62, 24.233,  
118.068

■ 59, 68.277,  
116.919

■ 62, 15.655,  
118.694

■ 59, 68.795,  
117.041

■ 63, 6.990, 119.316

■ 63, 1.704, 299.901

■ 64, 10.388,  
300.490

■ 65, 19.033,  
301.037

■ 66, 27.619,  
301.550

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 48.395, 116.424



34, 55.638, 304.809

# Rectangle

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



60, 48.395, 116.424



60, 48.395, 166.424



60, 48.395, 296.424



60, 48.395, 346.424

# Sweetspot

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



60, 48.396, 116.426



79, 18.229, 118.739



44, 35.785, 43.028



41, 12.156, 118.626



90, 0.011, 296.813



42, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



60, 48.396, 116.426



75, 69.542, 116.055



57, 54.946, 133.754



32, 4.899, 119.243



54, 64.420, 116.942



3, 5.323, 120.279



# Inverse Universe

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



34, 55.638, 304.809



37, 83.476, 306.200



39, 56.765, 319.054



30, 4.993, 300.383



17, 83.724, 307.885



0, 5.314, 299.640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 48.395, 116.424 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, 48.395, 116.424 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

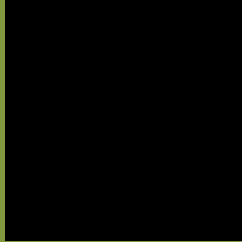
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 60, 48.395, 116.424

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 48.395, 116.424.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 48.395, 116.424.

# 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, 48.395, 116.424

**Protanopia**  
60, 45.307, 96.260

**Deuteranopia**  
60, 42.554, 79.274





**Tritanopia**  
60, 6.250, 283.994

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 48.395, 116.424

**Protanomaly**  
60, 45.584, 103.811

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 42.299, 94.103

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 14.518, 123.171

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 48.395, 116.424

**Achromatopsia**  
57, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
58, 18.315, 118.547

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 48.395, 116.424 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(131, 153, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 153, 64)  
}
```

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(131, 153, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 153, 64) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 48.395, 116.424 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(131, 153, 64) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 153, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 153, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 153, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 153, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 153,  
64) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 48.395, 116.424 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 153, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
153, 64) }
```

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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