

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 49.359, 136.064)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 49.359, 136.064)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(60, 49.518, 136.243)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	21
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	27

**Color**

**CIELCh(60, 49.518, 136.243)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61A052
RGB	97, 160, 82
RGB Percent	38%, 63%, 32%
CMY	0.6212, 0.3741, 0.6799
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.49, 0.37
HSL	108°, 32%, 47%
HSV	108°, 49%, 63%
XYZ	18.8962, 28.1233, 12.3405
YIQ	132.2710, -12.5100, -37.6140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

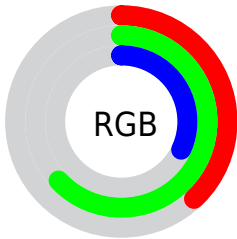
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	82, 160, 145
Decimal	6398034
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.00, -35.77, 34.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 49.518, 136.243
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3183, 0.4738
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284588114 (0xFF61A052)
YUV	132.2710, -24.7836, -30.9327
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, -29.2017, 23.3252

# Details

The CIELCh color  $60, 49.518, 136.243$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669933$ . A complement of this color would be  $45, 50.410, 321.099$ , and the grayscale version is  $55, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 49.299, 136.164$ , and  $40, 49.529, 136.334$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $59, 58.701, 135.573$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $61, 39.742, 136.920$ .

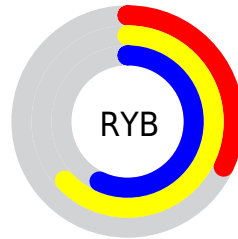
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (63%)

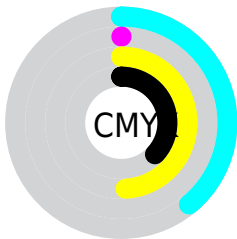
Blue (32%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (57%)

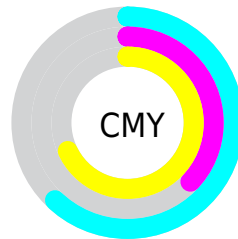


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 49.518, 136.243 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, 49.518, 136.243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 60, 49.518,  
136.243


 60, 49.518,  
136.243


 100, 49.518,  
136.243


 50, 49.518,  
136.243

 80, 49.518,  
136.243

 40, 49.518,  
136.243

 90, 49.518,  
136.243

 30, 49.518,  
136.243

 20, 49.518,  
136.243

 10, 49.518,  
136.243

 0, 49.518, 136.243

 60, 49.518,

 60, 49.518,

136.243

136.243

■ 59, 58.701,  
135.573

■ 61, 39.742,  
136.920

■ 59, 66.958,  
134.979

■ 62, 29.621,  
137.559

■ 58, 73.887,  
134.570

■ 63, 19.342,  
138.142

■ 58, 79.068,  
134.468

■ 64, 9.045, 138.667

■ 57, 82.479,  
134.640

■ 66, 1.172, 318.945

■ 57, 82.830,  
134.642

■ 67, 11.237,  
319.471

■ 69, 21.101,  
319.814

■ 71, 30.733,  
320.103

■ 73, 40.114,  
320.349

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 49.518, 136.243



45, 50.410, 321.099

# Rectangle

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



60, 49.518, 136.243



60, 49.518, 186.243



60, 49.518, 316.243



60, 49.518, 6.243

# Sweetspot

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



60, 49.519, 136.244



80, 18.964, 138.335



60, 35.192, 94.703



42, 13.050, 138.229



92, 0.011, 296.813



44, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



60, 49.519, 136.244



75, 72.410, 135.492



60, 42.290, 149.831



33, 5.733, 138.647



52, 76.265, 134.550



3, 7.505, 139.344



# Inverse Universe

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



45, 50.410, 321.099



53, 73.734, 321.427



46, 42.667, 337.991



31, 5.764, 319.431



29, 76.347, 321.123



1, 7.415, 318.091



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 49.518, 136.243 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, 49.518, 136.243 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, 49.518, 136.243**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 49.518, 136.243.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 49.518, 136.243.

# 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, 49.518, 136.243

**Protanopia**  
60, 38.010, 95.555

**Deuteranopia**  
60, 32.976, 76.465





# Tritanopia

60, 15.121, 225.127

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 49.518, 136.243

**Protanomaly**  
60, 39.685, 114.608

**Deuteranomaly**  
59, 33.138, 105.555

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 21.662, 164.230

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 49.518, 136.243

**Achromatopsia**  
55, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
57, 18.469, 138.490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 49.518, 136.243 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(97, 160, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 160, 82)  
}
```

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(97, 160, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 160, 82) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 49.518, 136.243 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(97, 160, 82) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 160, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 160, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 160, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 160, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 160,  
82) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 49.518, 136.243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 160, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 160,  
82) }
```

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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