

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 5.270, 222.521)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 5.270, 222.521) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(60, 5.323, 224.236)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	869397
RGB	134, 147, 151
RGB Percent	53%, 58%, 59%
CMY	0.4749, 0.4239, 0.4083
CMYK	0.11, 0.03, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	194°, 8%, 56%
HSV	194°, 11%, 59%
XYZ	25.8076, 28.1233, 33.2994
YIQ	143.5690, -9.0320, -1.5120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

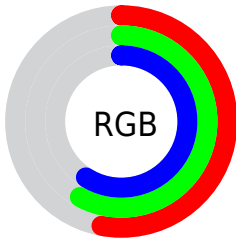
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	134, 141, 151
Decimal	8819607
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.00, -3.81, -3.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 5.323, 224.236
Yxy	28.1233, 0.2959, 0.3224
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287009687 (0xFF869397)
YUV	143.5690, 3.6635, -8.3920
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, -5.9384, -0.1072

# Details

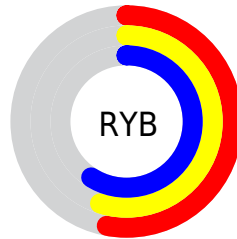
The CIELCh color  $60, 5.323, 224.236$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $58, 5.689, 43.170$ , and the grayscale version is  $60, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 5.382, 222.524$ , and  $40, 5.315, 226.331$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $58, 9.785, 224.815$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $62, 0.613, 224.378$ .

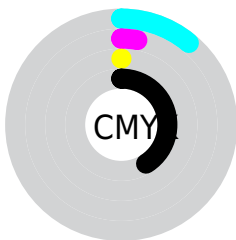
# Distribution



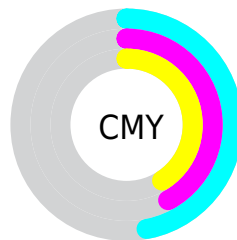
- Red (53%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 5.323, 224.236 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, 5.323, 224.236 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60, 5.323, 224.236

60, 5.323, 224.236

100, 5.323,  
224.236

50, 5.323, 224.236

80, 5.323, 224.236

40, 5.323, 224.236

90, 5.323, 224.236

30, 5.323, 224.236

20, 5.323, 224.236

10, 5.323, 224.236

0, 5.323, 224.236

60, 5.323, 224.236

60, 5.323, 224.236

58, 9.785, 224.815

62, 0.613, 224.378

56, 13.939,

64, 4.290, 43.238

225.647

67, 9.339, 43.061

54, 17.719,  
226.752

69, 14.495, 42.925

52, 21.061,  
228.195

71, 19.726, 42.842

51, 23.912,  
230.050

74, 25.006, 42.803

49, 26.240,  
232.403

76, 30.314, 42.798

48, 28.047,  
235.334

79, 35.632, 42.820

46, 29.387,  
238.907

45, 30.361,  
242.361

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 5.323, 224.236



58, 5.689, 43.170

# Rectangle

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



60, 5.323, 224.236



60, 5.323, 274.236



60, 5.323, 44.236



60, 5.323, 94.236

# Sweetspot

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



60, 5.323, 224.220



78, 1.791, 224.039



61, 9.925, 151.006



42, 1.366, 224.013



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, 5.323, 224.220



76, 8.138, 224.374



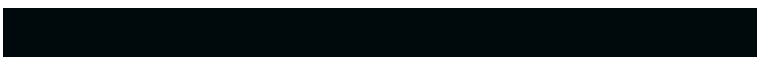
58, 7.264, 277.512



31, 2.714, 224.130



42, 28.746, 242.045



2, 2.983, 225.186





# Inverse Universe

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



58, 9.951, 332.469



72, 15.354, 332.669



61, 7.217, 94.762



30, 5.042, 332.333



31, 62.050, 340.040



1, 5.364, 332.261



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 60, 5.323, 224.236 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

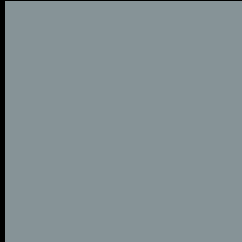
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 5.323, 224.236 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

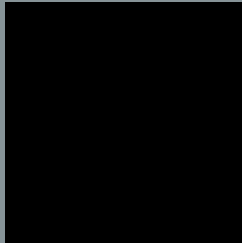
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

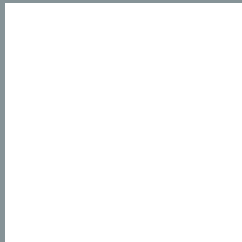
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 60, 5.323, 224.236

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 5.323, 224.236.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 5.323, 224.236.

# 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

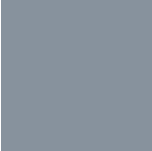
60, 5.323, 224.236

### Protanopia

60, 2.942, 305.638

### Deuteranopia

60, 8.949, 331.087



**Tritanopia**  
60, 7.335, 257.310



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 5.323, 224.236

**Protanomaly**  
60, 3.031, 268.387

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 5.335, 307.359

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 6.443, 251.462

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 5.323, 224.236

**Achromatopsia**  
59, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
60, 1.894, 236.233

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 5.323, 224.236 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(134, 147, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 147, 151)  
}
```

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(134, 147, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 147, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 5.323, 224.236 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(134, 147, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 147, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(134, 147, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 147, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 147, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 147,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 5.323, 224.236 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 147, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
147, 151) }
```

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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