

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 64.218, 92.289)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 64.218, 92.289) contains.

<b>CIELCh(60, 64.039, 92.256)</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, 64.039, 92.256)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A88F02
RGB	168, 143, 2
RGB Percent	66%, 56%, 1%
CMY	0.3396, 0.4378, 0.9931
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.99, 0.34
HSL	51°, 98%, 33%
HSV	51°, 99%, 66%
XYZ	26.1180, 28.1233, 4.1018
YIQ	134.4010, 60.1610, -38.5510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

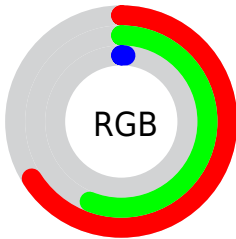
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 168, 2
Decimal	11046658
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.00, -2.52, 63.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 64.039, 92.256
Yxy	28.1233, 0.4477, 0.4820
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289236738 (0xFFA88F02)
YUV	134.4010, -65.2737, 29.4663
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, -4.8936, 32.5362

# Details

The CIELCh color **60, 64.039, 92.256** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **22, 88.827, 303.538**, and the grayscale version is **56, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80, 63.691, 92.102**, and **40, 47.344, 91.682** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60, 64.254, 92.145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61, 61.835, 93.364**.

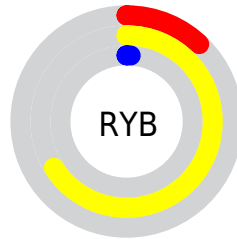
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (56%)

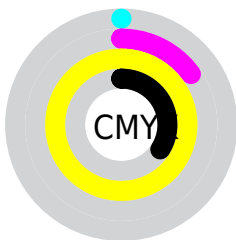
Blue (1%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (1%)

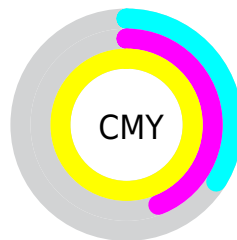


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 64.039, 92.256 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, 64.039, 92.256 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 60, 64.039, 92.256

 60, 64.039, 92.256

 100, 64.039,  
92.256

 50, 64.039, 92.256

 80, 64.039, 92.256

 40, 64.039, 92.256

 90, 64.039, 92.256

 30, 64.039, 92.256

 20, 64.039, 92.256

 10, 64.039, 92.256

 0, 64.039, 92.256

 60, 64.039, 92.256

 60, 64.039, 92.256

 60, 64.254, 92.145

 61, 61.835, 93.364

 61, 57.903, 94.455

■ 62, 52.360, 95.551

■ 63, 45.730, 96.665

■ 64, 38.440, 97.794

■ 65, 30.780, 98.930

■ 66, 22.934,  
100.061

■ 67, 15.012,  
101.177

■ 68, 7.078, 102.264

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 64.039, 92.256



22, 88.827, 303.538

# Rectangle

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



60, 64.039, 92.256



60, 64.039, 142.256



60, 64.039, 272.256



60, 64.039, 322.256

# Sweetspot

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



60, 64.038, 92.258



84, 29.449, 99.883



35, 68.816, 30.995



44, 20.046, 99.427



94, 0.011, 296.813



46, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



60, 64.038, 92.258



76, 78.118, 91.924



63, 75.335, 121.258



35, 4.469, 102.229



53, 58.462, 92.273



5, 7.736, 100.368





# Inverse Universe

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



22, 88.827, 303.538



30, 110.507, 304.109



23, 93.983, 308.848



33, 4.534, 284.298



19, 80.773, 303.491

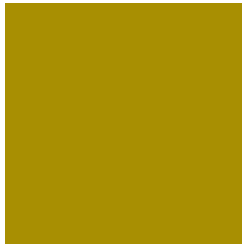


1, 8.355, 284.340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 60, 64.039, 92.256 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

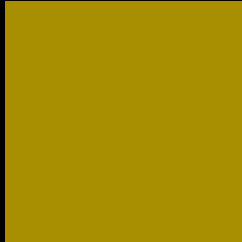
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 64.039, 92.256 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, 64.039, 92.256

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 64.039, 92.256.

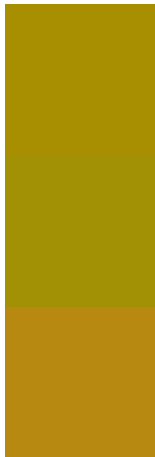


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 64.039, 92.256.

# 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, 63.884, 92.249

### Protanopia

60, 63.471, 95.280

### Deuteranopia

60, 62.756, 82.828



**Tritanopia**  
60, 18.204, 1.650



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 63.884, 92.249

**Protanomaly**  
60, 63.531, 93.969

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 63.055, 86.013

**Tritanomaly**  
59, 30.303, 75.096

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 63.884, 92.249

**Achromatopsia**  
56, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
57, 28.850, 98.785

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 64.039, 92.256 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(168, 143, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 143, 2)  
}
```

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(168, 143, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 143, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 64.039, 92.256 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(168, 143, 2) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 143, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 143, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 143, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 143, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 143,  
2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 64.039, 92.256 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 143, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
143, 2) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor