

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 8.069, 300.973)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 8.069, 300.973) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(60, 8.014, 299.144)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	928F9D
RGB	146, 143, 157
RGB Percent	57%, 56%, 62%
CMY	0.4281, 0.4398, 0.3849
CMYK	0.07, 0.09, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	253°, 7%, 59%
HSV	253°, 9%, 62%
XYZ	27.6972, 28.1233, 35.7954
YIQ	145.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

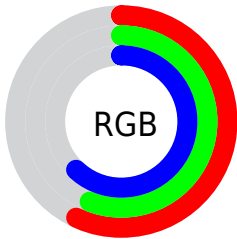
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	146, 143, 157
Decimal	9605021
CIE Lab	60.00, 3.90, -7.00
CIE LCh	60, 8.014, 299.144
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3023, 0.3070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287795101 (0xFF928F9D)
YUV	145.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, 0.4218, -2.8978

# Details

The CIELCh color  $60, 8.014, 299.144$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $64, 7.861, 117.966$ , and the grayscale version is  $60, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 8.086, 298.487$ , and  $40, 7.988, 297.120$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55, 17.304, 299.912$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $65, 0.941, 118.485$ .

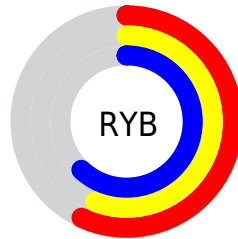
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (56%)

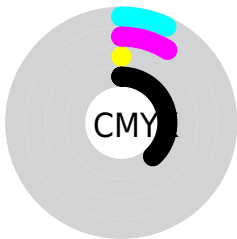
Blue (62%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (62%)

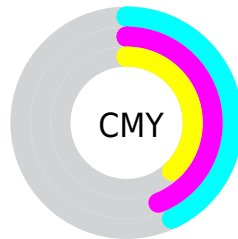


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 8.014, 299.144 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, 8.014, 299.144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60, 8.014, 299.144

60, 8.014, 299.144

100, 8.014,  
299.144

50, 8.014, 299.144

80, 8.014, 299.144

40, 8.014, 299.144

90, 8.014, 299.144

30, 8.014, 299.144

20, 8.014, 299.144

10, 8.014, 299.144

0, 8.014, 299.144

60, 8.014, 299.144

60, 8.014, 299.144

55, 17.304,  
299.912

65, 0.941, 118.485

70, 9.571, 117.892

49, 26.943,  
300.795

76, 17.898,  
117.391

44, 36.919,  
301.791

81, 25.941,  
116.959

39, 47.182,  
302.892

86, 33.717,  
116.587

34, 57.594,  
304.067

91, 41.244,  
116.267

29, 67.847,  
305.245

96, 48.537,  
115.992

25, 77.355,  
306.297

97, 49.062,  
111.288

22, 85.175,  
307.035

98, 48.870,  
106.440

19, 90.783,  
307.414

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 8.014, 299.144



64, 7.861, 117.966

# Rectangle

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



60, 8.014, 299.144



60, 8.014, 349.144



60, 8.014, 119.144



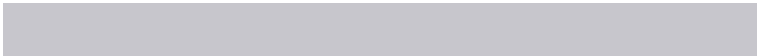
60, 8.014, 169.144

# Sweetspot

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



60, 8.012, 299.139



80, 3.308, 298.731



63, 4.444, 219.823



42, 2.504, 298.784



91, 0.011, 296.813



43, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



60, 8.012, 299.139



75, 12.286, 299.307



61, 8.773, 316.080



31, 5.114, 299.163



17, 85.250, 307.532



1, 6.581, 298.112





# Inverse Universe

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



61, 8.244, 331.545



76, 12.609, 331.695



64, 8.705, 135.378



31, 5.259, 331.566



32, 63.800, 338.760

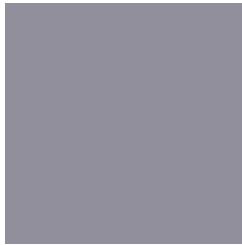


1, 6.675, 332.243



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 8.014, 299.144 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

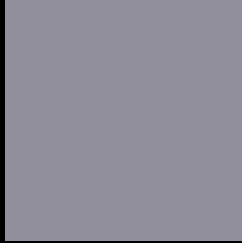
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 8.014, 299.144 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

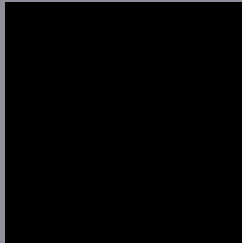
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

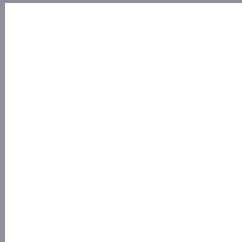
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 60, 8.014, 299.144

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 8.014, 299.144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 8.014, 299.144.

# 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, 8.014, 299.144

### Protanopia

60, 7.349, 288.098

### Deuteranopia

60, 10.859, 318.186



**Tritanopia**  
60, 6.842, 297.271



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 8.014, 299.144

**Protanomaly**  
60, 7.346, 291.009

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 9.715, 311.635

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 7.403, 296.835

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 8.014, 299.144

**Achromatopsia**  
60, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
60, 2.861, 298.213

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 8.014, 299.144 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(146, 143, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 143, 157)  
}
```

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(146, 143, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 143, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 8.014, 299.144 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(146, 143, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 143, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 143, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 143, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 143, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 143,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 8.014, 299.144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 143, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
143, 157) }
```

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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