

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 12.242, 28.115)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(61, 12.242, 28.115) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(61, 12.316, 28.363)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AA8C89
RGB	170, 140, 137
RGB Percent	67%, 55%, 54%
CMY	0.3320, 0.4497, 0.4615
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.19, 0.33
HSL	5°, 16%, 60%
HSV	5°, 19%, 67%
XYZ	30.6126, 29.2481, 27.8186
YIQ	148.6280, 18.8430, 5.4270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

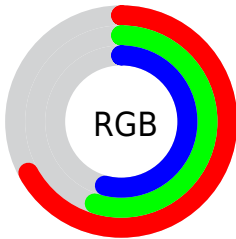
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	170, 140, 137
Decimal	11177097
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.00, 10.84, 5.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 12.316, 28.363
Yxy	29.2481, 0.3491, 0.3336
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289367177 (0xFFAA8C89)
YUV	148.6280, -5.7326, 18.7432
Hunter-Lab	54.0815, 6.3964, 7.3593

# Details

The CIELCh color  $61, 12.316, 28.363$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `CC9999`. A complement of this color would be  $67, 10.823, 207.429$ , and the grayscale version is  $62, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $81, 12.365, 30.099$ , and  $41, 12.156, 29.483$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $57, 19.440, 28.995$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $65, 5.723, 27.900$ .

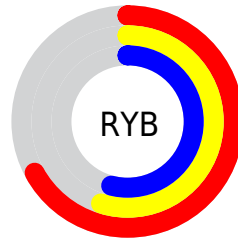
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (55%)

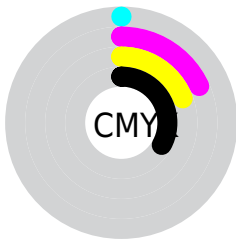
Blue (54%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (54%)

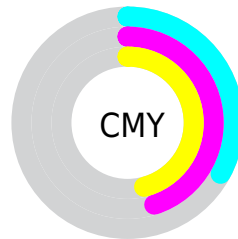


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 12.316, 28.363 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 61, 12.316, 28.363 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61, 12.316, 28.363

■ 61, 12.316, 28.363

■ 100, 12.316,  
28.363

■ 51, 12.316, 28.363

■ 81, 12.316, 28.363

■ 41, 12.316, 28.363

■ 91, 12.316, 28.363

■ 31, 12.316, 28.363

■ 21, 12.316, 28.363

■ 11, 12.316, 28.363

■ 1, 12.316, 28.363

■ 0, 12.316, 28.363

■ 61, 12.316, 28.363

■ 61, 12.316, 28.363

■ 57, 19.440, 28.995

■ 65, 5.723, 27.900

52, 27.104, 29.847

70, 0.362, 209.061

49, 35.268, 30.998

75, 5.984, 207.597

45, 43.836, 32.513

79, 11.190,  
207.454

42, 52.624, 34.430

84, 16.026,  
207.394

39, 61.303, 36.683

37, 69.206, 38.945

89, 20.537,  
207.384

36, 75.495, 40.917

93, 24.754,  
205.509

36, 75.866, 41.073

95, 26.664,  
197.773

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



61, 12.316, 28.363



67, 10.823, 207.429

# Rectangle

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



61, 12.316, 28.363



61, 12.316, 78.363



61, 12.316, 208.363



61, 12.316, 258.363

# Sweetspot

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



61, 12.315, 28.372



85, 4.478, 27.744



61, 21.096, 327.857



45, 3.002, 27.776



95, 0.011, 296.813



47, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



61, 12.315, 28.372



76, 18.417, 28.600



65, 12.037, 81.401



33, 3.417, 27.895



31, 67.775, 40.822



2, 6.093, 26.462





# Inverse Universe

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



67, 10.823, 207.429



84, 15.713, 207.396



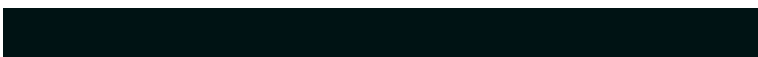
62, 11.739, 266.657



35, 3.221, 207.608



51, 29.991, 212.093



5, 5.859, 211.148



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 12.316, 28.363 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

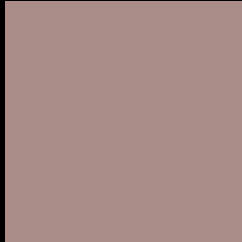
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61, 12.316, 28.363 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

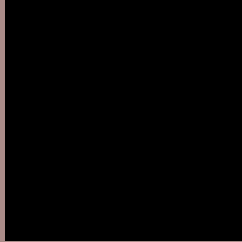
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 61, 12.316, 28.363

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 12.316, 28.363.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 12.316, 28.363.

# 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

61, 12.316, 28.363

### Protanopia

61, 3.886, 79.225

### Deuteranopia

61, 9.732, 36.890



**Tritanopia**  
61, 14.740, 356.295



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 12.316, 28.363

**Protanomaly**  
61, 6.249, 46.390

**Deuteranomaly**  
61, 10.788, 32.311

**Tritanomaly**  
61, 13.165, 6.021

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 12.316, 28.363

**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
61, 4.361, 27.085

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 12.316, 28.363 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(170, 140, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 140, 137)  
}
```

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(170, 140, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 140, 137) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 12.316, 28.363 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(170, 140, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 140, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 140, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 140, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 140, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 140,  
137) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 12.316, 28.363 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 140, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
140, 137) }
```

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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