

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 12.297, 197.641)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(61, 12.297, 197.641)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(61, 12.369, 195.684)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	789A99
RGB	120, 154, 153
RGB Percent	47%, 60%, 60%
CMY	0.5308, 0.3975, 0.4014
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.01, 0.40
HSL	178°, 14%, 54%
HSV	178°, 22%, 60%
XYZ	24.9132, 29.2481, 34.3137
YIQ	143.7200, -19.9430, -7.5190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

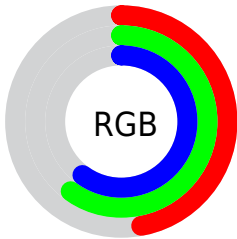
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 137, 154
Decimal	7903897
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.00, -11.91, -3.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 12.369, 195.684
Yxy	29.2481, 0.2816, 0.3306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286093977 (0xFF789A99)
YUV	143.7200, 4.5750, -20.8024
Hunter-Lab	54.0815, -12.4149, 0.2388

# Details

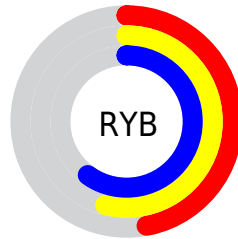
The CIELCh color `61, 12.369, 195.684` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `54, 14.158, 18.688`, and the grayscale version is `60, 0.008, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `81, 12.212, 196.047`, and `41, 12.540, 195.110` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `60, 17.363, 195.115`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `62, 6.967, 196.287`.

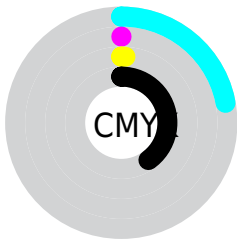
# Distribution



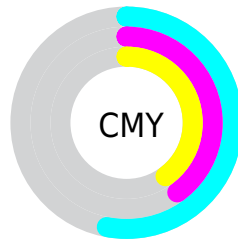
- Red (47%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 12.369, 195.684 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, 12.369, 195.684 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61, 12.369,  
195.684


 61, 12.369,  
195.684


 100, 12.369,  
195.684

 51, 12.369,  
195.684


 81, 12.369,  
195.684

 41, 12.369,  
195.684

 91, 12.369,  
195.684

 31, 12.369,  
195.684

 21, 12.369,  
195.684

 11, 12.369,  
195.684

 1, 12.369, 195.684

 0, 12.369, 195.684

61, 12.369,  
195.684

61, 12.369,  
195.684

60, 17.363,  
195.115

62, 6.967, 196.287

59, 21.856,  
194.586

63, 1.247, 197.186

64, 4.710, 17.350

59, 25.762,  
194.090

66, 10.829, 18.038

58, 29.009,  
193.624

67, 17.051, 18.696

69, 23.324, 19.349

58, 31.551,  
193.183

71, 29.610, 20.000

57, 33.378,  
192.762

72, 35.879, 20.644

74, 40.918, 21.096

57, 34.523,  
192.349

57, 35.120,



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



61, 12.369, 195.684



54, 14.158, 18.688

# Rectangle

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



61, 12.369, 195.684



61, 12.369, 245.684



61, 12.369, 15.684



61, 12.369, 65.684

# Sweetspot

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



61, 12.370, 195.679



79, 5.022, 196.629



60, 23.166, 142.215



41, 3.251, 196.590



90, 0.011, 296.813



42, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



61, 12.370, 195.679



77, 18.309, 195.370



56, 11.007, 254.790



32, 3.259, 196.479



53, 32.851, 192.061



3, 3.602, 196.649



# Inverse Universe

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



54, 14.158, 18.688



65, 21.735, 19.280



58, 11.801, 69.155



30, 3.439, 17.509



28, 65.130, 37.877



1, 3.601, 16.995



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 61, 12.369, 195.684 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 61, 12.369, 195.684 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

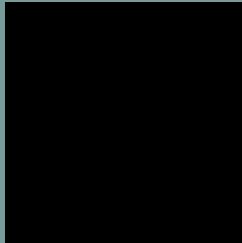
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

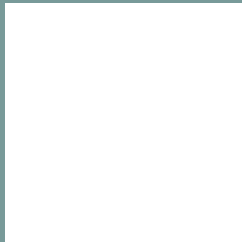
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 61, 12.369, 195.684

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 12.369, 195.684.

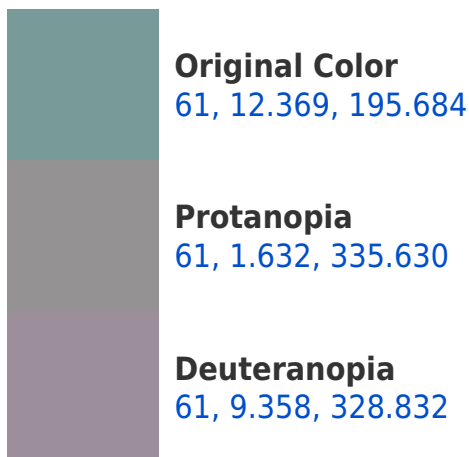


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 12.369, 195.684.


# 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

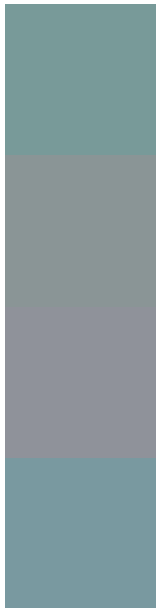






**Tritanopia**  
61, 12.349, 231.970

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 12.369, 195.684

**Protanomaly**  
61, 4.188, 206.865

**Deuteranomaly**  
61, 4.633, 276.570

**Tritanomaly**  
61, 11.934, 217.855

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 12.369, 195.684

**Achromatopsia**  
59, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
60, 4.555, 199.067

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 12.369, 195.684 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(120, 154, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 154, 153)  
}
```

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(120, 154, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 154, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 12.369, 195.684 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(120, 154, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 154, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 154, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 154, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 154, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 154,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 12.369, 195.684 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 154, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
154, 153) }
```

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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