

Converting Colors

CIELCh(62, 18.817, 149.166)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(62, 18.817, 149.166)
contains.

CIELCh(62, 19.221, 148.723)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(62, 19.221, 148.723)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E9E84
RGB	126, 158, 132
RGB Percent	49%, 62%, 52%
CMY	0.5072, 0.3817, 0.4837
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.16, 0.38
HSL	131°, 14%, 56%
HSV	131°, 20%, 62%
XYZ	24.8645, 30.4025, 26.2674
YIQ	145.4680, -10.7260, -14.8700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

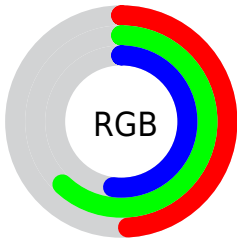
Format	Color
RYB	126, 153, 158
Decimal	8298116
CIELab	62.00, -16.43, 9.98
CIElCh	62, 19.221, 148.723
Yxy	30.4025, 0.3050, 0.3729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286488196 (0xFF7E9E84)
YUV	145.4680, -6.6397, -17.0734
Hunter-Lab	55.1385, -15.9985, 10.3518

Details

The CIELCh color $62, 19.221, 148.723$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $56, 19.292, 331.327$, and the grayscale version is $60, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $82, 19.454, 148.662$, and $42, 19.423, 149.385$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $61, 28.686, 147.866$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $63, 9.711, 149.471$.

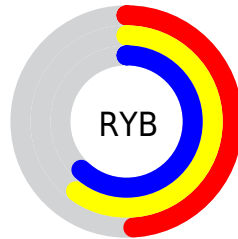
Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (62%)

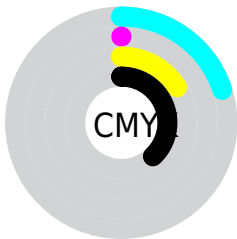
Blue (52%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (62%)

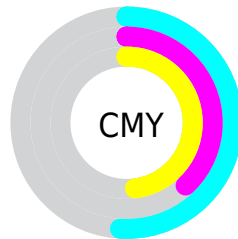


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (51%)


Magenta (38%)


Yellow (48%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 62, 19.221, 148.723 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 62, 19.221, 148.723 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 62, 19.221,
148.723


 62, 19.221,
148.723


 100, 19.221,
148.723


 52, 19.221,
148.723


 82, 19.221,
148.723

 42, 19.221,
148.723

 92, 19.221,
148.723

 32, 19.221,
148.723

 22, 19.221,
148.723

 12, 19.221,
148.723

 2, 19.221, 148.723

 0, 19.221, 148.723

62, 19.221,
148.723

62, 19.221,
148.723

61, 28.686,
147.866

63, 9.711, 149.471

60, 37.955,
146.878

65, 0.267, 151.039

67, 9.024, 330.603

59, 46.852,
145.742

68, 18.102,
331.097

58, 55.180,
144.453

70, 26.928,
331.523

57, 62.728,
143.020

72, 35.481,
331.896

57, 69.289,
141.476

74, 43.751,
332.227

57, 74.679,
139.891

77, 51.739,
332.522

57, 78.755,

138.507

 77, 57.268,
328.966

Harmonies

Complementary

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



62, 19.221, 148.723



56, 19.292, 331.327

Rectangle

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



62, 19.221, 148.723



62, 19.221, 198.723



62, 19.221, 328.723



62, 19.221, 18.723

Sweetspot

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



62, 19.222, 148.723



81, 6.963, 149.766



64, 17.849, 115.954



42, 4.610, 149.724



91, 0.011, 296.813



43, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



62, 19.222, 148.723



78, 28.057, 148.381



62, 13.318, 172.948



33, 5.344, 149.545



51, 73.004, 138.651



3, 7.017, 149.771

Inverse Universe

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



56, 19.292, 331.327



70, 28.164, 331.595



56, 14.058, 356.811



31, 5.360, 330.625



32, 65.049, 337.183



1, 6.814, 331.198

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 62, 19.221, 148.723 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

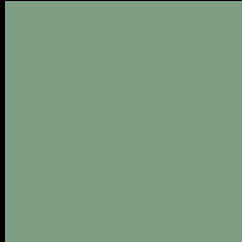
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 62, 19.221, 148.723 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

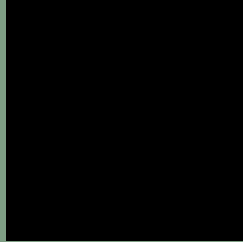
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

CIELCh 62, 19.221, 148.723

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 62, 19.221, 148.723.

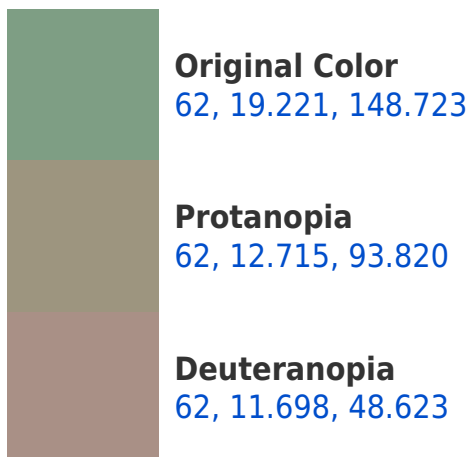


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 62, 19.221, 148.723.

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
62, 9.952, 241.685

Trichromacy



Original Color
62, 19.221, 148.723

Protanomaly
62, 13.063, 119.422

Deuteranomaly
62, 9.082, 98.937

Tritanomaly
62, 9.348, 191.673

Monochromacy



Original Color
62, 19.221, 148.723

Achromatopsia
60, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
61, 7.346, 148.934

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 62, 19.221, 148.723 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(126, 158, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 158, 132)  
}
```

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(126, 158, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 158, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 62, 19.221, 148.723 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(126, 158, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 158, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 158, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 158, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 158, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 158,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 62, 19.221, 148.723 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 158, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
158, 132) }
```

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