

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(62, 4.692, 149.613)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(62, 4.692, 149.613) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(62, 5.021, 147.783)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	909891
RGB	144, 152, 145
RGB Percent	56%, 60%, 57%
CMY	0.4355, 0.4042, 0.4316
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.05, 0.40
HSL	127°, 4%, 58%
HSV	127°, 5%, 60%
XYZ	27.8152, 30.4025, 31.1656
YIQ	148.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

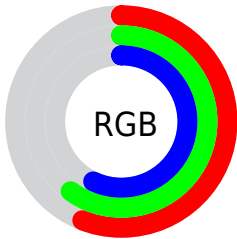
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	144, 151, 152
Decimal	9476241
CIELab	62.00, -4.25, 2.68
CIElCh	62, 5.021, 147.783
Yxy	30.4025, 0.3112, 0.3401
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287666321 (0xFF909891)
YUV	148.8100, -1.8783, -4.2184
Hunter-Lab	55.1385, -6.4463, 5.0849

# Details

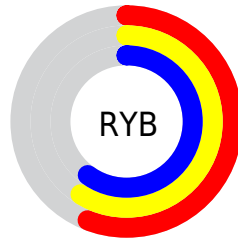
The CIELCh color  $62, 5.021, 147.783$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $61, 5.038, 328.297$ , and the grayscale version is  $62, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $82, 4.740, 147.876$ , and  $42, 4.674, 148.252$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $61, 14.656, 147.094$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $64, 4.489, 328.248$ .

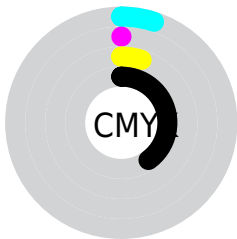
# Distribution



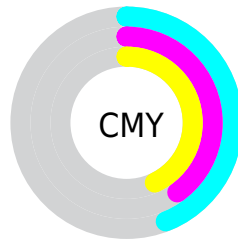
- Red (56%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 62, 5.021, 147.783 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, 5.021, 147.783 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 62, 5.021, 147.783

■ 62, 5.021, 147.783

■ 100, 5.021,  
147.783

■ 52, 5.021, 147.783

■ 82, 5.021, 147.783

■ 42, 5.021, 147.783

■ 92, 5.021, 147.783

■ 32, 5.021, 147.783

■ 22, 5.021, 147.783

■ 12, 5.021, 147.783

■ 2, 5.021, 147.783

■ 0, 5.021, 147.783

■ 62, 5.021, 147.783

■ 62, 5.021, 147.783

■ 61, 14.656,

■ 64, 4.489, 328.248

147.094

65, 13.805,  
328.769

59, 24.307,  
146.322

67, 22.878,  
329.197

58, 33.840,  
145.431

69, 31.679,  
329.566

57, 43.083,  
144.406

71, 40.194,  
329.887

56, 51.828,  
143.242

73, 48.420,  
330.168

56, 59.845,  
141.951

75, 56.361,  
330.417

55, 66.882,  
140.571

76, 62.398,  
327.650

55, 72.686,  
139.176

77, 63.907,  
326.615

55, 77.042,  
137.886



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



62, 5.021, 147.783



61, 5.038, 328.297

# Rectangle

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



62, 5.021, 147.783



62, 5.021, 197.783



62, 5.021, 327.783



62, 5.021, 17.783

# Sweetspot

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



62, 5.023, 147.782



79, 2.340, 148.049



63, 4.480, 114.355



42, 1.340, 148.064



90, 0.011, 296.813



42, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



62, 5.023, 147.782



78, 7.058, 147.723



62, 3.533, 170.099



32, 3.799, 147.700



51, 74.013, 137.526



3, 5.865, 147.980



# Inverse Universe

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



61, 5.038, 328.297



76, 7.078, 328.352



61, 3.578, 350.810



31, 3.809, 328.374



32, 67.302, 333.785



1, 5.808, 328.419



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 62, 5.021, 147.783 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

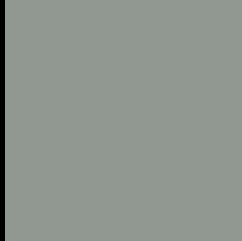
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 62, 5.021, 147.783 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

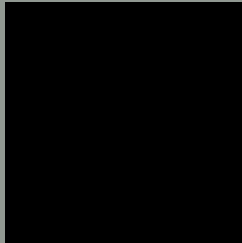
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 62, 5.021, 147.783

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 62, 5.021, 147.783.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 62, 5.021, 147.783.

# 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

62, 5.021, 147.783


### Protanopia

62, 3.876, 79.235

### Deuteranopia

62, 7.935, 16.109





**Tritanopia**  
62, 6.768, 284.614

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62, 5.021, 147.783

## Protanomaly

62, 3.351, 109.790

## Deuteranomaly

62, 3.697, 37.190

## Tritanomaly

62, 3.167, 262.004

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62, 5.021, 147.783

## Achromatopsia

62, 0.008, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

62, 1.616, 155.705

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 62, 5.021, 147.783 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(144, 152, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 152, 145)  
}
```

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(144, 152, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 152, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 62, 5.021, 147.783 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(144, 152, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 152, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 152, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 152, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 152, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 152,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 62, 5.021, 147.783 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 152, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
152, 145) }
```

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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