

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(62, 5.762, 91.906)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(62, 5.762, 91.906) contains.

<b>CIELCh(62, 5.796, 93.648)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

# **Color**

**CIELCh(62, 5.796, 93.648)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A968C
RGB	154, 150, 140
RGB Percent	60%, 59%, 55%
CMY	0.3976, 0.4133, 0.4525
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.09, 0.40
HSL	43°, 6%, 57%
HSV	43°, 9%, 60%
XYZ	28.8017, 30.4025, 29.0129
YIQ	150.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

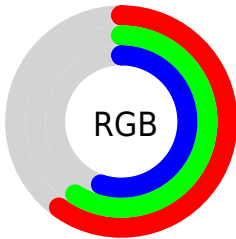
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	146, 154, 140
Decimal	10131084
CIELab	62.00, -0.37, 5.78
CIELCh	62, 5.796, 93.648
Yxy	30.4025, 0.3265, 0.3446
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288321164 (0xFF9A968C)
YUV	150.0560, -4.9576, 3.4589
Hunter-Lab	55.1385, -3.2525, 7.3996

# Details

The CIELCh color  $62, 5.796, 93.648$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $60, 5.824, 275.919$ , and the grayscale version is  $62, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $82, 5.470, 93.901$ , and  $42, 5.675, 91.643$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $60, 12.263, 92.463$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $64, 0.571, 275.169$ .

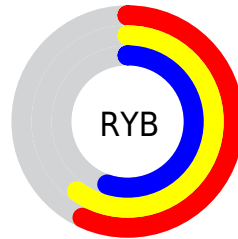
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (59%)

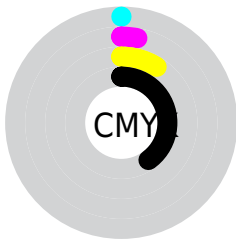
Blue (55%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (55%)

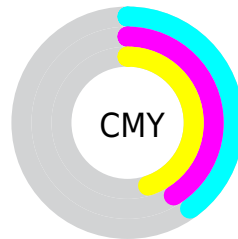


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 62, 5.796, 93.648 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, 5.796, 93.648 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 62, 5.796, 93.648

■ 62, 5.796, 93.648

■ 100, 5.796, 93.648

■ 52, 5.796, 93.648

■ 82, 5.796, 93.648

■ 42, 5.796, 93.648

■ 92, 5.796, 93.648

■ 32, 5.796, 93.648

■ 22, 5.796, 93.648

■ 12, 5.796, 93.648

■ 2, 5.796, 93.648

■ 0, 5.796, 93.648

■ 62, 5.796, 93.648

■ 62, 5.796, 93.648

■ 60, 12.263, 92.463

■ 64, 0.571, 275.169

59, 18.812, 91.212

65, 6.836, 276.022

57, 25.411, 89.925

67, 13.002,  
277.090

56, 31.994, 88.602

69, 19.071,  
278.117

55, 38.437, 87.239

53, 44.518, 85.819

70, 25.050,  
279.096

52, 49.873, 84.298

72, 30.944,  
280.025

51, 53.970, 82.594

50, 56.689, 80.679

74, 36.759,  
280.905

75, 38.632,  
279.865

76, 36.523,  
276.609

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



62, 5.796, 93.648



60, 5.824, 275.919

# Rectangle

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



62, 5.796, 93.648



62, 5.796, 143.648



62, 5.796, 273.648



62, 5.796, 323.648

# Sweetspot

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



62, 5.797, 93.664



80, 2.339, 94.320



59, 6.002, 356.738



42, 1.771, 94.248



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, 5.797, 93.664



78, 8.657, 93.417



63, 7.877, 117.395



32, 3.585, 93.651



45, 53.308, 80.723



3, 3.812, 93.885





# Inverse Universe

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



60, 5.824, 275.919



74, 8.697, 276.195



59, 8.033, 298.624



30, 3.602, 275.933



22, 65.867, 298.298



1, 3.882, 275.111



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 62, 5.796, 93.648 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, 5.796, 93.648 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

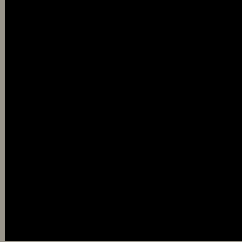
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

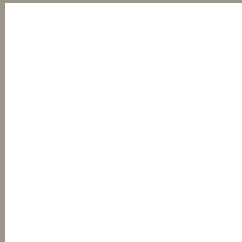
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 62, 5.796, 93.648**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 62, 5.796, 93.648.

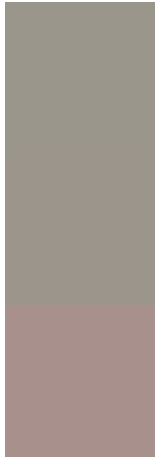


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 62, 5.796, 93.648.

# 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, 5.796, 93.648

### Protanopia

62, 6.068, 86.341

### Deuteranopia

62, 9.517, 33.738



**Tritanopia**  
62, 7.100, 319.631



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
62, 5.796, 93.648

**Protanomaly**  
62, 5.923, 89.913

**Deuteranomaly**  
62, 7.516, 51.130

**Tritanomaly**  
62, 3.205, 347.960

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
62, 5.796, 93.648

**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
62, 2.261, 99.985

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 62, 5.796, 93.648 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(154, 150, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 150, 140)  
}
```

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(154, 150, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 150, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 62, 5.796, 93.648 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(154, 150, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 150, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 150, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 150, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 150, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 150,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 62, 5.796, 93.648 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 150, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
150, 140) }
```

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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