

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(62, 5.817, 142.306)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(62, 5.817, 142.306) contains.

<b>CIELCh(62, 5.948, 141.146)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	21
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	27

# Color

**CIELCh(62, 5.948, 141.146)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	90988F
RGB	144, 152, 143
RGB Percent	56%, 60%, 56%
CMY	0.4350, 0.4036, 0.4389
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.06, 0.40
HSL	113°, 4%, 58%
HSV	113°, 6%, 60%
XYZ	27.7187, 30.4025, 30.4235
YIQ	148.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

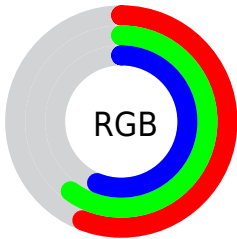
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	143, 152, 151
Decimal	9476239
CIELab	62.00, -4.63, 3.73
CIELCh	62, 5.948, 141.146
Yxy	30.4025, 0.3130, 0.3434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287666319 (0xFF90988F)
YUV	148.5820, -2.7519, -4.0184
Hunter-Lab	55.1385, -6.7584, 5.8828

# Details

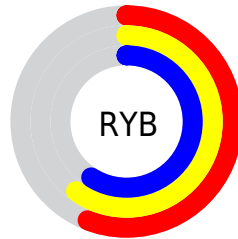
The CIELCh color **62, 5.948, 141.146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **60, 5.972, 321.646**, and the grayscale version is **62, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82, 5.614, 141.229**, and **42, 5.672, 140.664** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61, 16.094, 140.584**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63, 4.080, 321.537**.

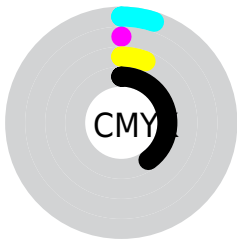
# Distribution



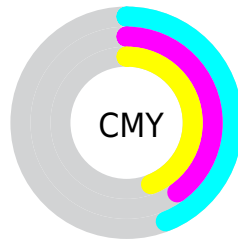
- Red (56%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (56%)



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



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (40%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 62, 5.948, 141.146 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, 5.948, 141.146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 62, 5.948, 141.146

■ 62, 5.948, 141.146

■ 100, 5.948,  
141.146

■ 52, 5.948, 141.146

■ 82, 5.948, 141.146

■ 42, 5.948, 141.146

■ 92, 5.948, 141.146

■ 32, 5.948, 141.146

■ 22, 5.948, 141.146

■ 12, 5.948, 141.146

■ 2, 5.948, 141.146

■ 0, 5.948, 141.146

■ 62, 5.948, 141.146

■ 62, 5.948, 141.146

■ 61, 16.094,

■ 63, 4.080, 321.537

140.584

65, 13.924,  
321.970

59, 26.254,  
139.954

67, 23.537,  
322.317

58, 36.291,  
139.244

69, 32.892,  
322.610

57, 46.022,  
138.463

71, 41.973,  
322.859

57, 55.205,  
137.638

73, 50.777,  
323.070

56, 63.530,  
136.828

75, 59.306,  
323.249

55, 70.617,  
136.125

76, 63.442,  
325.820

55, 76.055,  
135.654

77, 63.826,  
326.612

55, 79.586,  
135.493



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



62, 5.948, 141.146



60, 5.972, 321.646

# Rectangle

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



62, 5.948, 141.146



62, 5.948, 191.146



62, 5.948, 321.146



62, 5.948, 11.146

# Sweetspot

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



62, 5.950, 141.147



80, 2.489, 141.398



62, 4.453, 104.356



42, 1.411, 141.411



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, 5.950, 141.147



79, 8.763, 141.080



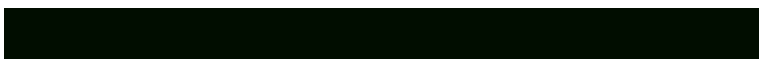
62, 4.686, 157.499



32, 4.571, 141.066



51, 76.059, 135.337



3, 6.168, 141.456



# Inverse Universe

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



60, 5.972, 321.646



77, 8.794, 321.709



60, 4.715, 338.224



31, 4.587, 321.721



30, 74.631, 324.030



1, 6.144, 321.080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 62, 5.948, 141.146 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

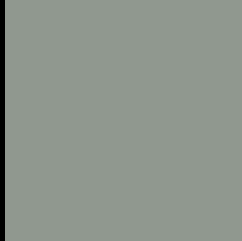
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 5.948, 141.146 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

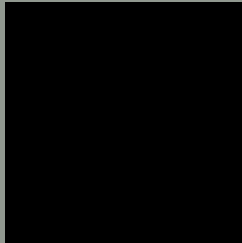
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

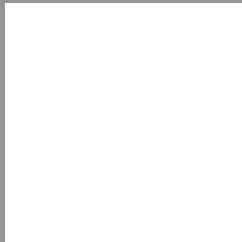
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 62, 5.948, 141.146**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 62, 5.948, 141.146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 62, 5.948, 141.146.

# 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, 5.948, 141.146


### Protanopia

62, 4.878, 85.720

### Deuteranopia

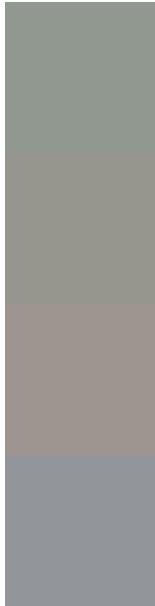
62, 8.340, 20.170





**Tritanopia**  
62, 6.768, 284.614

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62, 5.948, 141.146

## Protanomaly

62, 4.470, 109.670

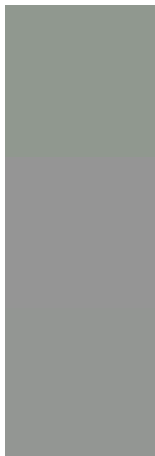
## Deuteranomaly

62, 4.528, 49.186

## Tritanomaly

62, 2.690, 256.166

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62, 5.948, 141.146

## Achromatopsia

62, 0.008, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

62, 2.049, 144.436

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 62, 5.948, 141.146 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, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 152, 143)  
}
```

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, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 152, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 62, 5.948, 141.146 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, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 152, 143) }
```

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, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 152, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 152, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 152,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 62, 5.948, 141.146 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, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
152, 143) }
```

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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