

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(62, 6.125, 52.552)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(62, 6.125, 52.552) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(62, 6.169, 52.622)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0938D
RGB	160, 147, 141
RGB Percent	63%, 58%, 55%
CMY	0.3713, 0.4223, 0.4458
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.12, 0.37
HSL	19°, 9%, 59%
HSV	19°, 12%, 63%
XYZ	29.8731, 30.4025, 29.6135
YIQ	150.2030, 9.6740, 0.8900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

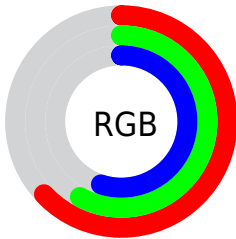
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	160, 150, 141
Decimal	10523533
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	62.00, 3.75, 4.90
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	62, 6.169, 52.622
Yxy	30.4025, 0.3323, 0.3382
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288713613 (0xFFA0938D)
YUV	150.2030, -4.5371, 8.5920
Hunter-Lab	55.1385, 0.2160, 6.7538

# Details

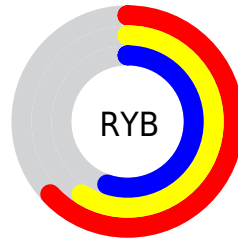
The CIELCh color **62, 6.169, 52.622** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **63, 5.802, 234.584**, and the grayscale version is **62, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82, 6.106, 50.867**, and **42, 6.019, 49.871** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59, 11.796, 52.026**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65, 0.929, 52.951**.

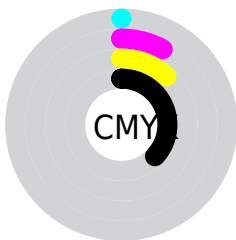
# Distribution



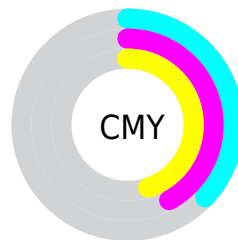
- Red (63%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 62, 6.169, 52.622 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, 6.169, 52.622 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 62, 6.169, 52.622       62, 6.169, 52.622

 100, 6.169, 52.622       52, 6.169, 52.622

 82, 6.169, 52.622       42, 6.169, 52.622



 92, 6.169, 52.622       32, 6.169, 52.622

 22, 6.169, 52.622

 12, 6.169, 52.622

 2, 6.169, 52.622

 0, 6.169, 52.622

 62, 6.169, 52.622       62, 6.169, 52.622

 59, 11.796, 52.026       65, 0.929, 52.951

55, 17.846, 51.459

69, 3.962, 234.240

52, 24.346, 50.972

72, 8.544, 234.929

49, 31.299, 50.584

76, 12.853,  
235.666

46, 38.666, 50.297

79, 16.922,  
236.409

44, 46.321, 50.073

41, 53.953, 49.791

83, 20.782,  
237.147

39, 60.895, 49.146

86, 24.458,  
237.872

38, 65.991, 48.590

89, 24.868,  
222.982

92, 26.711,  
207.910

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



62, 6.169, 52.622



63, 5.802, 234.584

# Rectangle

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



62, 6.169, 52.622



62, 6.169, 102.622



62, 6.169, 232.622



62, 6.169, 282.622

# Sweetspot

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



62, 6.169, 52.641



82, 2.511, 53.043



61, 10.511, 335.057



43, 1.786, 53.023



92, 0.011, 296.813



44, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



62, 6.169, 52.641



78, 9.123, 52.492



64, 8.553, 99.068



32, 2.881, 52.799



33, 60.352, 48.891



2, 3.667, 51.509





# Inverse Universe

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



63, 5.802, 234.584



79, 8.464, 234.805



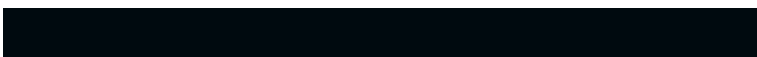
60, 8.668, 281.830



32, 2.750, 234.365



39, 32.292, 257.872



2, 3.669, 237.899



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 62, 6.169, 52.622 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, 6.169, 52.622 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

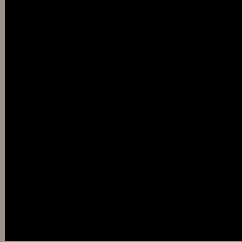
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

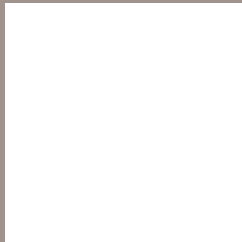
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 62, 6.169, 52.622

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 62, 6.169, 52.622.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 62, 6.169, 52.622.

# 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, 6.169, 52.622

### Protanopia

62, 4.370, 82.856

### Deuteranopia

62, 8.973, 30.910



**Tritanopia**  
62, 9.027, 337.218



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
62, 6.169, 52.622

**Protanomaly**  
62, 4.602, 66.280

**Deuteranomaly**  
62, 7.920, 36.377

**Tritanomaly**  
62, 6.494, 354.490

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
62, 6.169, 52.622

**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
62, 2.276, 66.677

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 62, 6.169, 52.622 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(160, 147, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 147, 141)  
}
```

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(160, 147, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 147, 141) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 62, 6.169, 52.622 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(160, 147, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 147, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 147, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 147, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 147, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 147,  
141) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 62, 6.169, 52.622 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 147, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
147, 141) }
```

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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