

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(62, 8.304, 331.836)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(62, 8.304, 331.836) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(62, 8.215, 331.539)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A0929D
RGB	160, 146, 157
RGB Percent	63%, 57%, 62%
CMY	0.3731, 0.4280, 0.3849
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.02, 0.37
HSL	313°, 7%, 60%
HSV	313°, 9%, 63%
XYZ	30.7992, 30.4025, 36.0792
YIQ	151.4400, 4.8130, 6.3890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

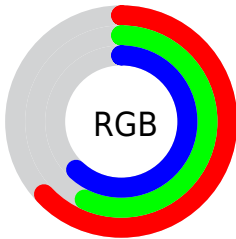
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	160, 146, 157
Decimal	10523293
CIE Lab	62.00, 7.22, -3.91
CIE LCh	62, 8.215, 331.539
Yxy	30.4025, 0.3166, 0.3125
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288713373 (0xFFA0929D)
YUV	151.4400, 2.7411, 7.5071
Hunter-Lab	55.1385, 3.2140, -0.1987

# Details

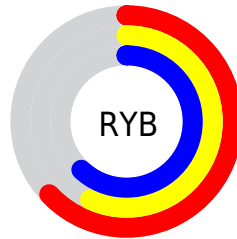
The CIELCh color  $62, 8.215, 331.539$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $64, 8.186, 150.506$ , and the grayscale version is  $63, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $82, 8.408, 330.921$ , and  $42, 8.096, 332.324$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $58, 17.689, 332.196$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $66, 1.150, 151.192$ .

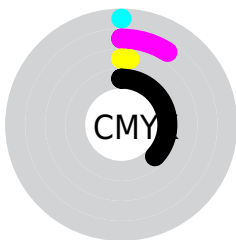
# Distribution



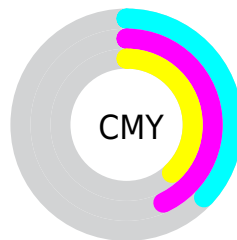
- Red (63%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 62, 8.215, 331.539 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, 8.215, 331.539 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 62, 8.215, 331.539

■ 62, 8.215, 331.539

■ 100, 8.215,  
331.539

■ 52, 8.215, 331.539

■ 82, 8.215, 331.539

■ 42, 8.215, 331.539

■ 92, 8.215, 331.539

■ 32, 8.215, 331.539

■ 22, 8.215, 331.539

■ 12, 8.215, 331.539

■ 2, 8.215, 331.539

■ 0, 8.215, 331.539

■ 62, 8.215, 331.539

■ 62, 8.215, 331.539

■ 58, 17.689,

■ 66, 1.150, 151.192

332.196

71, 10.320,  
150.403

54, 27.147,  
332.864

75, 19.250,  
149.835

50, 36.389,  
333.556

80, 27.919,  
149.302

46, 45.139,  
334.275

84, 36.323,  
148.800

43, 53.042,  
335.027

89, 44.466,  
148.327

40, 59.687,  
335.826

93, 50.777,  
148.168

38, 64.674,  
336.694

93, 49.418,  
149.433

37, 67.721,  
337.666

93, 48.073,  
150.763

36, 69.040,  
338.759



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



62, 8.215, 331.539



64, 8.186, 150.506

# Rectangle

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



62, 8.215, 331.539



62, 8.215, 21.539



62, 8.215, 151.539



62, 8.215, 201.539

# Sweetspot

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



62, 8.213, 331.540



81, 3.456, 331.128



61, 7.971, 298.600



43, 2.642, 331.195



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, 8.213, 331.540



77, 12.735, 331.701



62, 5.956, 356.704



31, 5.259, 331.572



32, 63.792, 338.770



1, 6.674, 332.250



# Inverse Universe

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



62, 8.213, 331.540



77, 12.735, 331.701



65, 5.809, 175.241



31, 5.259, 331.572



32, 63.792, 338.770

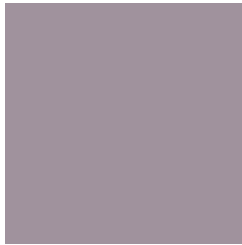


1, 6.674, 332.250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 62, 8.215, 331.539 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, 8.215, 331.539 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

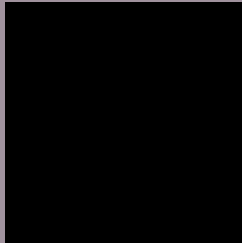
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 62, 8.215, 331.539

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 62, 8.215, 331.539.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 62, 8.215, 331.539.

# 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, 8.215, 331.539

### Protanopia

62, 5.635, 294.627

### Deuteranopia

62, 9.150, 332.943





**Tritanopia**  
62, 8.215, 331.539

# Trichromacy



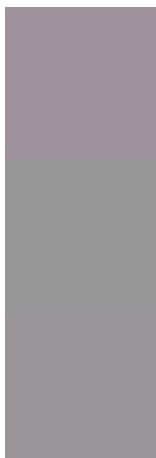
**Original Color**  
62, 8.215, 331.539

**Protanomaly**  
62, 6.089, 312.719

**Deuteranomaly**  
62, 9.150, 332.943

**Tritanomaly**  
62, 8.215, 331.539

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
62, 8.215, 331.539

**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
62, 2.975, 330.638

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 62, 8.215, 331.539 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, 146, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 146, 157)  
}
```

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, 146, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 146, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 62, 8.215, 331.539 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, 146, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 146, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 146, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 146, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 146, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 146,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 62, 8.215, 331.539 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 146, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
146, 157) }
```

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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