

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(65, 8.127, 144.768)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(65, 8.127, 144.768) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(65, 8.143, 144.046)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95A195
RGB	149, 161, 149
RGB Percent	58%, 63%, 58%
CMY	0.4157, 0.3686, 0.4157
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.07, 0.37
HSL	120°, 6%, 61%
HSV	120°, 7%, 63%
XYZ	30.5623, 34.0472, 33.3930
YIQ	156.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

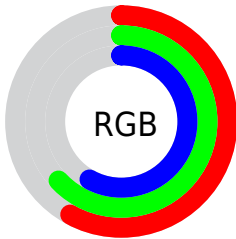
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	149, 161, 161
Decimal	9806229
CIELab	65.00, -6.59, 4.78
CIElCh	65, 8.143, 144.046
Yxy	34.0472, 0.3119, 0.3474
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287996309 (0xFF95A195)
YUV	156.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776
Hunter-Lab	58.3500, -8.6184, 6.9139

# Details

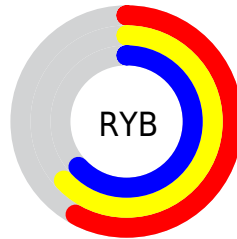
The CIELCh color  $65, 8.143, 144.046$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $63, 8.160, 324.815$ , and the grayscale version is  $64, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $85, 8.343, 144.130$ , and  $45, 8.023, 143.901$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $63, 19.177, 143.378$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $67, 2.767, 324.495$ .

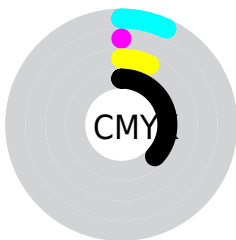
# Distribution



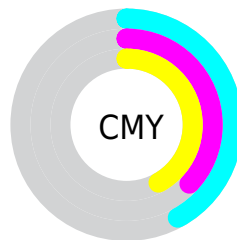
- Red (58%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (37%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 65, 8.143, 144.046 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 65, 8.143, 144.046 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65, 8.143, 144.046

■ 65, 8.143, 144.046

■ 100, 8.143,  
144.046

■ 55, 8.143, 144.046

■ 85, 8.143, 144.046

■ 45, 8.143, 144.046

■ 95, 8.143, 144.046

■ 35, 8.143, 144.046

■ 25, 8.143, 144.046

■ 15, 8.143, 144.046

■ 5, 8.143, 144.046

■ 0, 8.143, 144.046

■ 65, 8.143, 144.046

■ 65, 8.143, 144.046

■ 63, 19.177,

■ 67, 2.767, 324.495

143.378

69, 13.463,  
325.028

62, 30.191,  
142.610

70, 23.881,  
325.433

61, 41.000,  
141.726

73, 33.983,  
325.774

60, 51.359,  
140.728

75, 43.752,  
326.063

59, 60.962,  
139.641

77, 53.185,  
326.310

58, 69.439,  
138.524

78, 58.541,  
326.437

58, 76.369,  
137.484

58, 81.340,  
136.657

58, 84.273,  
136.135



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



65, 8.143, 144.046



63, 8.160, 324.815

# Rectangle

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



65, 8.143, 144.046



65, 8.143, 194.046



65, 8.143, 324.046



65, 8.143, 14.046

# Sweetspot

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



65, 8.145, 144.046



83, 2.686, 144.431



66, 6.621, 109.470



44, 1.523, 144.443



92, 0.011, 296.813



44, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



65, 8.145, 144.046



82, 12.181, 143.937



65, 5.682, 163.107



34, 6.258, 143.930



52, 78.792, 136.016



4, 9.703, 144.443



# Inverse Universe

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



63, 8.160, 324.815



79, 12.200, 324.912



63, 5.742, 344.196



32, 6.267, 324.918



34, 76.021, 328.233

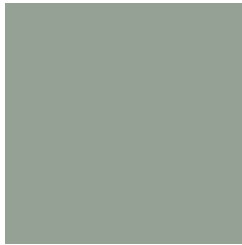


2, 9.704, 324.439



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 65, 8.143, 144.046 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

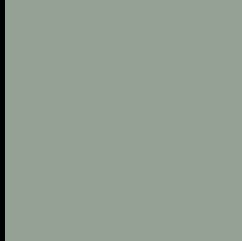
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 65, 8.143, 144.046 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

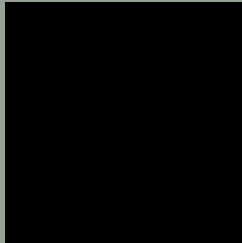
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

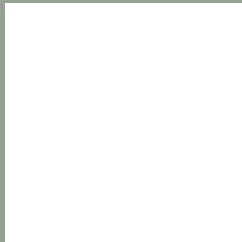
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 65, 8.143, 144.046**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 65, 8.143, 144.046.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 65, 8.143, 144.046.

# 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

65, 8.143, 144.046

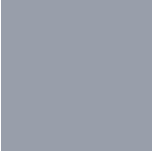
### Protanopia

65, 6.008, 86.397

### Deuteranopia

65, 9.104, 23.681





**Tritanopia**  
65, 6.982, 272.526

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
65, 8.143, 144.046

**Protanomaly**  
65, 5.535, 109.575

**Deuteranomaly**  
65, 5.121, 52.360

**Tritanomaly**  
65, 3.399, 228.723

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
65, 8.143, 144.046

**Achromatopsia**  
64, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
65, 3.390, 144.333

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 65, 8.143, 144.046 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(149, 161, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 161, 149)  
}
```

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(149, 161, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 161, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 65, 8.143, 144.046 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(149, 161, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 161, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 161, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 161, 149); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 161, 149); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 161, 149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 65, 8.143, 144.046 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 161, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
161, 149) }
```

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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