

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(70, 15.258, 136.678)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(70, 15.258, 136.678)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(70, 14.862, 136.695)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EB098
RGB	158, 176, 152
RGB Percent	62%, 69%, 60%
CMY	0.3792, 0.3086, 0.4027
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.14, 0.31
HSL	105°, 13%, 64%
HSV	105°, 14%, 69%
XYZ	35.4390, 40.7494, 35.8331
YIQ	167.8820, -3.0240, -11.2800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

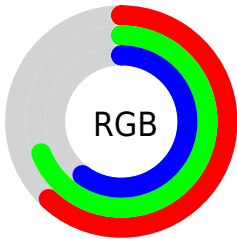
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	152, 176, 170
Decimal	10399896
CIELab	70.00, -10.82, 10.19
CIELCh	70, 14.862, 136.695
Yxy	40.7494, 0.3164, 0.3638
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288589976 (0xFF9EB098)
YUV	167.8820, -7.8298, -8.6665
Hunter-Lab	63.8353, -12.6151, 11.4030

# Details

The CIELCh color  $70, 14.862, 136.695$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $65, 14.993, 317.860$ , and the grayscale version is  $69, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $90, 15.189, 136.215$ , and  $50, 14.463, 135.817$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $69, 25.836, 136.176$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $71, 3.925, 137.189$ .

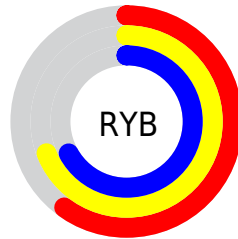
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (69%)

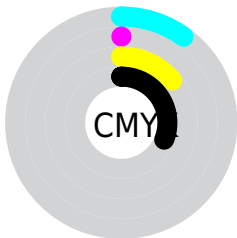
Blue (60%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (67%)

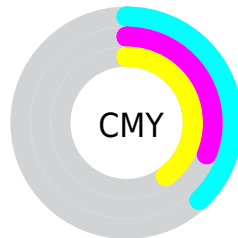


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 70, 14.862, 136.695 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 70, 14.862, 136.695 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70, 14.862,  
136.695

 70, 14.862,  
136.695


 100, 14.862,  
136.695


 60, 14.862,  
136.695


 90, 14.862,  
136.695

 50, 14.862,  
136.695

 40, 14.862,  
136.695

 30, 14.862,  
136.695

 20, 14.862,  
136.695

 10, 14.862,  
136.695

 0, 14.862, 136.695

70, 14.862,  
136.695

70, 14.862,  
136.695

69, 25.836,  
136.176

71, 3.925, 137.189

68, 36.722,  
135.609

73, 6.897, 317.521

67, 47.358,  
135.008

75, 17.542,  
317.887

66, 57.523,  
134.409

76, 27.971,  
318.193

65, 66.910,  
133.871

78, 38.158,  
318.455

64, 75.125,  
133.491

80, 46.667,  
319.557

64, 81.707,  
133.390

81, 48.576,  
324.612

63, 86.262,

82, 49.238,  
326.126

133.678

 63, 88.355,  
133.945

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



70, 14.862, 136.695



65, 14.993, 317.860

# Rectangle

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



70, 14.862, 136.695



70, 14.862, 186.695



70, 14.862, 316.695



70, 14.862, 6.695

# Sweetspot

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



70, 14.864, 136.696



90, 5.378, 137.164



70, 10.094, 95.622



48, 3.821, 137.126



96, 0.011, 296.813



48, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



70, 14.864, 136.696



88, 21.658, 136.563



70, 13.473, 151.427



37, 6.231, 136.906



55, 79.457, 133.817



7, 15.313, 139.021



# Inverse Universe

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



65, 14.993, 317.860



81, 21.876, 317.977



66, 13.536, 333.199



35, 6.273, 317.671



29, 81.015, 319.113

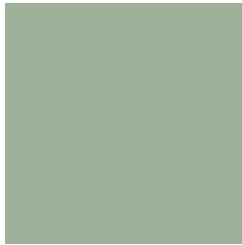


2, 14.681, 314.312



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 70, 14.862, 136.695 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

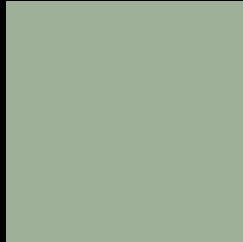
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 70, 14.862, 136.695 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 70, 14.862, 136.695**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 70, 14.862, 136.695.

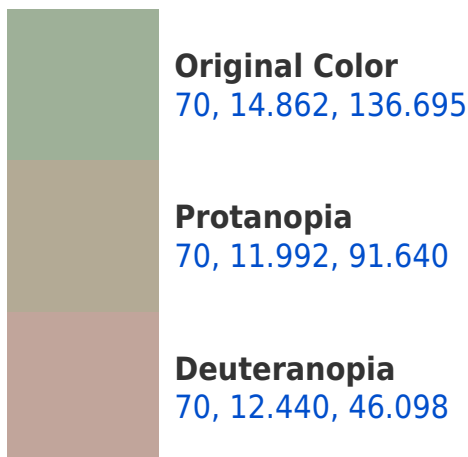


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 70, 14.862, 136.695.

# 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







**Tritanopia**  
70, 7.621, 268.678

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
70, 14.862, 136.695

**Protanomaly**  
70, 11.991, 110.842

**Deuteranomaly**  
70, 9.258, 81.416

**Tritanomaly**  
70, 4.481, 192.113

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
70, 14.862, 136.695

**Achromatopsia**  
69, 0.009, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
69, 5.622, 137.947

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 70, 14.862, 136.695 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(158, 176, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 176, 152)  
}
```

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(158, 176, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 176, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 70, 14.862, 136.695 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(158, 176, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 176, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 176, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 176, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 176, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 176,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 70, 14.862, 136.695 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 176, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
176, 152) }
```

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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