

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(44, 8.459, 58.040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(44, 8.459, 58.040) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(44, 8.499, 58.989)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	74655C
RGB	116, 101, 92
RGB Percent	45%, 40%, 36%
CMY	0.5445, 0.6033, 0.6386
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.21, 0.54
HSL	23°, 12%, 41%
HSV	23°, 21%, 46%
XYZ	13.8322, 13.8382, 12.1034
YIQ	104.4590, 11.8290, 0.3810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

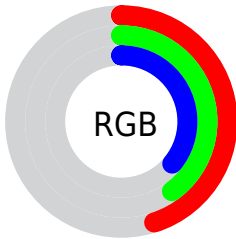
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	116, 106, 92
Decimal	7628124
CIE Lab	44.00, 4.38, 7.28
CIE LCh	44, 8.499, 58.989
Yxy	13.8382, 0.3478, 0.3479
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285818204 (0xFF74655C)
YUV	104.4590, -6.1423, 10.1215
Hunter-Lab	37.1997, 1.2734, 6.7490

# Details

The CIELCh color  $[44, 8.499, 58.989]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[44, 7.749, 243.171]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[44, 0.006, 296.813]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[64, 8.493, 60.511]$ , and  $[24, 8.402, 58.966]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[42, 13.028, 58.174]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[46, 4.249, 59.836]$ .

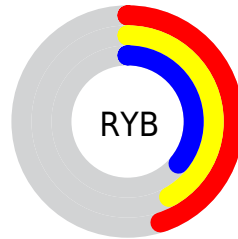
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (40%)

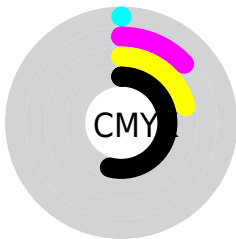
Blue (36%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (36%)

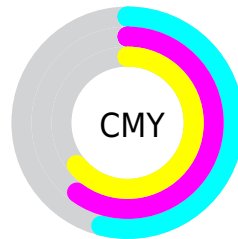


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 44, 8.499, 58.989 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 44, 8.499, 58.989 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 44, 8.499, 58.989       44, 8.499, 58.989

 100, 8.499, 58.989       34, 8.499, 58.989


 64, 8.499, 58.989       24, 8.499, 58.989

 74, 8.499, 58.989       14, 8.499, 58.989

 84, 8.499, 58.989       4, 8.499, 58.989

 94, 8.499, 58.989       0, 8.499, 58.989

 44, 8.499, 58.989       44, 8.499, 58.989

 42, 13.028, 58.174       46, 4.249, 59.836

 39, 17.853, 57.386       49, 0.254, 59.581

 37, 22.980, 56.650       51, 3.512, 241.790

■ 35, 28.387, 55.964

■ 54, 7.072, 242.645

■ 33, 34.001, 55.300

■ 56, 10.452,  
243.520

■ 31, 39.644, 54.574

■ 59, 13.672,  
244.387

■ 30, 44.941, 53.584

■ 28, 49.536, 52.672

■ 61, 16.751,  
245.235

■ 63, 19.706,  
246.061

■ 66, 22.553,  
246.860

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



44, 8.499, 58.989



44, 7.749, 243.171

# Rectangle

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



44, 8.499, 58.989



44, 8.499, 108.989



44, 8.499, 238.989



44, 8.499, 288.989

# Sweetspot

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



44, 8.499, 59.001



60, 2.912, 60.182



42, 13.499, 338.585



31, 1.950, 60.149



82, 0.010, 296.813



33, 0.005, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



44, 8.499, 59.001



55, 12.913, 58.587



47, 12.284, 101.994



23, 2.248, 59.966



30, 51.761, 52.657



60, 89.933, 50.835





# Inverse Universe

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



44, 7.749, 243.171



56, 11.483, 243.859



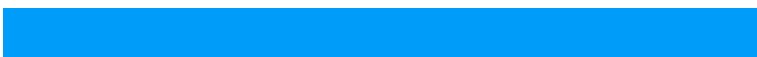
41, 12.672, 286.562



23, 2.167, 241.831



31, 31.753, 266.766



62, 55.984, 269.800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 44, 8.499, 58.989 looks on a white 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 × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 44, 8.499, 58.989 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

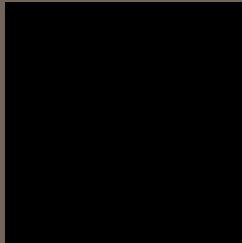
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 44, 8.499, 58.989**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 44, 8.499, 58.989.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 44, 8.499, 58.989.

# 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


44, 8.499, 58.989

### Protanopia

44, 6.198, 93.243

### Deuteranopia

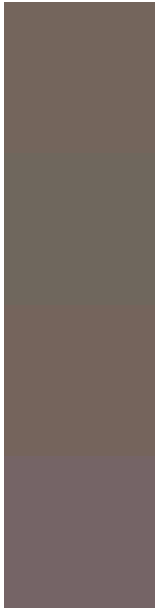
44, 9.251, 51.105



**Tritanopia**  
44, 9.240, 349.525



# Trichromacy



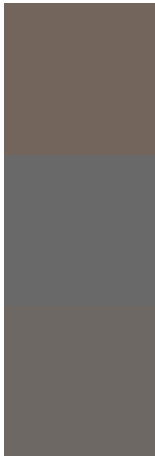
**Original Color**  
44, 8.499, 58.989

**Protanomaly**  
44, 6.895, 79.209

**Deuteranomaly**  
44, 8.870, 52.562

**Tritanomaly**  
44, 7.282, 10.912

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
44, 8.499, 58.989

**Achromatopsia**  
44, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
44, 3.169, 68.213

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 44, 8.499, 58.989 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(116, 101, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 101, 92)  
}
```

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(116, 101, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 101, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 44, 8.499, 58.989 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(116, 101, 92) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 101, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(116, 101, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 101, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 101, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 101,  
92) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 44, 8.499, 58.989 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 101, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
101, 92) }
```

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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