

Converting Colors

CIELCh(46, 17.891, 268.432)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(46, 17.891, 268.432)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(46, 17.867, 268.384)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A6F8B
RGB	90, 111, 139
RGB Percent	35%, 44%, 55%
CMY	0.6489, 0.5665, 0.4568
CMYK	0.35, 0.20, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	214°, 21%, 45%
HSV	214°, 35%, 54%
XYZ	14.4305, 15.2687, 26.4277
YIQ	107.9130, -21.5040, 4.2560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

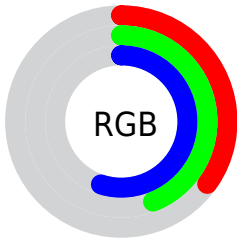
Format	Color
R_{YB}	90, 105, 139
Decimal	5926795
CIE Lab	46.00, -0.50, -17.86
CIE LCh	46, 17.867, 268.384
Yxy	15.2687, 0.2571, 0.2720
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284116875 (0xFF5A6F8B)
YUV	107.9130, 15.3259, -15.7097
Hunter-Lab	39.0751, -2.4613, -12.7470

Details

The CIELCh color $46, 17.867, 268.384$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336699 . A complement of this color would be $51, 18.866, 78.230$, and the grayscale version is $45, 0.006, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $66, 17.956, 267.420$, and $26, 17.721, 267.099$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $43, 22.919, 270.641$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $49, 12.810, 266.458$.

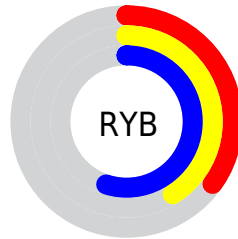
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (44%)

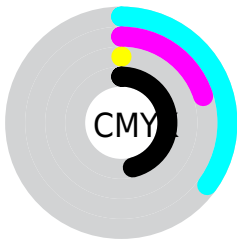
Blue (55%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (55%)

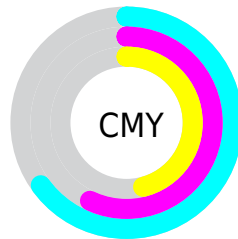


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (46%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 46, 17.867, 268.384 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 46, 17.867, 268.384 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 46, 17.867,
268.384


 46, 17.867,
268.384


 100, 17.867,
268.384


 36, 17.867,
268.384

 66, 17.867,
268.384


 26, 17.867,
268.384

 76, 17.867,
268.384

 16, 17.867,
268.384

 86, 17.867,
268.384

 6, 17.867, 268.384

 96, 17.867,
268.384

 0, 17.867, 268.384

 46, 17.867,

 46, 17.867,

268.384

268.384

■ 43, 22.919,
270.641

■ 49, 12.810,
266.458

■ 40, 27.977,
273.276

■ 53, 7.754, 264.824

■ 36, 33.057,
276.319

■ 56, 2.706, 263.473

■ 59, 2.327, 82.072

■ 33, 38.196,
279.766

■ 63, 7.333, 81.094

■ 31, 43.436,
283.560

■ 66, 12.305, 80.196

■ 69, 17.236, 79.403

■ 28, 48.815,
287.544

■ 72, 22.118, 78.701

■ 27, 51.379,
289.256

■ 76, 26.948, 78.077

Harmonies

Complementary

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



46, 17.867, 268.384



51, 18.866, 78.230

Rectangle

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



46, 17.867, 268.384



46, 17.867, 318.384



46, 17.867, 88.384



46, 17.867, 138.384

Sweetspot

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



46, 17.866, 268.383



69, 6.909, 264.229



54, 22.360, 164.033



36, 4.679, 264.394



88, 0.010, 296.813



39, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



46, 17.866, 268.383



56, 26.407, 270.058



40, 29.909, 296.643



27, 2.834, 263.945



26, 49.563, 289.071



1, 1.315, 262.722

Inverse Universe

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



44, 23.640, 351.230



54, 34.951, 352.249



56, 27.483, 109.849



27, 3.659, 348.406



27, 51.956, 7.371



0, 1.677, 347.672

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 46, 17.867, 268.384 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

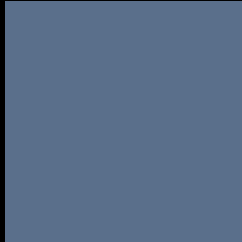
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 46, 17.867, 268.384 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

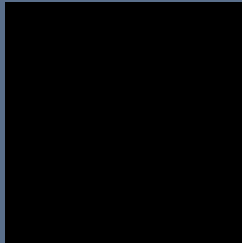
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

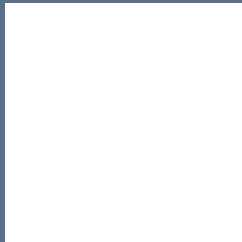
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 46, 17.867, 268.384

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 17.867, 268.384.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 17.867, 268.384.

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

46, 17.867, 268.384

Protanopia

46, 16.726, 284.981

Deuteranopia

46, 19.052, 288.450



Tritanopia
46, 11.105, 227.442

Trichromacy



Original Color
46, 17.867, 268.384

Protanomaly
46, 17.039, 277.918

Deuteranomaly
46, 18.658, 281.758

Tritanomaly
46, 12.828, 246.917

Monochromacy



Original Color
46, 17.867, 268.384

Achromatopsia
45, 0.006, 296.813

Achromatomaly
45, 6.489, 266.262

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 46, 17.867, 268.384 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(90, 111, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 111, 139)  
}
```

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(90, 111, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 111, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 46, 17.867, 268.384 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

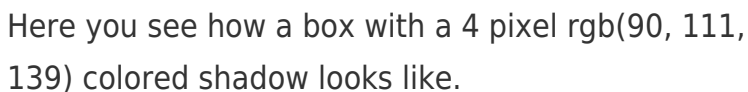
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(90, 111, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 111, 139) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 111, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 111, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 111, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 111,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 46, 17.867, 268.384 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 111, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 111,  
139) }
```

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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