

Converting Colors

CIELCh(46, 9.189, 186.340)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(46, 9.189, 186.340) contains.

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Color

CIELCh(46, 9.357, 183.604)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | 5B726E |
| RGB | 91, 114, 110 |
| RGB Percent | 36%, 45%, 43% |
| CMY | 0.6446, 0.5545, 0.5701 |
| CMYK | 0.20, 0.00, 0.04, 0.55 |
| HSL | 170°, 11%, 40% |
| HSV | 170°, 20%, 45% |
| XYZ | 13.0436, 15.2687, 16.9009 |
| YIQ | 106.6670, -12.4240, -6.1200 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

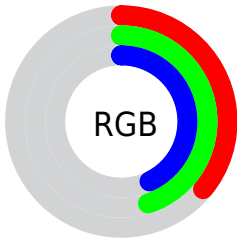
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 91, 104, 114 |
| Decimal | 5993070 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 46.00, -9.34, -0.59 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 46, 9.357, 183.604 |
| Yxy | 15.2687, 0.2885, 0.3377 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4284183150 (0xFF5B726E) |
| YUV | 106.6670, 1.6432, -13.7400 |
| Hunter-Lab | 39.0751, -8.7968, 1.7083 |

Details

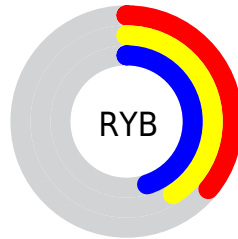
The CIELCh color **46, 9.357, 183.604** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **41, 10.172, 7.147**, and the grayscale version is **45, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66, 9.174, 184.642**, and **26, 9.055, 185.330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45, 13.686, 182.694**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47, 4.811, 184.488**.

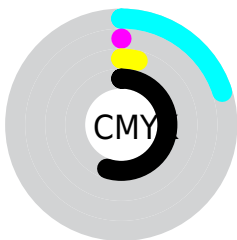
Distribution



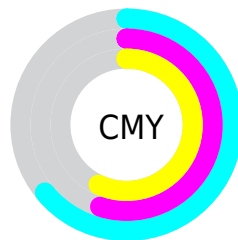
- Red (36%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 46, 9.357, 183.604 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, 9.357, 183.604 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46, 9.357, 183.604

■ 46, 9.357, 183.604

■ 100, 9.357,
183.604

■ 36, 9.357, 183.604

■ 66, 9.357, 183.604

■ 26, 9.357, 183.604

■ 76, 9.357, 183.604

■ 16, 9.357, 183.604

■ 86, 9.357, 183.604

■ 6, 9.357, 183.604

■ 96, 9.357, 183.604

■ 0, 9.357, 183.604

■ 46, 9.357, 183.604

■ 46, 9.357, 183.604

■ 45, 13.686,
182.694

■ 47, 4.811, 184.488

■ 45, 17.724,

■ 48, 0.110, 188.354

181.746

■ 49, 4.688, 5.961

■ 44, 21.400,
180.740

■ 50, 9.535, 6.769

■ 43, 24.647,
179.659

■ 51, 14.393, 7.530

■ 43, 27.412,
178.486

■ 53, 19.231, 8.264

■ 43, 29.663,
177.200

■ 54, 24.027, 8.975

■ 43, 31.398,
175.784

■ 55, 28.764, 9.666

■ 42, 32.824,
174.372

■ 57, 33.433, 10.336

Harmonies

Complementary

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



46, 9.357, 183.604



41, 10.172, 7.147

Rectangle

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



46, 9.357, 183.604



46, 9.357, 233.604



46, 9.357, 3.604



46, 9.357, 53.604

Sweetspot

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



46, 9.358, 183.599



61, 3.518, 184.874



46, 15.762, 138.350



31, 2.318, 184.829



81, 0.010, 296.813



31, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



46, 9.358, 183.599



59, 13.657, 183.206



44, 7.347, 235.447



23, 2.620, 184.602



45, 34.142, 174.267



88, 59.014, 173.232

Inverse Universe

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



41, 10.172, 7.147



51, 15.139, 7.662



43, 8.168, 52.248



22, 2.717, 5.962



24, 53.023, 29.127



52, 93.319, 32.366

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 46, 9.357, 183.604 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, 9.357, 183.604 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

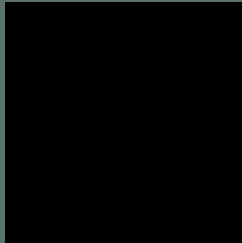
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

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

CIELCh 46, 9.357, 183.604

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 9.357, 183.604.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 9.357, 183.604.

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

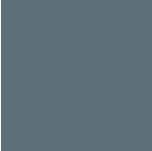
46, 9.357, 183.604

Protanopia

46, 1.364, 45.017

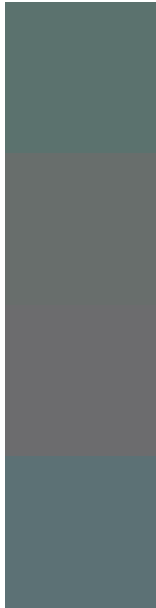
Deuteranopia

46, 6.442, 346.646



Tritanopia
46, 8.793, 236.424

Trichromacy



Original Color
46, 9.357, 183.604

Protanomaly
46, 2.722, 173.336

Deuteranomaly
46, 1.195, 290.378

Tritanomaly
46, 8.289, 215.322

Monochromacy



Original Color
46, 9.357, 183.604

Achromatopsia
45, 0.006, 296.813

Achromatomaly
45, 3.842, 180.953

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 46, 9.357, 183.604 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(91, 114, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 114, 110)  
}
```

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(91, 114, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 114, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 46, 9.357, 183.604 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(91, 114, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 114, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 114, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 114, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 114, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 114,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 46, 9.357, 183.604 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 114, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 114,  
110) }
```

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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