

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(53, 9.982, 17.950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(53, 9.982, 17.950) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(53, 9.898, 17.167)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	91797A
RGB	145, 121, 122
RGB Percent	57%, 47%, 48%
CMY	0.4320, 0.5261, 0.5221
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.16, 0.43
HSL	358°, 10%, 52%
HSV	358°, 17%, 57%
XYZ	21.9733, 21.0462, 21.2686
YIQ	128.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

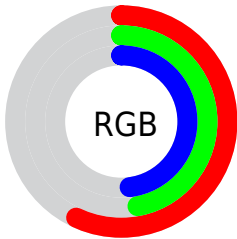
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 121, 122
Decimal	9533818
CIE Lab	53.00, 9.46, 2.92
CIE LCh	53, 9.898, 17.167
Yxy	21.0462, 0.3418, 0.3274
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287723898 (0xFF91797A)
YUV	128.2900, -3.1010, 14.6547
Hunter-Lab	45.8761, 5.2130, 4.6259

# Details

The CIELCh color  $53, 9.898, 17.167$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $996666$ . A complement of this color would be  $58, 8.991, 194.958$ , and the grayscale version is  $54, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $73, 9.999, 17.135$ , and  $33, 10.002, 17.444$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $49, 16.433, 18.214$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $57, 3.784, 16.289$ .

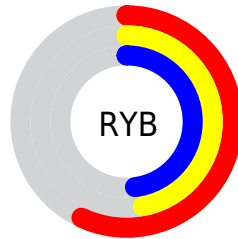
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (47%)

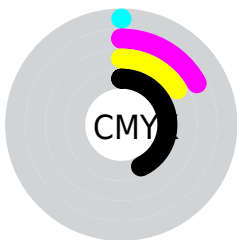
Blue (48%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (48%)

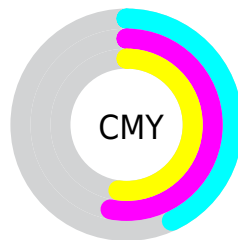


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 53, 9.898, 17.167 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 53, 9.898, 17.167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 53, 9.898, 17.167       53, 9.898, 17.167

 100, 9.898, 17.167       43, 9.898, 17.167

 73, 9.898, 17.167       33, 9.898, 17.167

 83, 9.898, 17.167       23, 9.898, 17.167

 93, 9.898, 17.167       13, 9.898, 17.167

 3, 9.898, 17.167

 0, 9.898, 17.167

 53, 9.898, 17.167       53, 9.898, 17.167

 49, 16.433, 18.214       57, 3.784, 16.289

 45, 23.368, 19.515       62, 1.909, 195.968

41, 30.626, 21.173

66, 7.208, 195.259

38, 38.068, 23.293

70, 12.148,  
194.784

35, 45.498, 25.983

75, 16.764,  
194.393

32, 52.668, 29.295

31, 59.276, 33.101

79, 21.093,  
194.064

30, 64.830, 36.750

84, 25.170,  
193.781

29, 66.435, 37.573

88, 29.023,  
193.536

93, 32.681,  
193.321

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



53, 9.898, 17.167



58, 8.991, 194.958

# Rectangle

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



53, 9.898, 17.167



53, 9.898, 67.167



53, 9.898, 197.167



53, 9.898, 247.167

# Sweetspot

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



53, 9.897, 17.175



74, 3.559, 16.151



54, 16.455, 323.916



38, 2.425, 16.212



88, 0.010, 296.813



40, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



53, 9.897, 17.175



66, 15.030, 17.550



56, 8.235, 67.943



28, 3.248, 16.518



27, 62.815, 37.138



0, 2.127, 15.948





# Inverse Universe

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



53, 9.897, 17.175



66, 15.030, 17.550



55, 7.798, 251.960



28, 3.248, 16.518



27, 62.815, 37.138



0, 2.127, 15.948



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 53, 9.898, 17.167 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

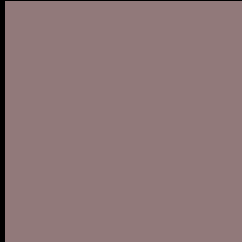
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 53, 9.898, 17.167 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

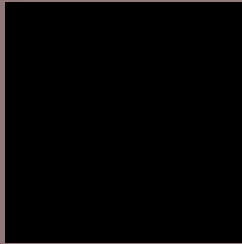
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 53, 9.898, 17.167**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 53, 9.898, 17.167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 53, 9.898, 17.167.

# 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


53, 9.898, 17.167

### Protanopia

53, 1.325, 44.999

### Deuteranopia

53, 7.794, 20.221



**Tritanopia**  
53, 11.705, 354.520



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
53, 9.898, 17.167

**Protanomaly**  
53, 4.456, 19.805

**Deuteranomaly**  
53, 8.213, 20.271

**Tritanomaly**  
53, 11.131, 2.646

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
53, 9.898, 17.167

**Achromatopsia**  
54, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
53, 3.671, 10.679

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 53, 9.898, 17.167 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(145, 121, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 121, 122)  
}
```

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(145, 121, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 121, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 53, 9.898, 17.167 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(145, 121, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 121, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 121, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 121, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 121, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 121,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 53, 9.898, 17.167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 121, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
121, 122) }
```

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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