

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(55, 5.884, 318.389)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(55, 5.884, 318.389) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(55, 5.884, 318.389)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88818A
RGB	136, 129, 138
RGB Percent	53%, 51%, 54%
CMY	0.4650, 0.4924, 0.4571
CMYK	0.01, 0.07, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	287°, 4%, 53%
HSV	287°, 7%, 54%
XYZ	22.7476, 22.9298, 27.4346
YIQ	132.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

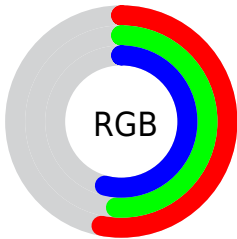
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 129, 138
Decimal	8946058
CIE Lab	55.00, 4.40, -3.91
CIE LCh	55, 5.884, 318.389
Yxy	22.9298, 0.3111, 0.3136
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287136138 (0xFF88818A)
YUV	132.1190, 2.8993, 3.4036
Hunter-Lab	47.8851, 0.9966, -0.4492

# Details

The CIELCh color **55, 5.884, 318.389** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **57, 5.851, 137.889**, and the grayscale version is **55, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75, 5.535, 318.309**, and **35, 5.632, 317.631** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51, 15.054, 318.829**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59, 3.118, 138.050**.

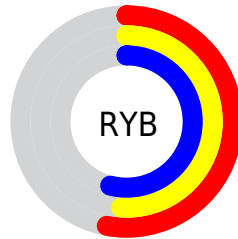
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (51%)

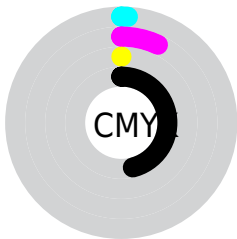
Blue (54%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (54%)

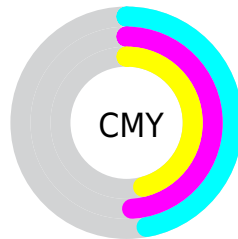


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 55, 5.884, 318.389 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 55, 5.884, 318.389 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55, 5.884, 318.389

■ 55, 5.884, 318.389

■ 100, 5.884,  
318.389

■ 45, 5.884, 318.389

■ 75, 5.884, 318.389

■ 35, 5.884, 318.389

■ 85, 5.884, 318.389

■ 25, 5.884, 318.389

■ 95, 5.884, 318.389

■ 15, 5.884, 318.389

■ 5, 5.884, 318.389

■ 0, 5.884, 318.389

■ 55, 5.884, 318.389

■ 55, 5.884, 318.389

■ 51, 15.054,  
318.829

■ 59, 3.118, 138.050

■ 63, 11.904,

47, 24.323,  
319.262

137.621

43, 33.572,  
319.679

67, 20.455,  
137.248

40, 42.621,  
320.061

71, 28.764,  
136.903

36, 51.213,  
320.378

76, 36.830,  
136.587

33, 59.007,  
320.595

80, 44.661,  
136.299

31, 65.602,  
320.666

84, 52.266,  
136.036

29, 70.600,  
320.547

88, 59.655,  
135.798

27, 73.891,  
320.223

92, 66.839,  
135.583

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



55, 5.884, 318.389



57, 5.851, 137.889

# Rectangle

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



55, 5.884, 318.389



55, 5.884, 8.389



55, 5.884, 138.389



55, 5.884, 188.389

# Sweetspot

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



55, 5.882, 318.387



73, 2.247, 318.144



55, 4.036, 279.112



38, 1.288, 318.132



88, 0.010, 296.813



39, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



55, 5.882, 318.387



70, 9.022, 318.463



55, 5.216, 333.337



27, 5.094, 318.507



25, 72.647, 320.139



0, 2.345, 318.139





# Inverse Universe

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



55, 3.777, 2.050



70, 5.807, 2.230



57, 5.195, 152.599



27, 3.284, 2.332



27, 55.650, 26.034



0, 1.492, 1.565



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 55, 5.884, 318.389 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 55, 5.884, 318.389 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

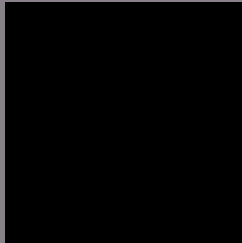
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

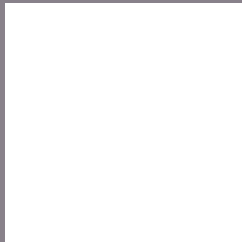
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 55, 5.884, 318.389**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 55, 5.884, 318.389.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 55, 5.884, 318.389.

# 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

55, 5.884, 318.389

### Protanopia

55, 4.622, 295.531

### Deuteranopia

55, 8.151, 329.474



**Tritanopia**  
55, 6.574, 319.093



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55, 5.884, 318.389

## Protanomaly

55, 5.426, 307.384

## Deuteranomaly

55, 6.983, 324.795

## Tritanomaly

55, 6.574, 319.093

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55, 5.884, 318.389

## Achromatopsia

56, 0.007, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

55, 1.906, 314.690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 55, 5.884, 318.389 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(136, 129, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 129, 138)  
}
```

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(136, 129, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 129, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 55, 5.884, 318.389 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(136, 129, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 129, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 129, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 129, 138); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 129, 138); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 129, 138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 55, 5.884, 318.389 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 129, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
129, 138) }
```

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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