

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 9.332, 41.587)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(56, 9.332, 41.587) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(56, 9.332, 41.587)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	97827C
RGB	151, 130, 124
RGB Percent	59%, 51%, 49%
CMY	0.4088, 0.4911, 0.5146
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.18, 0.41
HSL	13°, 11%, 54%
HSV	13°, 18%, 59%
XYZ	24.2963, 23.9124, 22.3303
YIQ	135.5950, 14.4420, 2.5860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

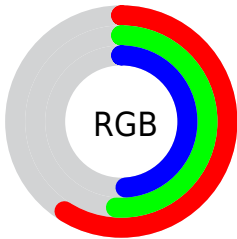
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	151, 132, 124
Decimal	9929340
CIE Lab	56.00, 6.98, 6.19
CIE LCh	56, 9.332, 41.587
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3444, 0.3390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288119420 (0xFF97827C)
YUV	135.5950, -5.7163, 13.5102
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, 3.1127, 7.1555

# Details

The CIELCh color  $56, 9.332, 41.587$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $59, 8.348, 222.947$ , and the grayscale version is  $56, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $76, 9.262, 43.801$ , and  $36, 9.453, 43.429$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $53, 15.143, 41.499$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $60, 3.958, 41.758$ .

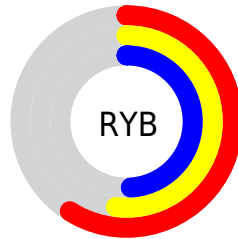
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (51%)

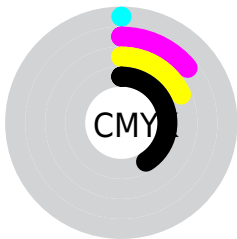
Blue (49%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (49%)

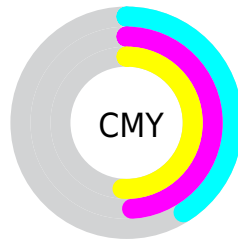


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 9.332, 41.587 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 56, 9.332, 41.587 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 56, 9.332, 41.587       56, 9.332, 41.587

 100, 9.332, 41.587       46, 9.332, 41.587

 76, 9.332, 41.587       36, 9.332, 41.587

 86, 9.332, 41.587       26, 9.332, 41.587

 96, 9.332, 41.587       16, 9.332, 41.587

 6, 9.332, 41.587

 0, 9.332, 41.587

 56, 9.332, 41.587       56, 9.332, 41.587

 53, 15.143, 41.499       60, 3.958, 41.758

 49, 21.420, 41.525       63, 1.015, 222.599

46, 28.173, 41.712

67, 5.627, 222.607

43, 35.378, 42.090

70, 9.920, 222.974

40, 42.948, 42.661

74, 13.930,  
223.390

38, 50.674, 43.365

78, 17.691,  
223.827

35, 58.086, 43.987

34, 64.556, 44.355

81, 21.236,  
224.276

33, 65.897, 44.549

85, 24.589,  
224.728

89, 27.152,  
220.327

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



56, 9.332, 41.587



59, 8.348, 222.947

# Rectangle

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



56, 9.332, 41.587



56, 9.332, 91.587



56, 9.332, 221.587



56, 9.332, 271.587

# Sweetspot

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



56, 9.331, 41.599



77, 3.072, 41.774



55, 16.064, 332.220



41, 2.118, 41.775



90, 0.011, 296.813



42, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



56, 9.331, 41.599



70, 13.770, 41.552



60, 11.326, 92.771



30, 2.881, 41.740



31, 62.133, 44.510



1, 3.019, 41.651





# Inverse Universe

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



59, 8.348, 222.947



74, 12.024, 223.159



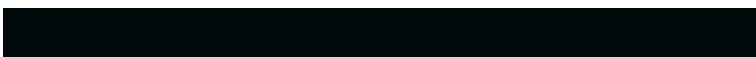
55, 11.395, 277.291



31, 2.728, 222.546



43, 28.460, 239.357



2, 2.997, 223.667



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 9.332, 41.587 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 56, 9.332, 41.587 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

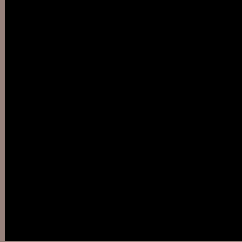
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 56, 9.332, 41.587

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 9.332, 41.587.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 9.332, 41.587.

# 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

56, 9.332, 41.587

### Protanopia

56, 4.977, 85.621

### Deuteranopia

56, 9.332, 41.587



**Tritanopia**  
56, 11.467, 350.890



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 9.332, 41.587

**Protanomaly**  
56, 6.002, 61.291

**Deuteranomaly**  
56, 9.332, 41.587

**Tritanomaly**  
56, 9.541, 6.636

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 9.332, 41.587

**Achromatopsia**  
56, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
56, 3.391, 39.219

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 9.332, 41.587 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(151, 130, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 130, 124)  
}
```

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(151, 130, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 130, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 9.332, 41.587 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(151, 130, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 130, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 130, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 130, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 130, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 130,  
124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 9.332, 41.587 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 130, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
130, 124) }
```

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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