

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 9.878, 63.516)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(56, 9.878, 63.516) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(56, 9.878, 63.516)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	948377
RGB	148, 131, 119
RGB Percent	58%, 51%, 47%
CMY	0.4191, 0.4857, 0.5328
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.20, 0.42
HSL	25°, 12%, 52%
HSV	25°, 20%, 58%
XYZ	23.7097, 23.9124, 20.8602
YIQ	134.7150, 13.9840, -0.1280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

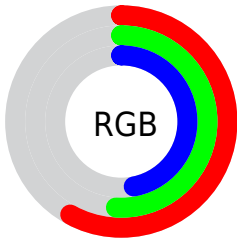
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	148, 139, 119
Decimal	9732983
CIE Lab	56.00, 4.41, 8.84
CIE LCh	56, 9.878, 63.516
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3462, 0.3492
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287923063 (0xFF948377)
YUV	134.7150, -7.7475, 11.6509
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, 0.9714, 8.9379

# Details

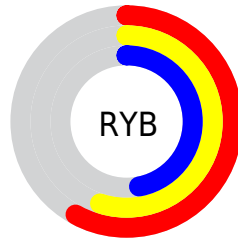
The CIELCh color  $56, 9.878, 63.516$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $56, 9.142, 248.012$ , and the grayscale version is  $56, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $76, 9.871, 64.544$ , and  $36, 9.749, 63.955$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $53, 15.382, 62.535$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $59, 4.691, 64.510$ .

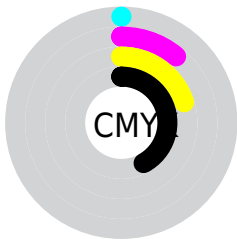
# Distribution



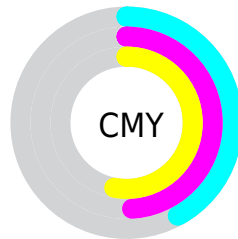
- Red (58%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 9.878, 63.516 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, 9.878, 63.516 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 56, 9.878, 63.516       56, 9.878, 63.516

 100, 9.878, 63.516       46, 9.878, 63.516

 76, 9.878, 63.516       36, 9.878, 63.516

 86, 9.878, 63.516       26, 9.878, 63.516

 96, 9.878, 63.516       16, 9.878, 63.516

 6, 9.878, 63.516

 0, 9.878, 63.516

 56, 9.878, 63.516       56, 9.878, 63.516

 53, 15.382, 62.535       59, 4.691, 64.510

 51, 21.223, 61.562       61, 0.205, 247.305

48, 27.403, 60.620

64, 4.840, 246.704

46, 33.889, 59.701

67, 9.243, 247.677

43, 40.575, 58.773

70, 13.441,  
248.652

41, 47.217, 57.737

73, 17.459,  
249.605

39, 53.308, 56.374

37, 58.690, 54.808

76, 21.318,  
250.531

37, 58.941, 54.771

78, 25.037,  
251.425

81, 28.633,  
252.285

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



56, 9.878, 63.516



56, 9.142, 248.012

# Rectangle

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



56, 9.878, 63.516



56, 9.878, 113.516



56, 9.878, 243.516



56, 9.878, 293.516

# Sweetspot

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



56, 9.878, 63.528



76, 3.620, 64.822



53, 15.251, 340.111



40, 2.398, 64.774



89, 0.011, 296.813



41, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



56, 9.878, 63.528



71, 14.616, 63.139



60, 14.686, 103.794



30, 2.759, 64.546



35, 55.777, 55.036



1, 2.360, 65.560





# Inverse Universe

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



56, 9.142, 248.012



70, 13.294, 248.600



52, 15.196, 288.094



30, 2.670, 246.669



33, 37.576, 272.915



1, 2.360, 245.576



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 9.878, 63.516 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, 9.878, 63.516 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

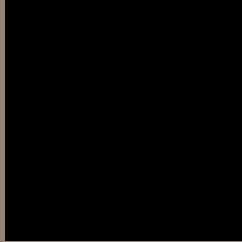
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 56, 9.878, 63.516**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 9.878, 63.516.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 9.878, 63.516.

# 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, 9.878, 63.516

### Protanopia

56, 7.798, 90.854

### Deuteranopia

56, 11.608, 49.516



**Tritanopia**  
56, 10.779, 348.646



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 9.878, 63.516

**Protanomaly**  
56, 8.485, 80.120

**Deuteranomaly**  
56, 10.832, 55.286

**Tritanomaly**  
56, 8.566, 12.665

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 9.878, 63.516

**Achromatopsia**  
56, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
56, 3.719, 69.386

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 9.878, 63.516 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(148, 131, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 131, 119)  
}
```

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(148, 131, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 131, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 9.878, 63.516 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(148, 131, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 131, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 131, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 131, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 131, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 131,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 9.878, 63.516 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 131, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
131, 119) }
```

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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