

Converting Colors

CIELCh(57, 10.173, 257.978)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(57, 10.173, 257.978)
contains.

CIELCh(57, 10.195, 256.444)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(57, 10.195, 256.444)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7B8B9A
RGB	123, 139, 154
RGB Percent	48%, 55%, 60%
CMY	0.5185, 0.4557, 0.3969
CMYK	0.20, 0.10, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	209°, 13%, 54%
HSV	209°, 20%, 60%
XYZ	23.1526, 24.9227, 34.0652
YIQ	135.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

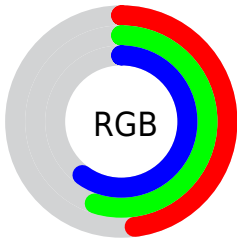
Format	Color
R_{YB}	123, 134, 154
Decimal	8096666
CIE _{Lab}	57.00, -2.39, -9.91
CIE _{LCh}	57, 10.195, 256.444
Yxy	24.9227, 0.2819, 0.3034
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286286746 (0xFF7B8B9A)
YUV	135.9260, 8.9105, -11.3361
Hunter-Lab	49.9226, -4.5815, -5.5113

Details

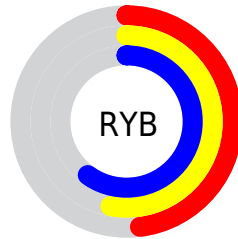
The CIELCh color `57, 10.195, 256.444` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `58, 10.793, 71.242`, and the grayscale version is `57, 0.007, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `77, 10.118, 257.559`, and `37, 10.188, 257.498` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `54, 15.132, 258.197`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `60, 5.171, 254.978`.

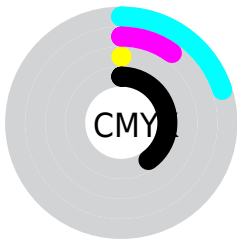
Distribution



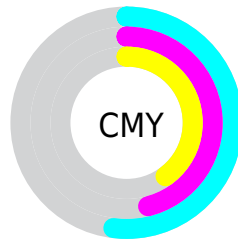
- Red (48%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (40%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 57, 10.195, 256.444 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 57, 10.195, 256.444 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 57, 10.195,
256.444

 57, 10.195,
256.444

 100, 10.195,
256.444

 47, 10.195,
256.444


 77, 10.195,
256.444

 37, 10.195,
256.444

 87, 10.195,
256.444

 27, 10.195,
256.444

 97, 10.195,
256.444

 17, 10.195,
256.444

 7, 10.195, 256.444

 0, 10.195, 256.444

■ 57, 10.195,
256.444

■ 57, 10.195,
256.444

■ 54, 15.132,
258.197

■ 60, 5.171, 254.978

■ 51, 19.964,
260.297

■ 63, 0.085, 257.341

■ 67, 5.043, 72.523

■ 48, 24.678,
262.794

■ 70, 10.194, 71.636

■ 45, 29.274,
265.744

■ 73, 15.351, 70.855

■ 77, 20.501, 70.171

■ 42, 33.774,
269.180

■ 80, 25.631, 69.571

■ 39, 38.228,
273.095

■ 83, 30.734, 69.041

■ 86, 34.144, 71.767

■ 36, 42.710,
277.414

■ 34, 47.262,

281.717

Harmonies

Complementary

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



57, 10.195, 256.444



58, 10.793, 71.242

Rectangle

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



57, 10.195, 256.444



57, 10.195, 306.444



57, 10.195, 76.444



57, 10.195, 126.444

Sweetspot

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



57, 10.194, 256.438



78, 3.779, 254.483



61, 14.975, 161.072



41, 2.499, 254.549



90, 0.011, 296.813



42, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



57, 10.194, 256.438



71, 14.922, 257.157



53, 17.677, 291.751



31, 2.868, 254.857



31, 43.847, 281.308



2, 3.136, 254.603

Inverse Universe

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



55, 15.315, 344.471



68, 22.560, 344.887



63, 16.917, 107.580



30, 4.231, 343.480



30, 54.610, 359.475



1, 4.498, 343.242

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 57, 10.195, 256.444 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 CIELCh color 57, 10.195, 256.444 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

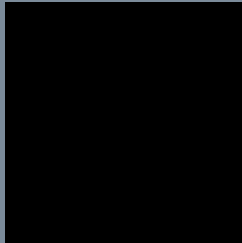
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

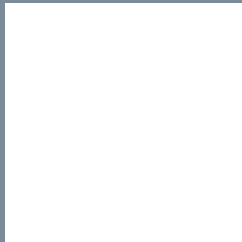
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 57, 10.195, 256.444

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 57, 10.195, 256.444.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 57, 10.195, 256.444.

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

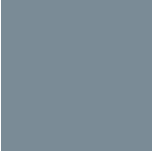
57, 10.195, 256.444

Protanopia

57, 9.134, 288.909

Deuteranopia

57, 12.977, 304.928



Tritanopia
57, 8.720, 245.244

Trichromacy



Original Color
57, 10.195, 256.444

Protanomaly
57, 9.344, 277.523

Deuteranomaly
57, 11.427, 289.668

Tritanomaly
57, 9.112, 247.952

Monochromacy



Original Color
57, 10.195, 256.444

Achromatopsia
57, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
57, 3.629, 251.338

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 57, 10.195, 256.444 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(123, 139, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 139, 154)  
}
```

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(123, 139, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 139, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 57, 10.195, 256.444 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(123, 139, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 139, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 139, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 139, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 139, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 139,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 57, 10.195, 256.444 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 139, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
139, 154) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor