

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(57, 3.252, 225.896)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(57, 3.252, 225.896) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(57, 3.157, 232.179)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	838A8D
RGB	131, 138, 141
RGB Percent	51%, 54%, 55%
CMY	0.4863, 0.4588, 0.4471
CMYK	0.07, 0.02, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	198°, 4%, 53%
HSV	198°, 7%, 55%
XYZ	23.2537, 24.9227, 28.7818
YIQ	136.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

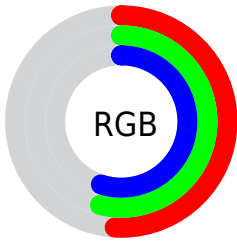
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	131, 135, 141
Decimal	8620685
CIE Lab	57.00, -1.94, -2.49
CIE LCh	57, 3.157, 232.179
Yxy	24.9227, 0.3022, 0.3238
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286810765 (0xFF838A8D)
YUV	136.2490, 2.3422, -4.6034
Hunter-Lab	49.9226, -4.2201, 0.7635

# Details

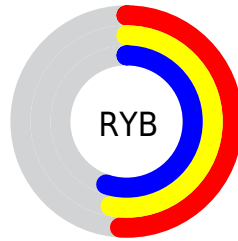
The CIELCh color  $57, 3.157, 232.179$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $56, 3.271, 50.962$ , and the grayscale version is  $57, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $77, 3.297, 240.126$ , and  $37, 3.060, 236.594$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55, 7.448, 232.943$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $59, 1.312, 51.046$ .

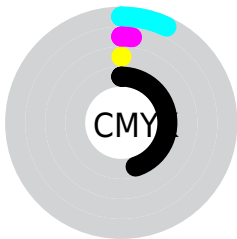
# Distribution



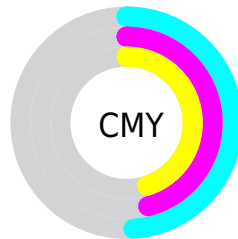
- Red (51%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 57, 3.157, 232.179 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, 3.157, 232.179 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57, 3.157, 232.179

■ 57, 3.157, 232.179

■ 100, 3.157,  
232.179

■ 47, 3.157, 232.179

■ 77, 3.157, 232.179

■ 37, 3.157, 232.179

■ 87, 3.157, 232.179

■ 27, 3.157, 232.179

■ 97, 3.157, 232.179

■ 17, 3.157, 232.179

■ 7, 3.157, 232.179

■ 0, 3.157, 232.179

■ 57, 3.157, 232.179

■ 57, 3.157, 232.179

■ 55, 7.448, 232.943

■ 59, 1.312, 51.046

■ 53, 11.515,

■ 62, 5.918, 50.737

234.016

64, 10.626, 50.339

50, 15.308,  
235.384

66, 15.407, 50.013

48, 18.778,  
237.109

69, 20.238, 49.751

46, 21.882,  
239.270

71, 25.098, 49.544

45, 24.594,  
241.949

74, 29.973, 49.380

43, 26.916,  
245.224

76, 34.849, 49.250

41, 28.894,  
249.144

79, 38.627, 49.930

40, 30.652,  
253.602

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



57, 3.157, 232.179



56, 3.271, 50.962

# Rectangle

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



57, 3.157, 232.179



57, 3.157, 282.179



57, 3.157, 52.179



57, 3.157, 102.179

# Sweetspot

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



57, 3.157, 232.151



74, 1.117, 232.087



58, 5.684, 153.198



39, 0.633, 232.107



88, 0.010, 296.813



39, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



57, 3.157, 232.151



72, 4.948, 232.288



56, 4.555, 280.227



29, 2.528, 232.288



38, 30.185, 254.648



1, 1.739, 231.542





# Inverse Universe

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



56, 5.642, 334.697



70, 8.895, 334.849



58, 4.515, 98.571



28, 4.546, 334.848



29, 57.882, 344.314



1, 3.048, 334.274



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 57, 3.157, 232.179 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, 3.157, 232.179 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

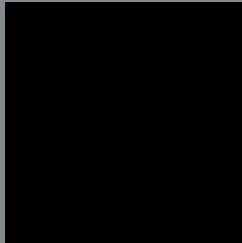
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

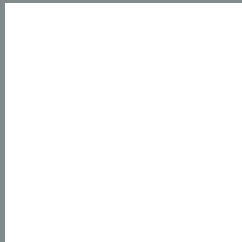
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 57, 3.157, 232.179

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 57, 3.157, 232.179.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 57, 3.157, 232.179.

# 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, 3.157, 232.179

### Protanopia

57, 2.426, 309.151

### Deuteranopia

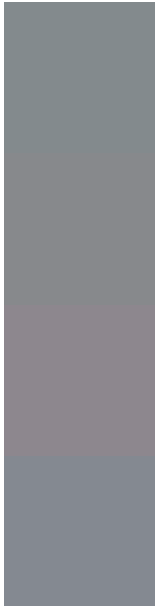
57, 7.539, 337.324



**Tritanopia**  
57, 6.515, 274.152



# Trichromacy



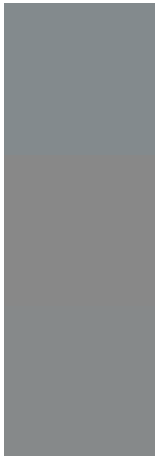
**Original Color**  
57, 3.157, 232.179

**Protanomaly**  
57, 1.871, 265.977

**Deuteranomaly**  
57, 4.653, 320.675

**Tritanomaly**  
57, 4.911, 268.001

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
57, 3.157, 232.179

**Achromatopsia**  
57, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
57, 1.292, 225.857

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 57, 3.157, 232.179 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(131, 138, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 138, 141)  
}
```

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(131, 138, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 138, 141) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 57, 3.157, 232.179 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(131, 138, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 138, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 138, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 138, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 138, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 138,  
141) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 57, 3.157, 232.179 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 138, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
138, 141) }
```

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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