

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(57, 4.941, 33.057)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(57, 4.941, 33.057) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(57, 4.948, 33.058)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	928684
RGB	146, 134, 132
RGB Percent	57%, 53%, 52%
CMY	0.4265, 0.4736, 0.4814
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.10, 0.43
HSL	9°, 6%, 55%
HSV	9°, 10%, 57%
XYZ	24.6373, 24.9227, 25.4279
YIQ	137.3600, 7.7940, 1.9220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

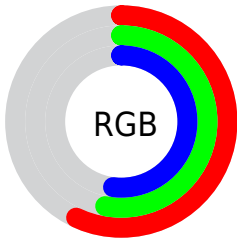
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	146, 134, 132
Decimal	9602692
CIE Lab	57.00, 4.15, 2.70
CIE LCh	57, 4.948, 33.058
Yxy	24.9227, 0.3285, 0.3324
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287792772 (0xFF928684)
YUV	137.3600, -2.6425, 7.5773
Hunter-Lab	49.9226, 0.7268, 4.7467

# Details

The CIELCh color  $57, 4.948, 33.058$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $59, 4.660, 213.204$ , and the grayscale version is  $57, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $77, 5.000, 32.027$ , and  $37, 4.856, 27.292$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $53, 10.532, 33.308$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $61, 0.211, 215.174$ .

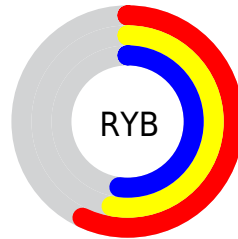
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (53%)

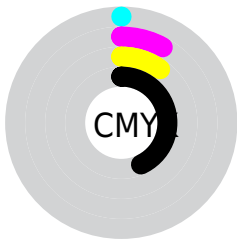
Blue (52%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (52%)

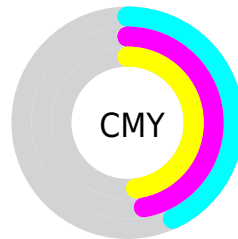


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 57, 4.948, 33.058 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, 4.948, 33.058 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 57, 4.948, 33.058       57, 4.948, 33.058

 100, 4.948, 33.058       47, 4.948, 33.058

 77, 4.948, 33.058       37, 4.948, 33.058

 87, 4.948, 33.058       27, 4.948, 33.058

 97, 4.948, 33.058       17, 4.948, 33.058

 7, 4.948, 33.058

 0, 4.948, 33.058

 57, 4.948, 33.058       57, 4.948, 33.058

 53, 10.532, 33.308       61, 0.211, 215.174

 50, 16.574, 33.656       65, 4.982, 213.204

46, 23.088, 34.190

69, 9.405, 213.245

43, 30.063, 34.960

72, 13.520,  
213.360

40, 37.444, 36.015

76, 17.364,  
213.516

37, 45.105, 37.373

34, 52.796, 38.973

80, 20.970,  
213.700

33, 59.981, 40.548

84, 24.367,  
213.901

31, 65.976, 41.896

88, 27.582,  
214.114

92, 30.451,  
205.415

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



57, 4.948, 33.058



59, 4.660, 213.204

# Rectangle

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



57, 4.948, 33.058



57, 4.948, 83.058



57, 4.948, 213.058



57, 4.948, 263.058

# Sweetspot

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



57, 4.947, 33.078



76, 1.879, 32.826



57, 8.851, 328.830



40, 1.440, 32.888



89, 0.011, 296.813



41, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



57, 4.947, 33.078



72, 7.120, 33.113



59, 5.404, 87.160



29, 2.941, 33.070



29, 62.988, 41.796



1, 2.486, 33.091





# Inverse Universe

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



59, 4.660, 213.204



75, 6.634, 213.202



57, 5.384, 269.637



30, 2.777, 213.205



45, 27.633, 222.443



2, 2.486, 213.110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 57, 4.948, 33.058 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 57, 4.948, 33.058 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

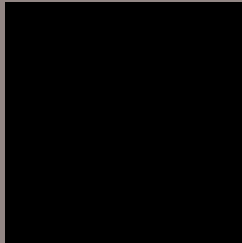
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

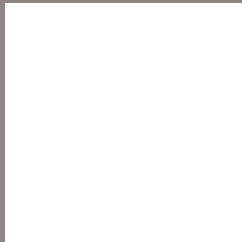
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 57, 4.948, 33.058**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 57, 4.948, 33.058.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 57, 4.948, 33.058.

# 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, 4.948, 33.058

### Protanopia

57, 2.319, 66.646

### Deuteranopia

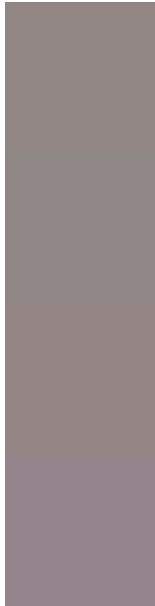
57, 8.083, 16.195



**Tritanopia**  
57, 8.209, 336.329



# Trichromacy



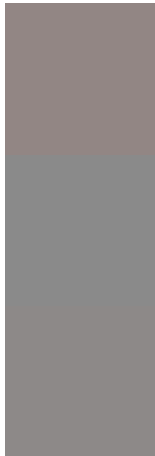
**Original Color**  
57, 4.948, 33.058

**Protanomaly**  
57, 3.004, 41.760

**Deuteranomaly**  
57, 6.840, 20.058

**Tritanomaly**  
57, 6.518, 348.460

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
57, 4.948, 33.058

**Achromatopsia**  
57, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
57, 1.672, 39.156

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 57, 4.948, 33.058 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(146, 134, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 134, 132)  
}
```

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(146, 134, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 134, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 57, 4.948, 33.058 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(146, 134, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 134, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 134, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 134, 132); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 134, 132); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 134, 132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 57, 4.948, 33.058 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 134, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
134, 132) }
```

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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