

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(57, 44.205, 157.648)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(57, 44.205, 157.648)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(57, 44.204, 157.648)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	349A6A
RGB	52, 154, 106
RGB Percent	20%, 60%, 42%
CMY	0.7956, 0.3956, 0.5839
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.31, 0.40
HSL	152°, 49%, 40%
HSV	152°, 66%, 60%
XYZ	15.6026, 24.9227, 17.6508
YIQ	118.0300, -45.3840, -36.5520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

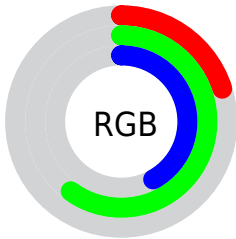
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	52, 119, 154
Decimal	3447402
CIELab	57.00, -40.88, 16.81
CIELCh	57, 44.204, 157.648
Yxy	24.9227, 0.2682, 0.4284
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281637482 (0xFF349A6A)
YUV	118.0300, -5.9308, -57.9083
Hunter-Lab	49.9226, -31.5769, 13.9830

# Details

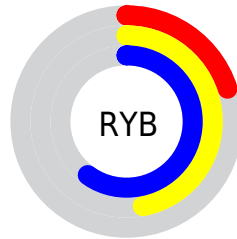
The CIELCh color  $57, 44.204, 157.648$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $339966$ . A complement of this color would be  $38, 47.232, 353.579$ , and the grayscale version is  $50, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $77, 43.936, 157.975$ , and  $37, 41.087, 154.276$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $57, 49.278, 155.894$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $58, 38.520, 159.205$ .

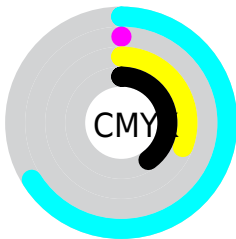
# Distribution



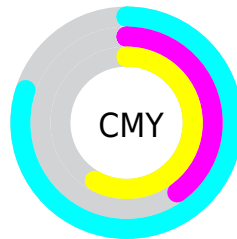
- Red (20%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 57, 44.204, 157.648 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, 44.204, 157.648 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 57, 44.204,  
157.648

 57, 44.204,  
157.648

 100, 44.204,  
157.648

 47, 44.204,  
157.648

 77, 44.204,  
157.648

 37, 44.204,  
157.648

 87, 44.204,  
157.648

 27, 44.204,  
157.648

 97, 44.204,  
157.648

 17, 44.204,  
157.648

 7, 44.204, 157.648

 0, 44.204, 157.648

■ 57, 44.204,  
157.648

■ 57, 44.204,  
157.648

■ 57, 49.278,  
155.894

■ 58, 38.520,  
159.205

■ 56, 53.694,  
153.935

■ 58, 32.309,  
160.584

■ 56, 57.487,  
151.801

■ 59, 25.683,  
161.809

■ 56, 58.872,  
151.014

■ 60, 18.758,  
162.904

■ 61, 11.646,  
163.893

■ 63, 4.447, 164.825

■ 64, 2.757, 345.430

■ 66, 9.899, 346.261

■ 67, 16.931,  
346.961

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



57, 44.204, 157.648



38, 47.232, 353.579

# Rectangle

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



57, 44.204, 157.648



57, 44.204, 207.648



57, 44.204, 337.648



57, 44.204, 27.648

# Sweetspot

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



57, 44.205, 157.648



78, 17.887, 163.486



58, 58.006, 126.922



41, 12.285, 163.226



91, 0.011, 296.813



43, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



57, 44.205, 157.648



72, 62.568, 155.056



58, 29.199, 198.741



32, 4.048, 164.539



51, 54.731, 151.221



3, 4.411, 164.769



# Inverse Universe

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



38, 47.232, 353.579



46, 65.566, 357.165



37, 48.010, 29.628



30, 4.104, 345.977



29, 54.192, 3.684



1, 4.361, 345.697



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 57, 44.204, 157.648 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, 44.204, 157.648 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, 44.204, 157.648**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 57, 44.204, 157.648.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 57, 44.204, 157.648.

# 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, 44.204, 157.648


### Protanopia

57, 21.924, 96.125

### Deuteranopia

57, 16.045, 64.857





**Tritanopia**  
57, 23.855, 214.286

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
57, 44.204, 157.648



**Protanomaly**  
56, 26.974, 135.530



**Deuteranomaly**  
56, 18.963, 133.735



**Tritanomaly**  
57, 28.202, 185.035

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
57, 44.204, 157.648



**Achromatopsia**  
50, 0.007, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
52, 17.547, 163.353

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 57, 44.204, 157.648 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(52, 154, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 154, 106)  
}
```

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(52, 154, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 154, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 57, 44.204, 157.648 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(52, 154, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 154, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 154, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 154, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 154, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 154,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 57, 44.204, 157.648 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 154, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 154,  
106) }
```

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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