

Converting Colors

CIELCh(58, 16.860, 165.704)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(58, 16.860, 165.704)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(58, 16.532, 166.770)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E9384
RGB	110, 147, 132
RGB Percent	43%, 58%, 52%
CMY	0.5676, 0.4224, 0.4813
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.10, 0.42
HSL	156°, 15%, 51%
HSV	156°, 25%, 58%
XYZ	21.1255, 25.9610, 25.8262
YIQ	134.2270, -17.2370, -12.5090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

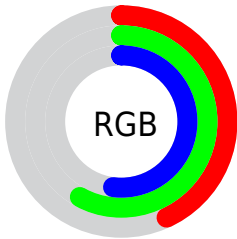
Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 133, 147
Decimal	7246724
CIE _{Lab}	58.00, -16.09, 3.78
CIE _{LCh}	58, 16.532, 166.770
Y _{xy}	25.9610, 0.2897, 0.3561
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285436804 (0xFF6E9384)
YUV	134.2270, -1.0979, -21.2471
Hunter-Lab	50.9519, -15.1568, 5.6138

Details

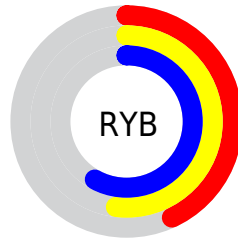
The CIELCh color $58, 16.532, 166.770$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $51, 17.329, 351.489$, and the grayscale version is $56, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $78, 16.572, 167.019$, and $38, 16.255, 167.803$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $57, 22.850, 165.672$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $59, 10.020, 167.770$.

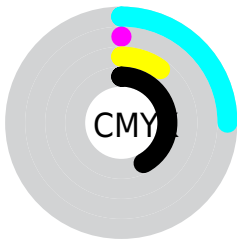
Distribution



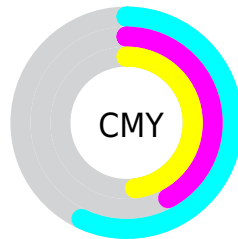
- Red (43%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (42%)





- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (48%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 58, 16.532, 166.770 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 58, 16.532, 166.770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 58, 16.532,
166.770


 58, 16.532,
166.770


 100, 16.532,
166.770


 48, 16.532,
166.770


 78, 16.532,
166.770

 38, 16.532,
166.770

 88, 16.532,
166.770

 28, 16.532,
166.770

 98, 16.532,
166.770

 18, 16.532,
166.770

 8, 16.532, 166.770

 0, 16.532, 166.770

■ 58, 16.532,
166.770

■ 58, 16.532,
166.770

■ 57, 22.850,
165.672

■ 59, 10.020,
167.770

■ 56, 28.869,
164.459

■ 60, 3.404, 168.743

■ 62, 3.240, 349.366

■ 55, 34.484,
163.104

■ 63, 9.848, 350.214

■ 55, 39.596,
161.585

■ 65, 16.374,
350.953

■ 54, 44.128,
159.878

■ 66, 22.783,
351.641

■ 54, 48.039,
157.972


■ 68, 29.053,
352.288

■ 54, 51.355,
155.876

■ 70, 35.168,
352.901

■ 54, 52.883,

154.880

 72, 41.121,
353.484

Harmonies

Complementary

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



58, 16.532, 166.770



51, 17.329, 351.489

Rectangle

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



58, 16.532, 166.770



58, 16.532, 216.770



58, 16.532, 346.770



58, 16.532, 36.770

Sweetspot

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



58, 16.533, 166.768



76, 6.569, 168.438



59, 22.613, 130.832



40, 4.705, 168.303



89, 0.011, 296.813



41, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



58, 16.533, 166.768



73, 24.286, 166.181



58, 12.320, 206.547



31, 3.761, 168.338



50, 50.213, 155.032



2, 3.302, 169.085

Inverse Universe

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



51, 17.329, 351.489



62, 25.722, 352.137



51, 14.592, 28.013



29, 3.828, 349.830



29, 53.486, 9.775



1, 3.303, 349.074

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 58, 16.532, 166.770 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

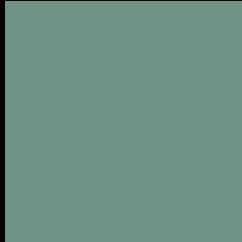
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58, 16.532, 166.770 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

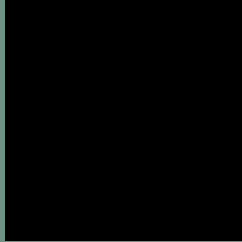
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 58, 16.532, 166.770

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 16.532, 166.770.

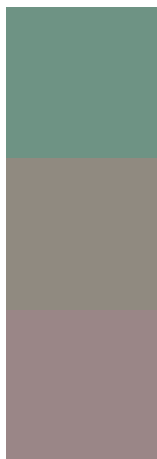


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 16.532, 166.770.

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
58, 16.532, 166.770

Protanopia
58, 6.156, 86.253

Deuteranopia
58, 8.059, 16.181



Tritanopia
58, 11.886, 230.526

Trichromacy



Original Color
58, 16.532, 166.770

Protanomaly
58, 7.220, 139.024

Deuteranomaly
58, 2.864, 117.764

Tritanomaly
58, 11.660, 203.982

Monochromacy



Original Color
58, 16.532, 166.770

Achromatopsia
56, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
57, 5.836, 169.615

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 58, 16.532, 166.770 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(110, 147, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 147, 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(110, 147, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 147, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 58, 16.532, 166.770 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

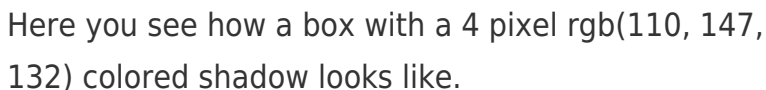
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(110, 147, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 147, 132) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 147, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 147, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 147, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 147,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 58, 16.532, 166.770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 147, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
147, 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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