

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(58, 17.492, 86.128)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(58, 17.492, 86.128) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(58, 17.633, 86.897)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	998A6D
RGB	153, 138, 109
RGB Percent	60%, 54%, 43%
CMY	0.4009, 0.4597, 0.5734
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.29, 0.40
HSL	40°, 18%, 51%
HSV	40°, 29%, 60%
XYZ	24.8973, 25.9610, 18.1051
YIQ	139.1790, 18.2490, -5.8390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

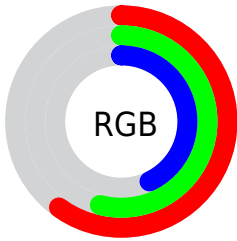
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	132, 153, 109
Decimal	10062445
CIE Lab	58.00, 0.95, 17.61
CIE LCh	58, 17.633, 86.897
Yxy	25.9610, 0.3610, 0.3764
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288252525 (0xFF998A6D)
YUV	139.1790, -14.8782, 12.1210
Hunter-Lab	50.9519, -1.9430, 14.5985

# Details

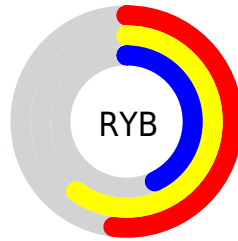
The CIELCh color  $58, 17.633, 86.897$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999966$ . A complement of this color would be  $52, 17.477, 274.820$ , and the grayscale version is  $58, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $78, 17.368, 85.881$ , and  $38, 17.645, 86.983$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56, 23.984, 85.576$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $60, 11.387, 88.190$ .

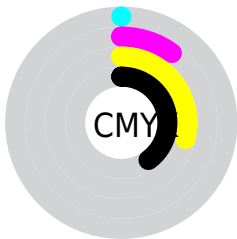
# Distribution



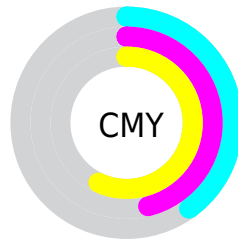
- Red (60%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 58, 17.633, 86.897 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, 17.633, 86.897 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58, 17.633, 86.897

■ 58, 17.633, 86.897

■ 100, 17.633,  
86.897

■ 48, 17.633, 86.897

■ 78, 17.633, 86.897

■ 38, 17.633, 86.897

■ 88, 17.633, 86.897

■ 28, 17.633, 86.897

■ 98, 17.633, 86.897

■ 18, 17.633, 86.897

■ 8, 17.633, 86.897

■ 0, 17.633, 86.897

■ 58, 17.633, 86.897

■ 58, 17.633, 86.897

■ 56, 23.984, 85.576

■ 60, 11.387, 88.190

■ 55, 30.388, 84.209

■ 62, 5.266, 89.422

53, 36.742, 82.794

63, 0.724, 270.948

51, 42.854, 81.304

65, 6.587, 271.862

50, 48.382, 79.681

67, 12.328,  
272.961

49, 52.799, 77.811

69, 17.957,  
274.019

47, 55.901, 75.652

71, 23.482,  
275.029

47, 56.298, 75.408

73, 28.912,  
275.988

75, 34.256,  
276.897

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



58, 17.633, 86.897



52, 17.477, 274.820

# Rectangle

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



58, 17.633, 86.897



58, 17.633, 136.897



58, 17.633, 266.897



58, 17.633, 316.897

# Sweetspot

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



58, 17.634, 86.904



78, 6.688, 89.375



51, 19.975, 355.566



41, 4.643, 89.214



90, 0.011, 296.813



42, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



58, 17.634, 86.904



73, 26.758, 85.991



62, 24.499, 113.957



32, 3.391, 89.370



43, 52.899, 75.644



2, 3.601, 89.614





# Inverse Universe

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



52, 17.477, 274.820



63, 26.478, 276.158



48, 26.135, 298.603



30, 3.389, 271.737



24, 60.505, 295.331



1, 3.665, 270.989



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 58, 17.633, 86.897 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, 17.633, 86.897 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

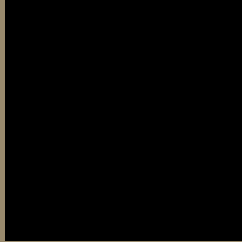
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 58, 17.633, 86.897**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 17.633, 86.897.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 17.633, 86.897.

# 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, 17.633, 86.897

### Protanopia

58, 17.367, 95.430

### Deuteranopia

58, 18.627, 66.460



**Tritanopia**  
58, 11.048, 349.754



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 17.633, 86.897

**Protanomaly**  
58, 17.582, 92.703

**Deuteranomaly**  
58, 17.629, 72.722

**Tritanomaly**  
58, 8.451, 35.629

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 17.633, 86.897

**Achromatopsia**  
58, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
58, 6.539, 91.401

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 58, 17.633, 86.897 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(153, 138, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 138, 109)  
}
```

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(153, 138, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 138, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 58, 17.633, 86.897 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(153, 138, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 138, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 138, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 138, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 138, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 138,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 58, 17.633, 86.897 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 138, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
138, 109) }
```

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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