

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(58, 3.704, 55.354)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(58, 3.704, 55.354) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(58, 3.906, 54.969)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	928A86
RGB	146, 138, 134
RGB Percent	57%, 54%, 53%
CMY	0.4279, 0.4593, 0.4750
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.08, 0.43
HSL	20°, 5%, 55%
HSV	20°, 8%, 57%
XYZ	25.1992, 25.9610, 26.1941
YIQ	139.9360, 6.0520, 0.4520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

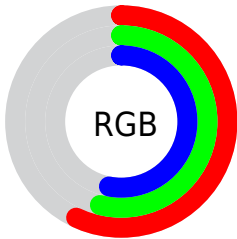
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	146, 140, 134
Decimal	9603718
CIE Lab	58.00, 2.24, 3.20
CIE LCh	58, 3.906, 54.969
Yxy	25.9610, 0.3258, 0.3356
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287793798 (0xFF928A86)
YUV	139.9360, -2.9264, 5.3181
Hunter-Lab	50.9519, -0.8856, 5.1857

# Details

The CIELCh color  $58, 3.906, 54.969$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $58, 3.758, 236.526$ , and the grayscale version is  $58, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $78, 3.976, 51.942$ , and  $38, 3.910, 58.416$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55, 8.965, 54.315$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $61, 0.820, 236.337$ .

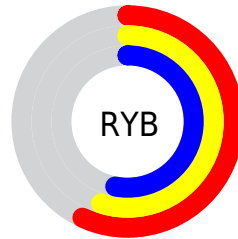
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (54%)

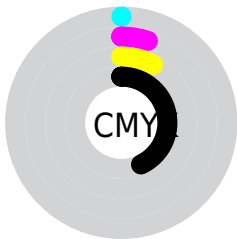
Blue (53%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (53%)

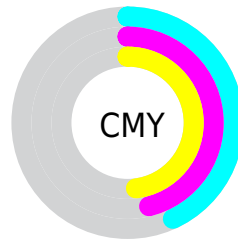


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 58, 3.906, 54.969 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, 3.906, 54.969 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58, 3.906, 54.969

■ 58, 3.906, 54.969

■ 100, 3.906, 54.969

■ 48, 3.906, 54.969

■ 78, 3.906, 54.969

■ 38, 3.906, 54.969

■ 88, 3.906, 54.969

■ 28, 3.906, 54.969

■ 98, 3.906, 54.969

■ 18, 3.906, 54.969

■ 8, 3.906, 54.969

■ 0, 3.906, 54.969

■ 58, 3.906, 54.969

■ 58, 3.906, 54.969

■ 55, 8.965, 54.315

■ 61, 0.820, 236.337

■ 52, 14.389, 53.645

■ 64, 5.249, 236.733

49, 20.207, 53.034

67, 9.414, 237.501

46, 26.431, 52.503

70, 13.346,  
238.288

44, 33.044, 52.058

73, 17.074,  
239.072

41, 39.968, 51.680

39, 47.004, 51.290

77, 20.623,  
239.844

37, 53.706, 50.682

80, 24.015,  
240.599

35, 59.658, 49.818

83, 27.269,  
241.333

86, 27.760,  
232.473

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



58, 3.906, 54.969



58, 3.758, 236.526

# Rectangle

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



58, 3.906, 54.969



58, 3.906, 104.969



58, 3.906, 234.969



58, 3.906, 284.969

# Sweetspot

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



58, 3.906, 54.996



76, 1.144, 55.162



57, 6.573, 336.185



40, 0.648, 55.143



88, 0.010, 296.813



40, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



58, 3.906, 54.996



73, 5.899, 54.867



60, 5.678, 101.437



30, 2.723, 54.932



33, 58.112, 49.933



1, 2.316, 55.719





# Inverse Universe

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



58, 3.758, 236.526



73, 5.616, 236.694



57, 5.748, 283.273



30, 2.606, 236.608



37, 32.328, 260.756



2, 2.317, 235.738



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 58, 3.906, 54.969 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

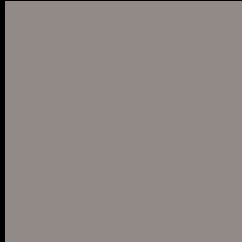
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58, 3.906, 54.969 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

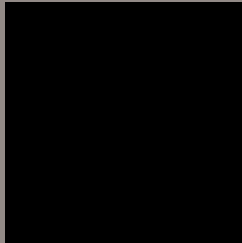
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

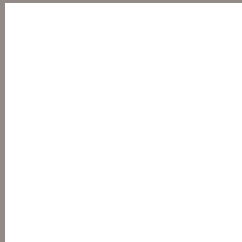
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 58, 3.906, 54.969**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 3.906, 54.969.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 3.906, 54.969.

# 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, 3.906, 54.969

### Protanopia

58, 3.235, 80.344

### Deuteranopia

58, 8.049, 20.185



**Tritanopia**  
58, 7.829, 327.194



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 3.906, 54.969

**Protanomaly**  
58, 3.448, 74.519

**Deuteranomaly**  
58, 6.444, 25.015

**Tritanomaly**  
58, 4.861, 344.131

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 3.906, 54.969

**Achromatopsia**  
58, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
58, 1.301, 44.983

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 58, 3.906, 54.969 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, 138, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 138, 134)  
}
```

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, 138, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 138, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 58, 3.906, 54.969 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, 138, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 138, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 138, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 138, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 138, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 138,  
134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 58, 3.906, 54.969 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 138, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
138, 134) }
```

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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