

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(58, 4.136, 223.469)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(58, 4.136, 223.469) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(58, 4.135, 223.577)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	838D90
RGB	131, 141, 144
RGB Percent	51%, 55%, 56%
CMY	0.4856, 0.4463, 0.4346
CMYK	0.09, 0.02, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	194°, 6%, 54%
HSV	194°, 9%, 57%
XYZ	23.9864, 25.9610, 30.2043
YIQ	138.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

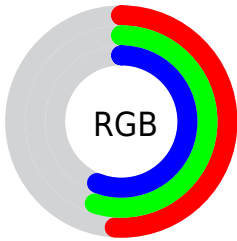
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	131, 137, 144
Decimal	8621456
CIE Lab	58.00, -3.00, -2.85
CIE LCh	58, 4.135, 223.577
Yxy	25.9610, 0.2993, 0.3239
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286811536 (0xFF838D90)
YUV	138.3520, 2.7845, -6.4477
Hunter-Lab	50.9519, -5.1341, 0.5193

# Details

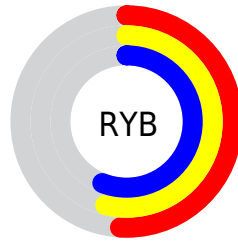
The CIELCh color  $58, 4.135, 223.577$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $57, 4.358, 42.694$ , and the grayscale version is  $58, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $78, 4.246, 221.508$ , and  $38, 4.062, 226.135$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56, 8.500, 224.068$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $60, 0.457, 42.127$ .

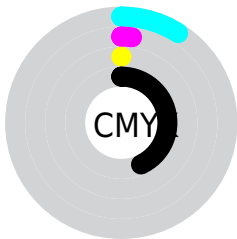
# Distribution



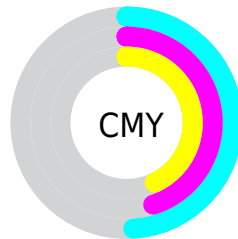
- Red (51%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 58, 4.135, 223.577 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, 4.135, 223.577 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58, 4.135, 223.577

■ 58, 4.135, 223.577

■ 100, 4.135,  
223.577

■ 48, 4.135, 223.577

■ 78, 4.135, 223.577

■ 38, 4.135, 223.577

■ 88, 4.135, 223.577

■ 28, 4.135, 223.577

■ 98, 4.135, 223.577

■ 18, 4.135, 223.577

■ 8, 4.135, 223.577

■ 0, 4.135, 223.577

■ 58, 4.135, 223.577

■ 58, 4.135, 223.577

■ 56, 8.500, 224.068

■ 60, 0.457, 42.127

■ 54, 12.581,

■ 62, 5.226, 42.675

224.813

64, 10.127, 42.519

52, 16.313,  
225.814

67, 15.125, 42.411

51, 19.637,  
227.127

69, 20.189, 42.353

49, 22.494,  
228.825

71, 25.296, 42.336

47, 24.849,  
230.988

73, 30.425, 42.350

46, 26.692,  
233.700

76, 35.563, 42.388

45, 28.060,  
237.029

78, 38.341, 43.598

43, 29.125,  
240.845

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



58, 4.135, 223.577



57, 4.358, 42.694

# Rectangle

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



58, 4.135, 223.577



58, 4.135, 273.577



58, 4.135, 43.577



58, 4.135, 93.577

# Sweetspot

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



58, 4.135, 223.556



76, 1.737, 223.489



59, 7.739, 150.575



39, 1.310, 223.461



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, 4.135, 223.556



74, 6.249, 223.647



56, 5.487, 276.053



29, 2.568, 223.562



41, 27.860, 240.929



1, 1.772, 223.096





# Inverse Universe

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



56, 7.688, 332.147



71, 11.696, 332.294



58, 5.461, 93.835



28, 4.776, 332.157



30, 60.632, 339.704

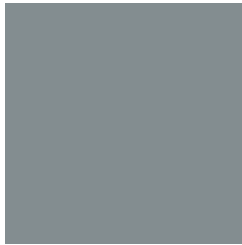


1, 3.205, 331.618



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 58, 4.135, 223.577 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, 4.135, 223.577 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

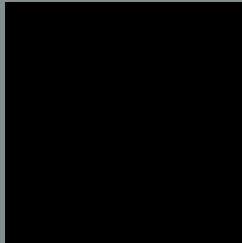
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

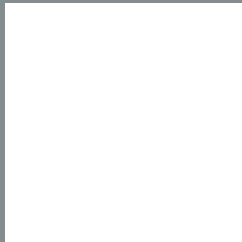
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 58, 4.135, 223.577

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 4.135, 223.577.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 4.135, 223.577.

# 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

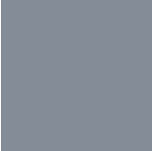
58, 4.135, 223.577

### Protanopia

58, 3.092, 312.585

### Deuteranopia

58, 8.188, 336.319



**Tritanopia**  
58, 6.869, 265.172



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 4.135, 223.577

**Protanomaly**  
58, 2.394, 271.712

**Deuteranomaly**  
58, 5.139, 317.492

**Tritanomaly**  
58, 5.877, 260.074

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 4.135, 223.577

**Achromatopsia**  
58, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
58, 1.640, 219.815

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 58, 4.135, 223.577 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(131, 141, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 141, 144)  
}
```

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(131, 141, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 141, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 58, 4.135, 223.577 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(131, 141, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 141, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(131, 141, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 141, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 141, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 141,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 58, 4.135, 223.577 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 141, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
141, 144) }
```

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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