

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(58, 5.609, 8.987)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(58, 5.609, 8.987) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(58, 5.681, 8.438)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	96888A
RGB	150, 136, 138
RGB Percent	59%, 53%, 54%
CMY	0.4114, 0.4663, 0.4585
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.08, 0.41
HSL	351°, 6%, 56%
HSV	351°, 9%, 59%
XYZ	26.0024, 25.9610, 27.7166
YIQ	140.4140, 7.7020, 3.5900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

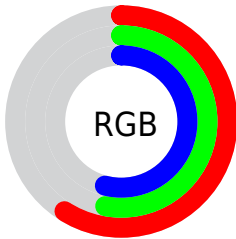
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	150, 136, 138
Decimal	9865354
CIE Lab	58.00, 5.62, 0.83
CIE LCh	58, 5.681, 8.438
Yxy	25.9610, 0.3263, 0.3258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288055434 (0xFF96888A)
YUV	140.4140, -1.1901, 8.4069
Hunter-Lab	50.9519, 1.9285, 3.4140

# Details

The CIELCh color  $58, 5.681, 8.438$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $61, 5.446, 187.037$ , and the grayscale version is  $58, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $78, 5.706, 9.003$ , and  $38, 5.752, 7.912$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $54, 12.113, 9.510$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $62, 0.395, 188.744$ .

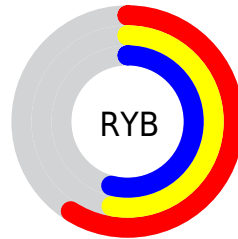
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (53%)

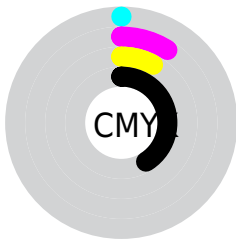
Blue (54%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (54%)

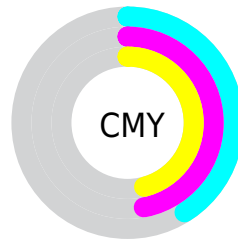


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 58, 5.681, 8.438 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, 5.681, 8.438 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 58, 5.681, 8.438

 58, 5.681, 8.438

 100, 5.681, 8.438

 48, 5.681, 8.438

 78, 5.681, 8.438

 38, 5.681, 8.438

 88, 5.681, 8.438

 28, 5.681, 8.438

 98, 5.681, 8.438

 18, 5.681, 8.438

 8, 5.681, 8.438

 0, 5.681, 8.438


 58, 5.681, 8.438

 58, 5.681, 8.438

 54, 12.113, 9.510

 62, 0.395, 188.744

 49, 18.880, 10.753

 67, 6.113, 187.002

45, 25.915, 12.269

71, 11.492,  
186.332

42, 33.090, 14.155

76, 16.561,  
185.762

38, 40.217, 16.530

36, 47.055, 19.524

80, 21.347,  
185.260

33, 53.369, 23.245

85, 25.880,  
184.813

32, 59.000, 27.674

31, 64.069, 32.260

89, 30.187,  
184.410

94, 33.796,  
184.901

94, 31.969,  
196.409

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



58, 5.681, 8.438



61, 5.446, 187.037

# Rectangle

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



58, 5.681, 8.438



58, 5.681, 58.438



58, 5.681, 188.438



58, 5.681, 238.438

# Sweetspot

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



58, 5.680, 8.451



78, 2.234, 7.739



58, 9.223, 320.684



41, 1.710, 7.851



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, 5.680, 8.451



73, 8.385, 8.643



59, 4.554, 56.908



29, 3.397, 8.437



28, 60.236, 32.100



1, 2.896, 7.714





# Inverse Universe

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



58, 5.680, 8.451



73, 8.385, 8.643



60, 4.364, 238.713



29, 3.397, 8.437



28, 60.236, 32.100



1, 2.896, 7.714



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 58, 5.681, 8.438 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

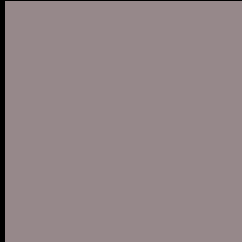
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 5.681, 8.438 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

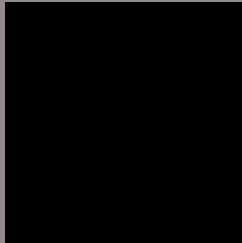
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 58, 5.681, 8.438**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 5.681, 8.438.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 5.681, 8.438.

# 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, 5.681, 8.438

### Protanopia

58, 1.313, 353.602

### Deuteranopia

58, 7.375, 6.836



**Tritanopia**  
58, 8.858, 335.480



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58, 5.681, 8.438

## Protanomaly

58, 2.821, 7.960

## Deuteranomaly

58, 6.982, 6.020

## Tritanomaly

58, 7.774, 344.476

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58, 5.681, 8.438

## Achromatopsia

58, 0.007, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

58, 1.967, 19.388

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 58, 5.681, 8.438 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(150, 136, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 136, 138)  
}
```

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(150, 136, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 136, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 58, 5.681, 8.438 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(150, 136, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 136, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 136, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 136, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 136, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 136,  
138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 58, 5.681, 8.438 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 136, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
136, 138) }
```

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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