

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(58, 6.753, 44.588)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(58, 6.753, 44.588) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(58, 6.704, 44.822)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	978883
RGB	151, 136, 131
RGB Percent	59%, 53%, 51%
CMY	0.4065, 0.4654, 0.4850
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.13, 0.41
HSL	15°, 9%, 55%
HSV	15°, 13%, 59%
XYZ	25.7952, 25.9610, 25.2410
YIQ	139.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

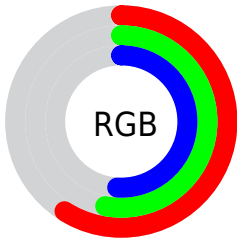
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	151, 138, 131
Decimal	9930883
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.00, 4.76, 4.73
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 6.704, 44.822
Yxy	25.9610, 0.3350, 0.3372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288120963 (0xFF978883)
YUV	139.9150, -4.3951, 9.7215
Hunter-Lab	50.9519, 1.2027, 6.2947

# Details

The CIELCh color  $58, 6.704, 44.822$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $60, 6.203, 226.216$ , and the grayscale version is  $58, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $78, 6.612, 43.526$ , and  $38, 6.682, 41.596$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55, 12.246, 44.554$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $61, 1.570, 45.023$ .

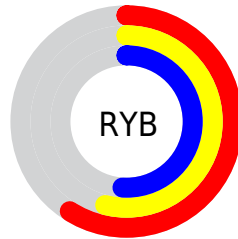
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (53%)

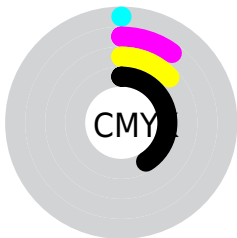
Blue (51%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (51%)

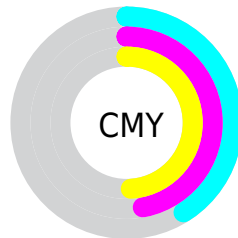


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 58, 6.704, 44.822 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, 6.704, 44.822 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 58, 6.704, 44.822       58, 6.704, 44.822

 100, 6.704, 44.822       48, 6.704, 44.822

 78, 6.704, 44.822       38, 6.704, 44.822

 88, 6.704, 44.822       28, 6.704, 44.822


 98, 6.704, 44.822       18, 6.704, 44.822

 8, 6.704, 44.822

 0, 6.704, 44.822

 58, 6.704, 44.822       58, 6.704, 44.822

 55, 12.246, 44.554       61, 1.570, 45.023

 51, 18.232, 44.356       65, 3.193, 225.883

48, 24.684, 44.286

69, 7.625, 226.298

45, 31.599, 44.369

72, 11.766,  
226.798

42, 38.930, 44.617

76, 15.650,  
227.325

39, 46.540, 45.001

37, 54.109, 45.390

79, 19.308,  
227.861

35, 60.935, 45.437

83, 22.769,  
228.400

34, 65.275, 45.657

86, 26.056,  
228.935

90, 27.442,  
216.262

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



58, 6.704, 44.822



60, 6.203, 226.216

# Rectangle

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



58, 6.704, 44.822



58, 6.704, 94.822



58, 6.704, 224.822



58, 6.704, 274.822

# Sweetspot

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



58, 6.703, 44.838



78, 2.419, 45.045



57, 11.598, 333.161



41, 1.738, 45.048



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, 6.703, 44.838



72, 10.152, 44.744



61, 8.648, 95.688



31, 2.847, 44.958



31, 61.390, 45.675



1, 2.985, 44.920





# Inverse Universe

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



60, 6.203, 226.216



75, 9.210, 226.415



57, 8.728, 278.891



31, 2.701, 226.000



41, 29.154, 245.135



2, 2.969, 226.977



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 58, 6.704, 44.822 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, 6.704, 44.822 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

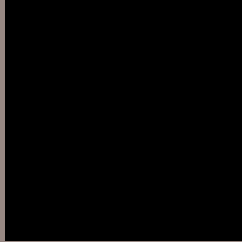
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 58, 6.704, 44.822**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 6.704, 44.822.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 6.704, 44.822.

# 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, 6.704, 44.822

### Protanopia

58, 3.927, 79.183

### Deuteranopia

58, 8.700, 31.410



**Tritanopia**  
58, 9.736, 340.545



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 6.704, 44.822

**Protanomaly**  
58, 4.954, 62.818

**Deuteranomaly**  
58, 7.888, 32.505

**Tritanomaly**  
58, 7.316, 357.366

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 6.704, 44.822

**Achromatopsia**  
58, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
58, 2.267, 49.332

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 58, 6.704, 44.822 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(151, 136, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 136, 131)  
}
```

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(151, 136, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 136, 131) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 58, 6.704, 44.822 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(151, 136, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 136, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 136, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 136, 131); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 136, 131); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 136, 131) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 58, 6.704, 44.822 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 136, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
136, 131) }
```

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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