

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(58, 7.286, 52.435)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(58, 7.286, 52.435) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(58, 7.343, 47.408)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	988882
RGB	152, 136, 130
RGB Percent	60%, 53%, 51%
CMY	0.4033, 0.4660, 0.4896
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.14, 0.40
HSL	16°, 10%, 55%
HSV	16°, 14%, 60%
XYZ	25.8465, 25.9610, 24.8241
YIQ	140.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

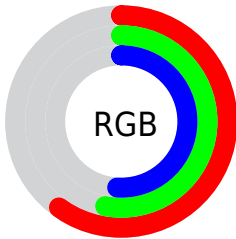
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	152, 138, 130
Decimal	9996418
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.00, 4.97, 5.41
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 7.343, 47.408
Yxy	25.9610, 0.3373, 0.3388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288186498 (0xFF988882)
<b>YUV</b>	140.1000, -4.9793, 10.4363
Hunter-Lab	50.9519, 1.3823, 6.7798

# Details

The CIELCh color  $58, 7.343, 47.408$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $60, 6.761, 229.219$ , and the grayscale version is  $58, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $78, 7.199, 46.143$ , and  $38, 7.370, 44.651$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55, 12.909, 47.029$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $61, 2.180, 47.778$ .

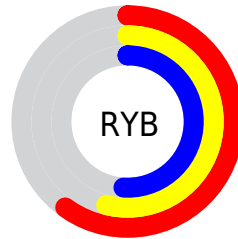
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (53%)

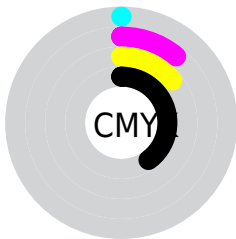
Blue (51%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (51%)

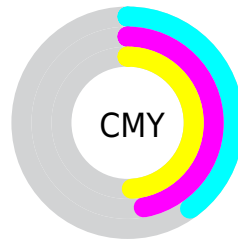


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 58, 7.343, 47.408 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, 7.343, 47.408 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 58, 7.343, 47.408       58, 7.343, 47.408

 100, 7.343, 47.408       48, 7.343, 47.408

 78, 7.343, 47.408       38, 7.343, 47.408


 88, 7.343, 47.408       28, 7.343, 47.408

 98, 7.343, 47.408       18, 7.343, 47.408

 8, 7.343, 47.408

 0, 7.343, 47.408

 58, 7.343, 47.408       58, 7.343, 47.408

 55, 12.909, 47.029       61, 2.180, 47.778

 51, 18.914, 46.717       65, 2.618, 228.678

48, 25.377, 46.519

68, 7.089, 229.156

45, 32.294, 46.457

72, 11.271,  
229.735

42, 39.611, 46.535

75, 15.200,  
230.338

40, 47.178, 46.709

38, 54.638, 46.830

79, 18.907,  
230.947

36, 61.250, 46.538

82, 22.418,  
231.555

35, 64.842, 46.644

86, 25.758,  
232.156

89, 26.877,  
220.031

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



58, 7.343, 47.408



60, 6.761, 229.219

# Rectangle

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



58, 7.343, 47.408



58, 7.343, 97.408



58, 7.343, 227.408



58, 7.343, 277.408

# Sweetspot

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



58, 7.343, 47.423



79, 2.428, 47.780



57, 12.600, 333.894



41, 1.726, 47.775



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, 7.343, 47.423



73, 10.857, 47.304



61, 9.671, 96.660



31, 2.826, 47.638



32, 60.754, 46.718



1, 2.965, 47.640





# Inverse Universe

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



60, 6.761, 229.219



75, 9.818, 229.445



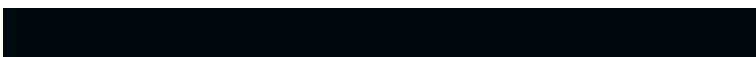
57, 9.787, 280.135



31, 2.686, 228.866



40, 29.922, 249.691



2, 2.954, 229.720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 58, 7.343, 47.408 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, 7.343, 47.408 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

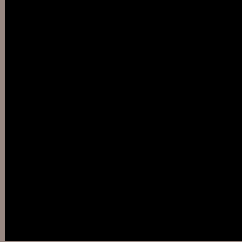
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 58, 7.343, 47.408

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 7.343, 47.408.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 7.343, 47.408.

# 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, 7.343, 47.408

### Protanopia

58, 4.428, 82.798

### Deuteranopia

58, 9.039, 38.346



**Tritanopia**  
58, 9.709, 344.694



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 7.343, 47.408

**Protanomaly**  
58, 5.364, 67.124

**Deuteranomaly**  
58, 8.644, 39.176

**Tritanomaly**  
58, 7.511, 2.621

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 7.343, 47.408

**Achromatopsia**  
58, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
58, 2.597, 60.204

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 58, 7.343, 47.408 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(152, 136, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 136, 130)  
}
```

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(152, 136, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 136, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 58, 7.343, 47.408 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(152, 136, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 136, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 136, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 136, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 136, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 136,  
130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 58, 7.343, 47.408 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 136, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
136, 130) }
```

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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