

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(58, 8.479, 57.176)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(58, 8.479, 57.176) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(58, 8.652, 55.875)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	99887F
RGB	153, 136, 127
RGB Percent	60%, 53%, 50%
CMY	0.3995, 0.4662, 0.5015
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.17, 0.40
HSL	21°, 11%, 55%
HSV	21°, 17%, 60%
XYZ	25.8188, 25.9610, 23.7689
YIQ	140.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

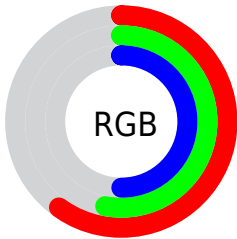
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 141, 127
Decimal	10061951
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.00, 4.85, 7.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 8.652, 55.875
Yxy	25.9610, 0.3418, 0.3436
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288252031 (0xFF99887F)
YUV	140.0570, -6.4371, 11.3510
Hunter-Lab	50.9519, 1.2853, 8.0078

# Details

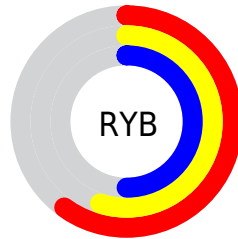
The CIELCh color  $58, 8.652, 55.875$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $59, 7.958, 239.034$ , and the grayscale version is  $58, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $78, 8.712, 53.178$ , and  $38, 8.767, 53.985$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55, 14.237, 55.153$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $61, 3.436, 56.616$ .

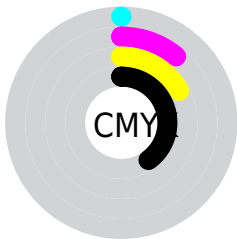
# Distribution



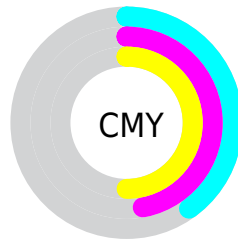
- Red (60%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 58, 8.652, 55.875 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, 8.652, 55.875 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 58, 8.652, 55.875       58, 8.652, 55.875

 100, 8.652, 55.875       48, 8.652, 55.875

 78, 8.652, 55.875       38, 8.652, 55.875

 88, 8.652, 55.875       28, 8.652, 55.875

 98, 8.652, 55.875       18, 8.652, 55.875

 8, 8.652, 55.875

 0, 8.652, 55.875

 58, 8.652, 55.875       58, 8.652, 55.875

 55, 14.237, 55.153       61, 3.436, 56.616

 52, 20.221, 54.468       64, 1.444, 237.827

49, 26.619, 53.853

67, 6.024, 238.459

46, 33.416, 53.315

71, 10.340,  
239.274

44, 40.539, 52.836

74, 14.422,  
240.099

41, 47.794, 52.343

39, 54.743, 51.644

77, 18.300,  
240.917

37, 60.756, 50.517

80, 21.998,  
241.719

37, 62.671, 50.380

83, 25.538,  
242.501

86, 26.235,  
233.625

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



58, 8.652, 55.875



59, 7.958, 239.034

# Rectangle

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



58, 8.652, 55.875



58, 8.652, 105.875



58, 8.652, 235.875



58, 8.652, 285.875

# Sweetspot

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



58, 8.652, 55.889



78, 3.025, 56.726



56, 14.211, 336.843



41, 2.063, 56.692



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, 8.652, 55.889



73, 12.761, 55.634



61, 12.232, 100.481



31, 2.802, 56.463



33, 58.582, 50.639



2, 2.946, 56.576





# Inverse Universe

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



59, 7.958, 239.034



74, 11.520, 239.444



55, 12.509, 284.388



31, 2.685, 238.230



37, 33.531, 262.975



2, 2.952, 238.670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 58, 8.652, 55.875 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

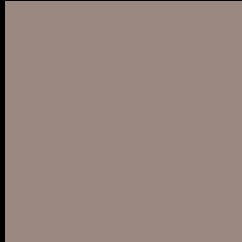
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 8.652, 55.875 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

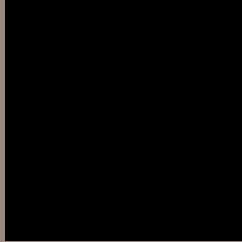
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 58, 8.652, 55.875

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 8.652, 55.875.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 8.652, 55.875.

# 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, 8.652, 55.875

### Protanopia

58, 6.148, 86.262

### Deuteranopia

58, 10.156, 46.527



**Tritanopia**  
58, 10.032, 346.073



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 8.652, 55.875

**Protanomaly**  
58, 6.967, 73.772

**Deuteranomaly**  
58, 9.780, 47.596

**Tritanomaly**  
58, 7.770, 7.576

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 8.652, 55.875

**Achromatopsia**  
58, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
58, 3.277, 63.109

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 58, 8.652, 55.875 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(153, 136, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 136, 127)  
}
```

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(153, 136, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 136, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 58, 8.652, 55.875 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(153, 136, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 136, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 136, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 136, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 136, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 136,  
127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 58, 8.652, 55.875 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 136, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
136, 127) }
```

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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