

# Converting Colors

CIE LCh(59, 19.737, 225.543)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(59, 19.737, 225.543)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(59, 19.739, 225.573)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F96A6
RGB	95, 150, 166
RGB Percent	37%, 59%, 65%
CMY	0.6272, 0.4115, 0.3487
CMYK	0.43, 0.10, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	194°, 29%, 51%
HSV	194°, 43%, 65%
XYZ	22.5339, 27.0277, 40.1402
YIQ	135.3790, -37.9160, -6.6840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

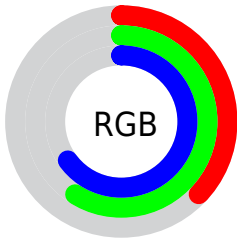
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	95, 126, 166
Decimal	6264486
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.00, -13.82, -14.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 19.739, 225.573
Yxy	27.0277, 0.2512, 0.3013
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284454566 (0xFF5F96A6)
YUV	135.3790, 15.0962, -35.4124
Hunter-Lab	51.9882, -13.6100, -9.3862

# Details

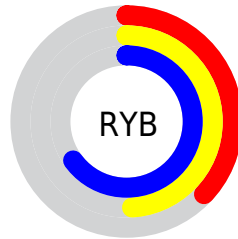
The CIELCh color `59, 19.739, 225.573` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `52, 26.653, 41.887`, and the grayscale version is `56, 0.007, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `79, 19.660, 225.997`, and `39, 19.784, 225.486` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `57, 23.243, 227.013`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `61, 15.735, 224.472`.

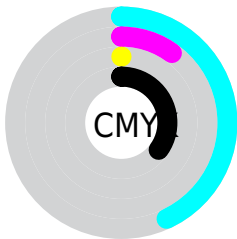
# Distribution



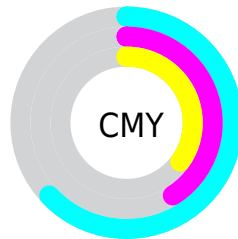
- Red (37%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 59, 19.739, 225.573 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 59, 19.739, 225.573 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 59, 19.739,  
225.573


 59, 19.739,  
225.573


 100, 19.739,  
225.573


 49, 19.739,  
225.573


 79, 19.739,  
225.573

 39, 19.739,  
225.573

 89, 19.739,  
225.573

 29, 19.739,  
225.573

 99, 19.739,  
225.573

 19, 19.739,  
225.573

 9, 19.739, 225.573

 0, 19.739, 225.573

59, 19.739,  
225.573

59, 19.739,  
225.573

57, 23.243,  
227.013

61, 15.735,  
224.472

55, 26.190,  
228.876

63, 11.302,  
223.652

54, 28.548,  
231.246

65, 6.514, 223.067

52, 30.328,  
234.204

68, 1.440, 222.875

70, 3.857, 42.118

51, 31.596,  
237.809

72, 9.324, 41.981

50, 32.360,  
240.671

75, 14.915, 41.872

77, 20.593, 41.815

80, 26.328, 41.801

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



59, 19.739, 225.573



52, 26.653, 41.887

# Rectangle

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



59, 19.739, 225.573



59, 19.739, 275.573



59, 19.739, 45.573



59, 19.739, 95.573

# Sweetspot

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



59, 19.739, 225.570



83, 8.238, 223.090



62, 41.026, 147.558



44, 5.778, 223.199



94, 0.011, 296.813



46, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



59, 19.739, 225.570



73, 28.023, 226.882



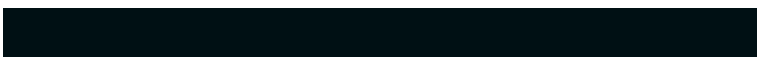
49, 30.276, 281.892



34, 2.948, 222.922



45, 29.671, 240.216



4, 5.395, 230.467





# Inverse Universe

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



50, 40.914, 334.288



61, 59.633, 334.979



61, 29.698, 89.573



33, 5.496, 331.979



33, 64.899, 339.492



2, 9.503, 333.926



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 59, 19.739, 225.573 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 59, 19.739, 225.573 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

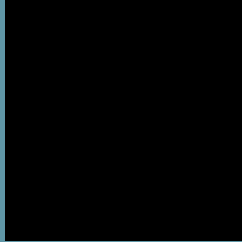
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 59, 19.739, 225.573

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 59, 19.739, 225.573.

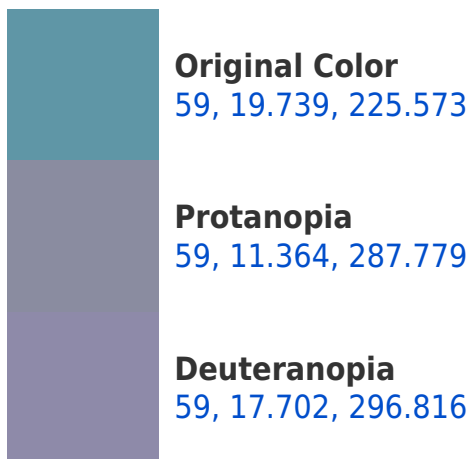



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 59, 19.739, 225.573.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
59, 19.660, 218.263



# Trichromacy



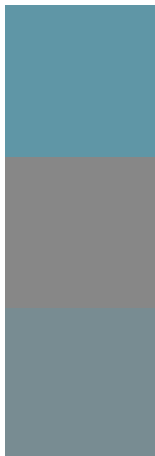
**Original Color**  
59, 19.739, 225.573

**Protanomaly**  
59, 12.624, 253.265

**Deuteranomaly**  
59, 15.718, 269.681

**Tritanomaly**  
59, 19.777, 219.930

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
59, 19.739, 225.573

**Achromatopsia**  
56, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
57, 8.067, 224.016

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 59, 19.739, 225.573 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(95, 150, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 150, 166)  
}
```

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(95, 150, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 150, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 59, 19.739, 225.573 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(95, 150, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 150, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 150, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 150, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 150, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 150,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 59, 19.739, 225.573 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 150, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 150,  
166) }
```

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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