

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(59, 5.446, 21.230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(59, 5.446, 21.230) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(59, 5.566, 19.890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	998B8B
RGB	153, 139, 139
RGB Percent	60%, 55%, 55%
CMY	0.4007, 0.4556, 0.4556
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.09, 0.40
HSL	0°, 6%, 57%
HSV	0°, 9%, 60%
XYZ	26.9571, 27.0277, 28.1546
YIQ	143.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

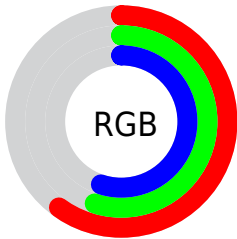
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 139, 139
Decimal	10062731
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.00, 5.23, 1.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 5.566, 19.890
Yxy	27.0277, 0.3282, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288252811 (0xFF998B8B)
YUV	143.1860, -2.0637, 8.6069
Hunter-Lab	51.9882, 1.5771, 4.2828

# Details

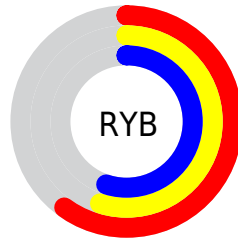
The CIELCh color  $59, 5.566, 19.890$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $62, 5.260, 199.020$ , and the grayscale version is  $59, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $79, 5.601, 19.754$ , and  $39, 5.626, 20.130$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55, 12.098, 20.725$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $64, 0.491, 200.302$ .

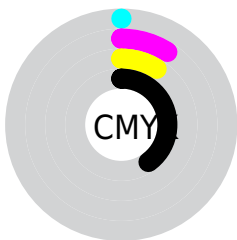
# Distribution



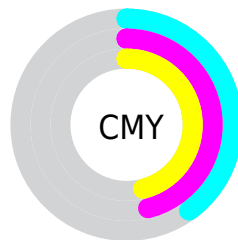
- Red (60%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (55%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 59, 5.566, 19.890 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, 5.566, 19.890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 59, 5.566, 19.890       59, 5.566, 19.890

 100, 5.566, 19.890       49, 5.566, 19.890

 79, 5.566, 19.890       39, 5.566, 19.890

 89, 5.566, 19.890       29, 5.566, 19.890


 99, 5.566, 19.890       19, 5.566, 19.890

 9, 5.566, 19.890

 0, 5.566, 19.890

 59, 5.566, 19.890       59, 5.566, 19.890

 55, 12.098, 20.725       64, 0.491, 200.302

 50, 19.116, 21.740       68, 6.100, 198.977

46, 26.590, 23.047

73, 11.303,  
198.562

42, 34.436, 24.745

77, 16.143,  
198.243

39, 42.498, 26.936

36, 50.548, 29.699

82, 20.663,  
197.987

34, 58.266, 32.999

87, 24.901,  
197.778

32, 65.117, 36.478

31, 70.428, 39.314

91, 28.894,  
197.605

94, 31.199,  
197.497

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



59, 5.566, 19.890



62, 5.260, 199.020

# Rectangle

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



59, 5.566, 19.890



59, 5.566, 69.890



59, 5.566, 199.890



59, 5.566, 249.890

# Sweetspot

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



59, 5.565, 19.906



79, 2.208, 19.351



59, 9.616, 324.909



41, 1.674, 19.448



90, 0.011, 296.813



42, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



59, 5.565, 19.906



74, 8.351, 20.065



61, 4.799, 74.271



30, 3.438, 19.911



28, 66.110, 39.053



1, 3.595, 19.420





# Inverse Universe

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



62, 5.260, 199.020



79, 7.792, 198.898



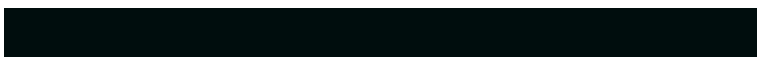
60, 4.702, 256.639



32, 3.249, 199.015



53, 32.111, 196.414



3, 3.595, 199.440



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 59, 5.566, 19.890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

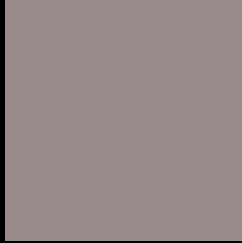
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 5.566, 19.890 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

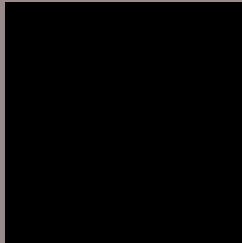
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 59, 5.566, 19.890**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 59, 5.566, 19.890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 59, 5.566, 19.890.

# 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

59, 5.566, 19.890

### Protanopia

59, 1.663, 39.151

### Deuteranopia

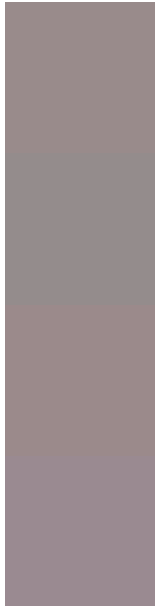
59, 8.064, 12.167



**Tritanopia**  
59, 9.115, 337.256



# Trichromacy



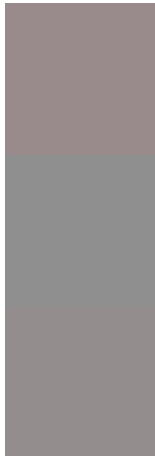
**Original Color**  
59, 5.566, 19.890

**Protanomaly**  
59, 3.154, 19.586

**Deuteranomaly**  
59, 6.798, 15.290

**Tritanomaly**  
59, 7.437, 348.015

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
59, 5.566, 19.890

**Achromatopsia**  
59, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
59, 2.357, 19.459

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 59, 5.566, 19.890 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, 139, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 139, 139)  
}
```

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, 139, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 139, 139) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 59, 5.566, 19.890 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, 139, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 139, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 139, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 139, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 139, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 139,  
139) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 59, 5.566, 19.890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 139, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
139, 139) }
```

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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