

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(59, 5.626, 221.532)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(59, 5.626, 221.532) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(59, 5.339, 224.246)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	839094
RGB	131, 144, 148
RGB Percent	51%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.4852, 0.4342, 0.4185
CMYK	0.11, 0.03, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	194°, 7%, 55%
HSV	194°, 11%, 58%
XYZ	24.7880, 27.0277, 32.0460
YIQ	140.5690, -9.0320, -1.5120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

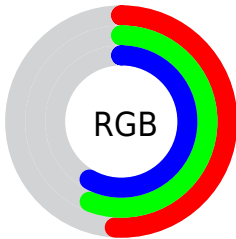
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	131, 138, 148
Decimal	8622228
CIE Lab	59.00, -3.82, -3.73
CIE LCh	59, 5.339, 224.246
Yxy	27.0277, 0.2956, 0.3223
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286812308 (0xFF839094)
YUV	140.5690, 3.6635, -8.3920
Hunter-Lab	51.9882, -5.8704, -0.1551

# Details

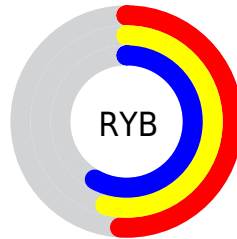
The CIELCh color  $59, 5.339, 224.246$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $57, 5.713, 43.167$ , and the grayscale version is  $59, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $79, 5.395, 222.528$ , and  $39, 5.477, 218.504$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $57, 9.734, 224.829$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $61, 0.700, 224.292$ .

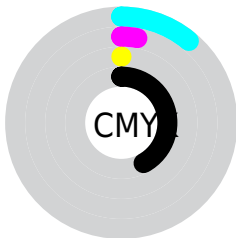
# Distribution



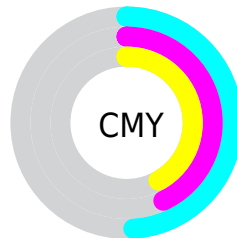
- Red (51%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 59, 5.339, 224.246 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, 5.339, 224.246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59, 5.339, 224.246

■ 59, 5.339, 224.246

■ 100, 5.339,  
224.246

■ 49, 5.339, 224.246

■ 79, 5.339, 224.246

■ 39, 5.339, 224.246

■ 89, 5.339, 224.246

■ 29, 5.339, 224.246

■ 99, 5.339, 224.246

■ 19, 5.339, 224.246

■ 9, 5.339, 224.246

■ 0, 5.339, 224.246

■ 59, 5.339, 224.246

■ 59, 5.339, 224.246

■ 57, 9.734, 224.829

■ 61, 0.700, 224.292

■ 55, 13.823,

■ 63, 4.130, 43.243

225.663

66, 9.105, 43.066

53, 17.543,  
226.772

68, 14.187, 42.929

51, 20.832,  
228.217

70, 19.343, 42.844

50, 23.637,  
230.075

72, 24.547, 42.804

48, 25.927,  
232.430

75, 29.779, 42.799

47, 27.704,  
235.363

77, 35.022, 42.820

45, 29.022,  
238.934

44, 29.968,  
242.290

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



59, 5.339, 224.246



57, 5.713, 43.167

# Rectangle

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



59, 5.339, 224.246



59, 5.339, 274.246



59, 5.339, 44.246



59, 5.339, 94.246

# Sweetspot

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



59, 5.339, 224.230



78, 1.772, 224.041



60, 9.961, 150.993



40, 1.337, 224.015



89, 0.011, 296.813



41, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



59, 5.339, 224.230



75, 8.052, 224.375



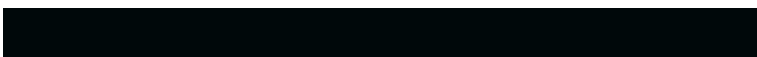
57, 7.291, 277.536



30, 2.639, 224.130



41, 28.356, 241.965



2, 2.358, 223.643





# Inverse Universe

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



57, 9.986, 332.481



71, 15.191, 332.669



60, 7.243, 94.741



29, 4.902, 332.330



30, 61.245, 340.016



1, 4.259, 331.786



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 59, 5.339, 224.246 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

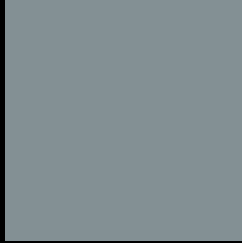
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 5.339, 224.246 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

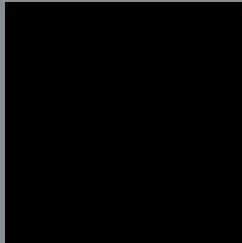
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

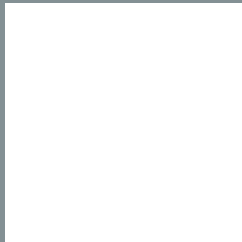
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 59, 5.339, 224.246

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 59, 5.339, 224.246.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 59, 5.339, 224.246.

# 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

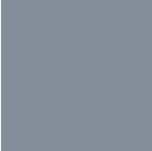
59, 5.339, 224.246

### Protanopia

59, 2.953, 305.641

### Deuteranopia

59, 8.725, 329.117



**Tritanopia**  
59, 7.831, 259.770



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
59, 5.339, 224.246

**Protanomaly**  
59, 3.042, 268.399

**Deuteranomaly**  
59, 5.355, 307.364

**Tritanomaly**  
59, 6.904, 254.606

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
59, 5.339, 224.246

**Achromatopsia**  
59, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
59, 2.215, 230.275

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 59, 5.339, 224.246 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(131, 144, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 144, 148)  
}
```

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(131, 144, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 144, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 59, 5.339, 224.246 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(131, 144, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 144, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 144, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 144, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 144, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 144,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 59, 5.339, 224.246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 144, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
144, 148) }
```

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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