

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(59, 7.860, 48.141)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(59, 7.860, 48.141) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(59, 7.962, 49.573)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9C8B84
RGB	156, 139, 132
RGB Percent	61%, 55%, 52%
CMY	0.3899, 0.4565, 0.4839
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.15, 0.39
HSL	18°, 11%, 56%
HSV	18°, 15%, 61%
XYZ	26.9397, 27.0277, 25.4815
YIQ	143.2850, 12.3790, 1.4270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

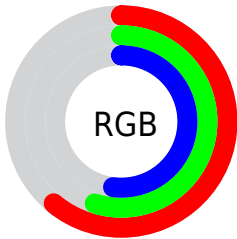
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	156, 142, 132
Decimal	10259332
CIE Lab	59.00, 5.16, 6.06
CIE LCh	59, 7.962, 49.573
Yxy	27.0277, 0.3391, 0.3402
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288449412 (0xFF9C8B84)
YUV	143.2850, -5.5635, 11.1511
Hunter-Lab	51.9882, 1.5173, 7.3314

# Details

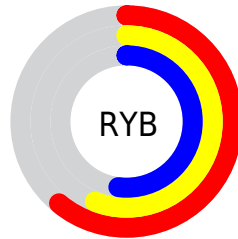
The CIELCh color  $59, 7.962, 49.573$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $60, 7.308, 231.760$ , and the grayscale version is  $59, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $79, 8.117, 47.076$ , and  $39, 8.023, 47.176$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56, 13.634, 49.103$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $62, 2.694, 50.057$ .

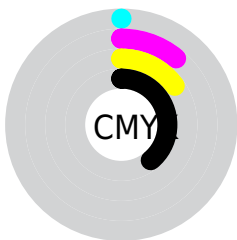
# Distribution



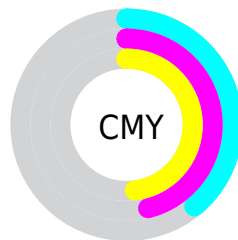
- Red (61%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 59, 7.962, 49.573 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, 7.962, 49.573 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 59, 7.962, 49.573       59, 7.962, 49.573

 100, 7.962, 49.573       49, 7.962, 49.573

 79, 7.962, 49.573       39, 7.962, 49.573

 89, 7.962, 49.573       29, 7.962, 49.573

 99, 7.962, 49.573       19, 7.962, 49.573

 9, 7.962, 49.573

 0, 7.962, 49.573

 59, 7.962, 49.573       59, 7.962, 49.573

 56, 13.634, 49.103       62, 2.694, 50.057

 52, 19.744, 48.693       66, 2.207, 231.026

49, 26.313, 48.388

69, 6.780, 231.547

46, 33.332, 48.204

73, 11.065,  
232.192

44, 40.740, 48.139

76, 15.095,  
232.858

41, 48.368, 48.137

39, 55.821, 48.030

80, 18.902,  
233.527

37, 62.332, 47.470

83, 22.514,  
234.191

36, 65.332, 47.477

87, 25.698,  
233.711

90, 26.320,  
218.021

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



59, 7.962, 49.573



60, 7.308, 231.760

# Rectangle

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



59, 7.962, 49.573



59, 7.962, 99.573



59, 7.962, 229.573



59, 7.962, 279.573

# Sweetspot

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



59, 7.962, 49.588



79, 3.066, 50.066



58, 13.527, 334.628



42, 2.114, 50.046



91, 0.011, 296.813



43, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



59, 7.962, 49.588



73, 12.293, 49.390



62, 10.685, 97.626



32, 2.891, 49.896



33, 61.086, 47.635



2, 3.681, 48.680





# Inverse Universe

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



60, 7.308, 231.760



75, 11.013, 232.124



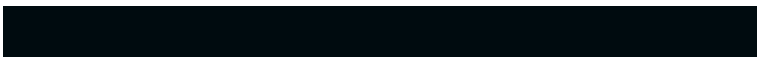
57, 10.843, 281.303



32, 2.753, 231.280



40, 31.121, 253.434



2, 3.663, 234.954



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 59, 7.962, 49.573 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 CIELCh color 59, 7.962, 49.573 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

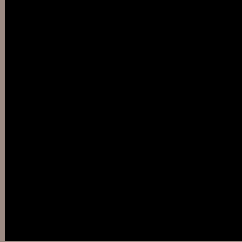
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

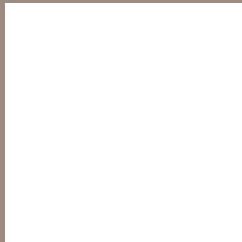
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 59, 7.962, 49.573**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 59, 7.962, 49.573.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 59, 7.962, 49.573.

# 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



### Original Color

59, 7.962, 49.573

### Protanopia

59, 5.446, 87.978

### Deuteranopia

59, 9.807, 36.894



**Tritanopia**  
59, 10.641, 344.782



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
59, 7.962, 49.573

**Protanomaly**  
59, 6.234, 73.947

**Deuteranomaly**  
59, 8.827, 42.558

**Tritanomaly**  
59, 8.261, 4.395

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
59, 7.962, 49.573

**Achromatopsia**  
59, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
59, 2.979, 41.761

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 59, 7.962, 49.573 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(156, 139, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 139, 132)  
}
```

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(156, 139, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 139, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 59, 7.962, 49.573 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(156, 139, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 139, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 139, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 139, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 139, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 139,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 59, 7.962, 49.573 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 139, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
139, 132) }
```

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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