

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(59, 8.194, 10.866)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(59, 8.194, 10.866) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(59, 8.143, 8.233)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9D898C
RGB	157, 137, 140
RGB Percent	62%, 54%, 55%
CMY	0.3836, 0.4620, 0.4503
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.11, 0.38
HSL	351°, 9%, 58%
HSV	351°, 13%, 62%
XYZ	27.6586, 27.0277, 28.6397
YIQ	143.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

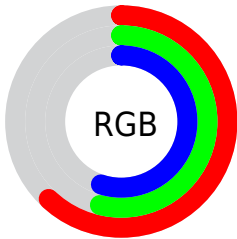
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	157, 137, 140
Decimal	10324364
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.00, 8.06, 1.17
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 8.143, 8.233
Yxy	27.0277, 0.3319, 0.3244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288514444 (0xFF9D898C)
YUV	143.3220, -1.6377, 11.9956
Hunter-Lab	51.9882, 3.9856, 3.7296

# Details

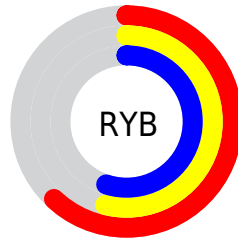
The CIELCh color  $59, 8.143, 8.233$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $63, 7.693, 186.151$ , and the grayscale version is  $60, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $79, 8.392, 9.080$ , and  $39, 8.426, 8.107$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55, 14.951, 9.363$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $64, 1.695, 7.118$ .

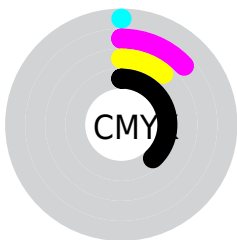
# Distribution



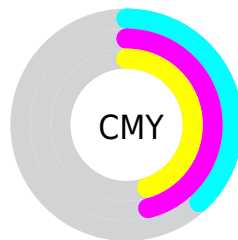
- Red (62%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 59, 8.143, 8.233 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, 8.143, 8.233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 59, 8.143, 8.233

 59, 8.143, 8.233

 100, 8.143, 8.233

 49, 8.143, 8.233

 79, 8.143, 8.233

 39, 8.143, 8.233

 89, 8.143, 8.233

 29, 8.143, 8.233

 99, 8.143, 8.233

 19, 8.143, 8.233

 9, 8.143, 8.233

 0, 8.143, 8.233

 59, 8.143, 8.233

 59, 8.143, 8.233

 55, 14.951, 9.363

 64, 1.695, 7.118

 50, 22.083, 10.702

 68, 4.382, 186.692

■ 46, 29.445, 12.346

■ 73, 10.101,  
185.958

■ 42, 36.878, 14.401

■ 78, 15.489,  
185.349

■ 39, 44.160, 16.993

■ 36, 51.030, 20.257

■ 82, 20.574,  
184.817

■ 34, 57.265, 24.275

■ 87, 25.387,  
184.344

■ 33, 62.744, 28.957

■ 32, 66.464, 32.275

■ 92, 29.957,  
183.918

■ 94, 31.002,  
189.865

■ 94, 30.108,  
197.563

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



59, 8.143, 8.233



63, 7.693, 186.151

# Rectangle

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



59, 8.143, 8.233



59, 8.143, 58.233



59, 8.143, 188.233



59, 8.143, 238.233

# Sweetspot

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



59, 8.141, 8.242



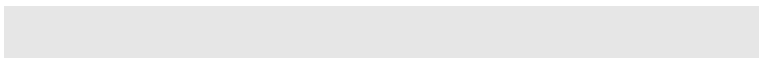
80, 3.087, 7.320



59, 13.100, 320.845



42, 2.193, 7.407



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, 8.141, 8.242



74, 11.955, 8.514



61, 6.528, 56.651



31, 3.599, 7.884



29, 61.675, 31.811



1, 4.579, 7.756





# Inverse Universe

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



59, 8.141, 8.242



74, 11.955, 8.514



61, 6.145, 239.053



31, 3.599, 7.884



29, 61.675, 31.811



1, 4.579, 7.756



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 59, 8.143, 8.233 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, 8.143, 8.233 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

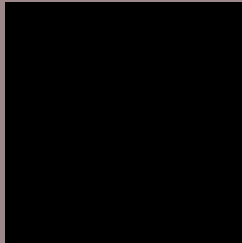
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

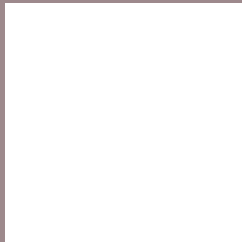
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 59, 8.143, 8.233

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 59, 8.143, 8.233.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 59, 8.143, 8.233.

# 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, 8.143, 8.233

### Protanopia

59, 1.642, 335.639

### Deuteranopia

59, 7.748, 7.561



**Tritanopia**  
59, 10.641, 344.782



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59, 8.143, 8.233

## Protanomaly

59, 3.722, 2.006

## Deuteranomaly

59, 7.748, 7.561

## Tritanomaly

59, 10.052, 350.083

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59, 8.143, 8.233

## Achromatopsia

60, 0.008, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

60, 2.806, 7.946

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 59, 8.143, 8.233 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(157, 137, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 137, 140)  
}
```

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(157, 137, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 137, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 59, 8.143, 8.233 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

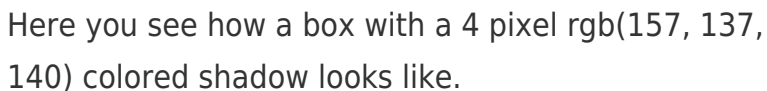
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 137, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 137, 140) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 137, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 137, 140); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 137, 140); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 137, 140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 59, 8.143, 8.233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 137, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
137, 140) }
```

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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