

# Converting Colors

CIE LCh(39, 5.033, 41.040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(39, 5.033, 41.040) contains.

<b>CIELCh(39, 4.716, 42.642)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

# Color

**CIELCh(39, 4.716, 42.642)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	645A57
RGB	100, 90, 87
RGB Percent	39%, 35%, 34%
CMY	0.6087, 0.6479, 0.6596
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.13, 0.61
HSL	14°, 7%, 37%
HSV	14°, 13%, 39%
XYZ	10.5823, 10.6589, 10.4719
YIQ	92.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

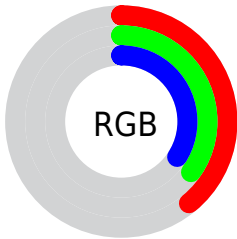
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">100, 91, 87</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6576727</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">39.00, 3.47, 3.19</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">39, 4.716, 42.642</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">10.6589, 0.3337, 0.3361</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284766807</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF645A57</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">92.6480, -2.7845, 6.4477</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">32.6480, 0.7236, 3.8363</a>

# Details

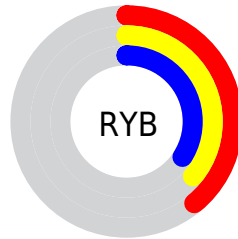
The CIELCh color  $[39, 4.716, 42.642]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be  $[40, 4.376, 223.747]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[39, 0.006, 296.813]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[59, 4.695, 40.822]$ , and  $[19, 4.660, 37.237]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[37, 8.661, 42.475]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[42, 1.053, 42.716]$ .

# Distribution



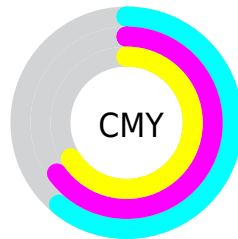
- Red (39%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (66%)



# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 39, 4.716, 42.642 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 39, 4.716, 42.642 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 39, 4.716, 42.642       39, 4.716, 42.642

 100, 4.716, 42.642       29, 4.716, 42.642

 59, 4.716, 42.642       19, 4.716, 42.642

 69, 4.716, 42.642       9, 4.716, 42.642

 79, 4.716, 42.642       0, 4.716, 42.642

 89, 4.716, 42.642

 99, 4.716, 42.642

 39, 4.716, 42.642       39, 4.716, 42.642

 37, 8.661, 42.475       42, 1.053, 42.716

 34, 12.912, 42.375       44, 2.351, 223.513

32, 17.484, 42.399

47, 5.525, 223.832

30, 22.377, 42.575

49, 8.494, 224.239

27, 27.568, 42.921

52, 11.281,  
224.675

25, 32.984, 43.428

54, 13.908,  
225.127

24, 38.463, 44.022

22, 43.114, 43.758

57, 16.393,  
225.585

21, 45.948, 43.576

60, 18.754,  
226.044

62, 21.004,  
226.500

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



39, 4.716, 42.642



40, 4.376, 223.747

# Rectangle

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



39, 4.716, 42.642



39, 4.716, 92.642



39, 4.716, 222.642



39, 4.716, 272.642

# Sweetspot

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



39, 4.716, 42.659



53, 1.741, 42.763



38, 8.307, 331.866



27, 1.250, 42.773



78, 0.009, 296.813



28, 0.004, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



39, 4.716, 42.659



49, 7.298, 42.590



41, 5.847, 93.425



20, 2.038, 42.738



25, 52.146, 44.326



54, 94.721, 44.077





# Inverse Universe

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



40, 4.376, 223.747



51, 6.628, 223.920



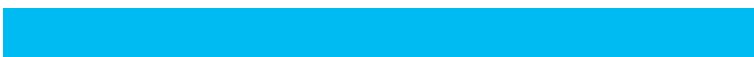
38, 5.876, 276.516



20, 1.939, 223.581



35, 24.702, 240.202



71, 43.332, 243.074



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 39, 4.716, 42.642 looks on a white 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

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 39, 4.716, 42.642 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

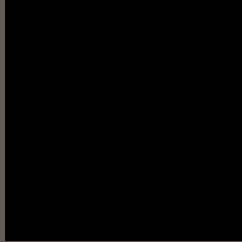
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 39, 4.716, 42.642

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 39, 4.716, 42.642.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 39, 4.716, 42.642.

# 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


39, 4.716, 42.642

### Protanopia

39, 2.576, 90.343

### Deuteranopia

39, 6.238, 31.394



**Tritanopia**  
39, 6.980, 342.583



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
39, 4.716, 42.642

**Protanomaly**  
39, 2.815, 60.026

**Deuteranomaly**  
39, 5.801, 32.197

**Tritanomaly**  
39, 5.450, 0.536

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
39, 4.716, 42.642

**Achromatopsia**  
39, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
39, 1.805, 39.203

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 39, 4.716, 42.642 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(100, 90, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 90, 87)  
}
```

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(100, 90, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 90, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 39, 4.716, 42.642 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(100, 90, 87) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 90, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 90, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 90, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 90, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 90,  
87) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 39, 4.716, 42.642 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 90, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 90,  
87) }
```

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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