

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(40, 7.137, 192.309)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(40, 7.137, 192.309) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(40, 7.357, 188.933)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	506260
RGB	80, 98, 96
RGB Percent	31%, 38%, 38%
CMY	0.6868, 0.6162, 0.6241
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.02, 0.62
HSL	173°, 10%, 35%
HSV	173°, 18%, 38%
XYZ	9.7566, 11.2510, 12.6904
YIQ	92.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

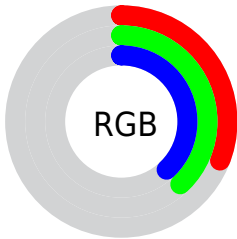
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	80, 90, 98
Decimal	5268064
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.00, -7.27, -1.14
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 7.357, 188.933
Yxy	11.2510, 0.2895, 0.3339
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283458144 (0xFF506260)
YUV	92.3900, 1.7797, -10.8660
Hunter-Lab	33.5425, -6.7787, 1.0481

# Details

The CIELCh color **40, 7.357, 188.933** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **36, 8.031, 11.777**, and the grayscale version is **39, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60, 7.760, 186.084**, and **20, 7.540, 187.516** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39, 11.089, 188.155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41, 3.420, 189.720**.

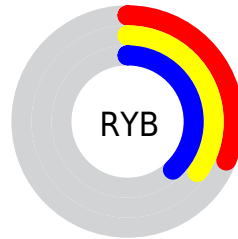
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (38%)

Blue (38%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (38%)

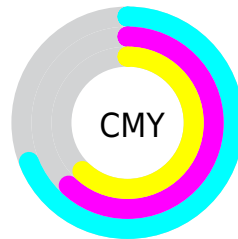


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 40, 7.357, 188.933 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 40, 7.357, 188.933 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40, 7.357, 188.933

40, 7.357, 188.933

100, 7.357,  
188.933

30, 7.357, 188.933

60, 7.357, 188.933

20, 7.357, 188.933

70, 7.357, 188.933

10, 7.357, 188.933

80, 7.357, 188.933

0, 7.357, 188.933

90, 7.357, 188.933

40, 7.357, 188.933

40, 7.357, 188.933

39, 11.089,  
188.155

41, 3.420, 189.720

39, 14.556,

42, 0.668, 9.884

187.371

43, 4.859, 11.014

38, 17.699,  
186.566

44, 9.111, 11.755

38, 20.460,  
185.728

45, 13.390, 12.466

37, 22.795,  
184.845

46, 17.671, 13.160

37, 24.675,  
183.902

48, 26.157, 14.503

37, 26.092,  
182.884

50, 30.336, 15.152

37, 27.240,  
181.844

37, 27.428,  
181.685

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



40, 7.357, 188.933



36, 8.031, 11.777

# Rectangle

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



40, 7.357, 188.933



40, 7.357, 238.933



40, 7.357, 8.933



40, 7.357, 58.933

# Sweetspot

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



40, 7.358, 188.927



53, 3.051, 189.915



40, 12.931, 140.333



27, 2.005, 189.880



77, 0.009, 296.813



27, 0.004, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



40, 7.358, 188.927



51, 10.837, 188.597



38, 6.035, 243.888



20, 2.266, 189.680



42, 30.263, 181.470



85, 53.312, 180.634





# Inverse Universe

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



36, 8.031, 11.777



45, 12.091, 12.230



38, 6.519, 60.185



18, 2.362, 10.857



22, 52.176, 32.502



50, 94.823, 36.019



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 40, 7.357, 188.933 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 CIE LCh color 40, 7.357, 188.933 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

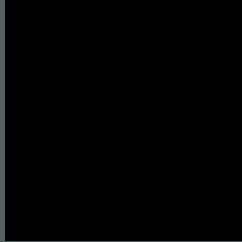
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 40, 7.357, 188.933**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 40, 7.357, 188.933.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 40, 7.357, 188.933.

# 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

40, 7.357, 188.933

### Protanopia

40, 1.032, 55.191

### Deuteranopia

40, 5.912, 342.051



**Tritanopia**  
40, 7.431, 233.985



# Trichromacy



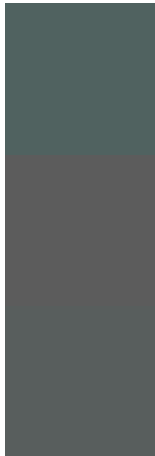
**Original Color**  
40, 7.357, 188.933

**Protanomaly**  
40, 2.171, 182.956

**Deuteranomaly**  
40, 2.486, 300.142

**Tritanomaly**  
40, 6.691, 220.180

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
40, 7.357, 188.933

**Achromatopsia**  
39, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
39, 2.572, 185.436

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 40, 7.357, 188.933 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(80, 98, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 98, 96)  
}
```

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(80, 98, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 98, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 40, 7.357, 188.933 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(80, 98, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 98, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 98, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 98, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 98, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 98, 96)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 40, 7.357, 188.933 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 98, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 98,  
96) }
```

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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