

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(47, 0.408, 68.574)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(47, 0.408, 68.574) contains.

<b>CIELCh(47, 0.408, 18.574)</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> .....	19
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	22
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	25

# Color

**CIELCh(47, 0.408, 18.574)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	706F6F
RGB	112, 111, 111
RGB Percent	44%, 44%, 44%
CMY	0.5600, 0.5640, 0.5640
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.56
HSL	0°, 0%, 44%
HSV	0°, 1%, 44%
XYZ	15.2912, 16.0195, 17.3799
YIQ	111.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

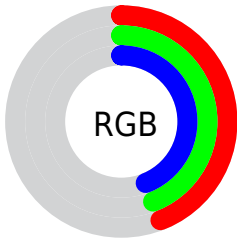
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	112, 111, 111
Decimal	7368559
CIE Lab	47.00, 0.39, 0.13
CIE LCh	47, 0.408, 18.574
Yxy	16.0195, 0.3140, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285558639 (0xFF706F6F)
YUV	111.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148
Hunter-Lab	40.0243, -1.8472, 2.2713

# Details

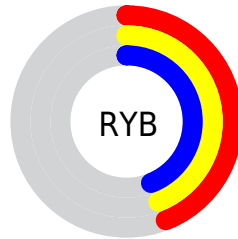
The CIELCh color  $[47, 0.408, 18.574]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be  $[47, 0.403, 200.425]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[47, 0.006, 296.813]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[67, 0.381, 18.195]$ , and  $[27, 0.450, 18.942]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[43, 5.156, 20.163]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[51, 4.001, 199.240]$ .

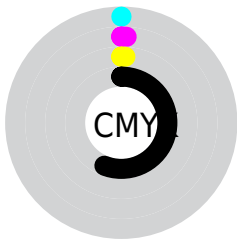
# Distribution



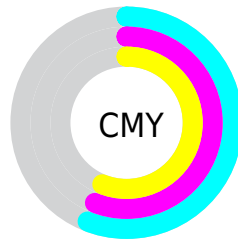
- Red (44%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (56%)









# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

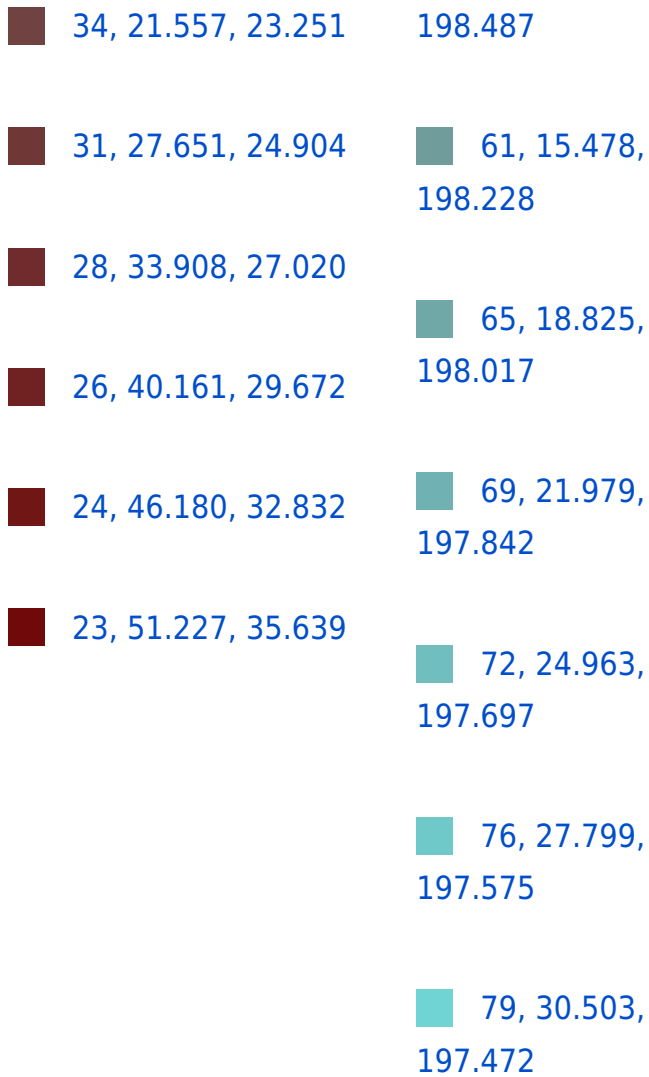
These gradients show how the CIELCh color 47, 0.408, 18.574 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the CIELCh color 47, 0.408, 18.574 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 47, 0.408, 18.574	 47, 0.408, 18.574
 100, 0.408, 18.574	 37, 0.408, 18.574
 67, 0.408, 18.574	 27, 0.408, 18.574
 77, 0.408, 18.574	 17, 0.408, 18.574
 87, 0.408, 18.574	 7, 0.408, 18.574
 97, 0.408, 18.574	 0, 0.408, 18.574

 47, 0.408, 18.574	 47, 0.408, 18.574
 43, 5.156, 20.163	 51, 4.001, 199.240
 40, 10.266, 20.968	 54, 8.096, 198.811
 37, 15.741, 21.969	 58, 11.912,



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



47, 0.408, 18.574



47, 0.403, 200.425

# Rectangle

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



47, 0.408, 18.574



47, 0.408, 68.574



47, 0.408, 198.574



47, 0.408, 248.574

# Sweetspot

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



47, 0.407, 18.739



60, 0.008, 296.813



47, 0.727, 324.256



31, 0.005, 296.813



81, 0.010, 296.813

# Same Dimension

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



47, 0.407, 18.739



60, 0.565, 18.864



47, 0.352, 74.633



23, 0.257, 18.749



24, 57.972, 37.834



52, 102.165, 40.015





# Inverse Universe

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



47, 0.403, 200.425



60, 0.560, 200.300



47, 0.361, 256.188



24, 0.255, 200.416



45, 28.594, 196.687



89, 48.826, 196.705



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 47, 0.408, 18.574 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 47, 0.408, 18.574 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

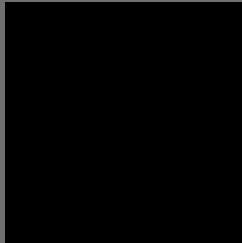
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

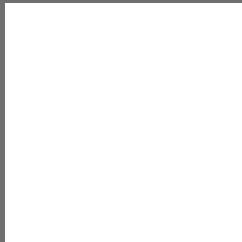
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 47, 0.408, 18.574**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 47, 0.408, 18.574.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 47, 0.408, 18.574.

# 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


47, 0.408, 18.574

### Protanopia

47, 0.817, 19.062

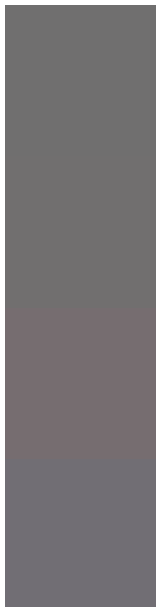
### Deuteranopia

47, 6.245, 357.961



**Tritanopia**  
47, 5.484, 303.439

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47, 0.408, 18.574

## Protanomaly

47, 0.817, 19.062

## Deuteranomaly

47, 4.108, 354.290

## Tritanomaly

47, 3.772, 309.263

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47, 0.408, 18.574

## Achromatopsia

47, 0.006, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

47, 0.006, 296.813



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 47, 0.408, 18.574 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(112, 111, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 111, 111)  
}
```

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(112, 111, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 111, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 47, 0.408, 18.574 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(112, 111, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 111, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 111, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 111, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 111, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 111,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 47, 0.408, 18.574 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 111, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
111, 111) }
```

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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