

Converting Colors

CIELCh(48, 19.601, 160.730)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(48, 19.601, 160.730)
contains.

CIELCh(48, 19.478, 160.142)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(48, 19.478, 160.142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	537A66
RGB	83, 122, 102
RGB Percent	33%, 48%, 40%
CMY	0.6736, 0.5206, 0.5991
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.16, 0.52
HSL	149°, 19%, 40%
HSV	149°, 32%, 48%
XYZ	12.9889, 16.7945, 15.1902
YIQ	108.0590, -16.8240, -14.4880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

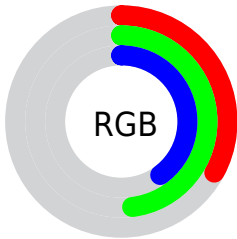
Format	Color
R_{YB}	83, 109, 122
Decimal	5470822
CIE _{Lab}	48.00, -18.32, 6.62
CIE _{LCh}	48, 19.478, 160.142
Yxy	16.7945, 0.2888, 0.3734
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283660902 (0xFF537A66)
YUV	108.0590, -2.9871, -21.9767
Hunter-Lab	40.9810, -15.1412, 6.7101

Details

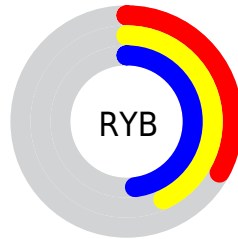
The CIELCh color $48, 19.478, 160.142$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $40, 20.175, 345.766$, and the grayscale version is $46, 0.006, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $68, 19.618, 159.727$, and $28, 19.413, 159.718$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $47, 25.325, 159.024$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $49, 13.449, 161.140$.

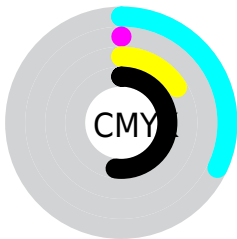
Distribution



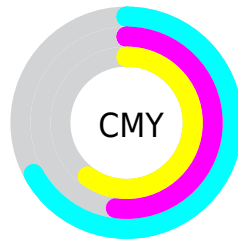
- Red (33%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (52%)




- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (60%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 48, 19.478, 160.142 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 48, 19.478, 160.142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 48, 19.478,
160.142


 48, 19.478,
160.142


 100, 19.478,
160.142


 38, 19.478,
160.142

 68, 19.478,
160.142


 28, 19.478,
160.142

 78, 19.478,
160.142

 18, 19.478,
160.142


 88, 19.478,
160.142

 8, 19.478, 160.142

 98, 19.478,
160.142

 0, 19.478, 160.142

 48, 19.478,

 48, 19.478,

160.142

160.142

■ 47, 25.325,
159.024

■ 49, 13.449,
161.140

■ 46, 30.891,
157.767

■ 50, 7.320, 162.048

■ 46, 36.082,
156.348

■ 51, 1.168, 163.054

■ 52, 4.948, 343.491

■ 45, 40.813,
154.747

■ 54, 10.982,
344.194

■ 45, 45.020,
152.952

■ 55, 16.901,
344.823

■ 45, 48.680,
150.966

■ 57, 22.681,
345.404

■ 45, 51.418,
149.393

■ 58, 28.308,
345.945

■ 60, 33.775,

Harmonies

Complementary

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



48, 19.478, 160.142



40, 20.175, 345.766

Rectangle

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



48, 19.478, 160.142



48, 19.478, 210.142



48, 19.478, 340.142



48, 19.478, 30.142

Sweetspot

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



48, 19.479, 160.141



64, 7.584, 162.194



49, 23.979, 127.050



33, 5.147, 162.096



83, 0.010, 296.813



34, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



48, 19.479, 160.141



60, 28.441, 159.373



49, 14.304, 196.348



25, 3.464, 162.296



46, 52.291, 149.337



88, 90.443, 148.027

Inverse Universe

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



40, 20.175, 345.766



49, 29.650, 346.535



40, 17.514, 20.708



24, 3.503, 343.625



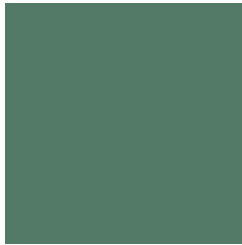
26, 50.257, 359.285



54, 84.154, 1.663

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 48, 19.478, 160.142 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 48, 19.478, 160.142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

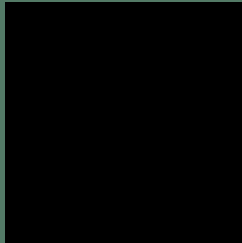
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 48, 19.478, 160.142

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 19.478, 160.142.

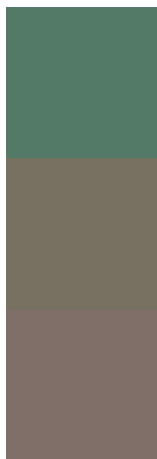


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 19.478, 160.142.

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

48, 19.478, 160.142

Protanopia

48, 9.173, 92.675

Deuteranopia

48, 8.206, 41.058



Tritanopia
48, 11.937, 224.933

Trichromacy



Original Color
48, 19.478, 160.142

Protanomaly
48, 10.312, 132.760

Deuteranomaly
48, 5.942, 117.434

Tritanomaly
48, 12.372, 195.329

Monochromacy



Original Color
48, 19.478, 160.142

Achromatopsia
46, 0.006, 296.813

Achromatomaly
46, 7.071, 162.695

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 48, 19.478, 160.142 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(83, 122, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 122, 102)  
}
```

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(83, 122, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 122, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 48, 19.478, 160.142 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(83, 122, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 122, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 122, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 122, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 122, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 122,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 48, 19.478, 160.142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 122, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 122,  
102) }
```

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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