

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(48, 3.837, 82.790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(48, 3.837, 82.790) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(48, 3.586, 74.370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	76716C
RGB	118, 113, 108
RGB Percent	46%, 44%, 42%
CMY	0.5366, 0.5562, 0.5759
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.08, 0.54
HSL	30°, 4%, 44%
HSV	30°, 8%, 46%
XYZ	16.1309, 16.7945, 16.6226
YIQ	113.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

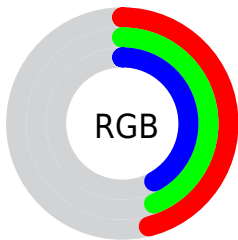
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	118, 118, 108
Decimal	7762284
CIE Lab	48.00, 0.97, 3.45
CIE LCh	48, 3.586, 74.370
Yxy	16.7945, 0.3256, 0.3390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285952364 (0xFF76716C)
YUV	113.9250, -2.9210, 3.5738
Hunter-Lab	40.9810, -1.4558, 4.6377

# Details

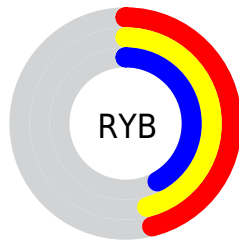
The CIELCh color  $48, 3.586, 74.370$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $47, 3.523, 256.549$ , and the grayscale version is  $48, 0.006, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $68, 3.801, 79.305$ , and  $28, 3.455, 67.831$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $46, 8.001, 73.255$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $50, 0.642, 256.009$ .

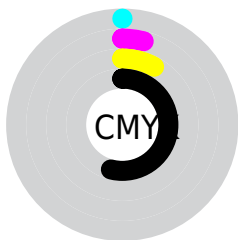
# Distribution



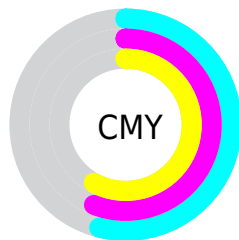
- Red (46%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 48, 3.586, 74.370 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, 3.586, 74.370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48, 3.586, 74.370      ■ 48, 3.586, 74.370

■ 100, 3.586, 74.370      ■ 38, 3.586, 74.370

■ 68, 3.586, 74.370      ■ 28, 3.586, 74.370

■ 78, 3.586, 74.370      ■ 18, 3.586, 74.370

■ 88, 3.586, 74.370      ■ 8, 3.586, 74.370

■ 98, 3.586, 74.370      ■ 0, 3.586, 74.370

■ 48, 3.586, 74.370      ■ 48, 3.586, 74.370

■ 46, 8.001, 73.255      ■ 50, 0.642, 256.009

■ 44, 12.616, 72.073      ■ 52, 4.702, 256.800

■ 42, 17.438, 70.874      ■ 54, 8.609, 257.870

40, 22.462, 69.664

56, 12.380,  
258.918

38, 27.651, 68.434

58, 16.030,  
259.930

37, 32.921, 67.158

35, 38.087, 65.762

60, 19.573,  
260.903

34, 42.796, 64.096

62, 23.020,  
261.834

32, 47.135, 62.366

65, 26.383,  
262.724

67, 29.669,  
263.572

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



48, 3.586, 74.370



47, 3.523, 256.549

# Rectangle

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



48, 3.586, 74.370



48, 3.586, 124.370



48, 3.586, 254.370



48, 3.586, 304.370

# Sweetspot

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



48, 3.586, 74.395



62, 1.549, 74.896



47, 5.067, 344.266



32, 1.170, 74.851



82, 0.010, 296.813



33, 0.005, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



48, 3.586, 74.395



61, 5.256, 74.198



49, 5.837, 109.398



24, 2.373, 74.333



33, 49.173, 62.056



66, 84.270, 59.845





# Inverse Universe

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



47, 3.523, 256.549



60, 5.137, 256.773



46, 5.951, 291.006



23, 2.327, 256.618



26, 40.527, 282.334



54, 72.498, 284.999



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 48, 3.586, 74.370 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 48, 3.586, 74.370 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

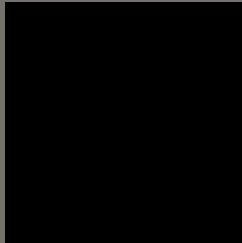
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

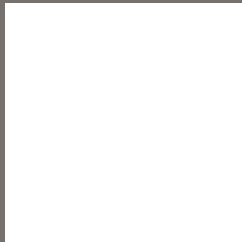
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 48, 3.586, 74.370**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 3.586, 74.370.

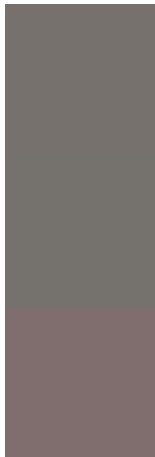


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 3.586, 74.370.

# 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, 3.586, 74.370

### Protanopia

48, 3.363, 80.204

### Deuteranopia

48, 7.148, 24.887



**Tritanopia**  
48, 6.454, 324.806



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 3.586, 74.370

**Protanomaly**  
48, 3.363, 80.204

**Deuteranomaly**  
48, 5.552, 32.139

**Tritanomaly**  
48, 3.710, 340.354

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 3.586, 74.370

**Achromatopsia**  
48, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
48, 1.420, 74.851

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 48, 3.586, 74.370 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(118, 113, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 113, 108)  
}
```

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(118, 113, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 113, 108) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 48, 3.586, 74.370 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

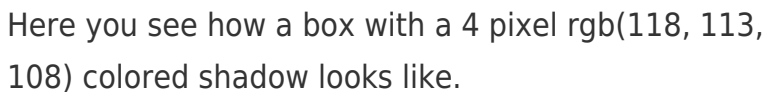
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(118, 113, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 113, 108) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 113, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 113, 108); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 113, 108); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 113, 108) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 48, 3.586, 74.370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 113, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
113, 108) }
```

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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