

Converting Colors

CIELCh(48, 6.656, 249.708)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(48, 6.656, 249.708) contains.

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Color

CIELCh(48, 6.497, 245.767)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 68747C |
| RGB | 104, 116, 124 |
| RGB Percent | 41%, 45%, 49% |
| CMY | 0.5933, 0.5463, 0.5149 |
| CMYK | 0.16, 0.06, 0.00, 0.51 |
| HSL | 204°, 9%, 45% |
| HSV | 204°, 16%, 49% |
| XYZ | 15.5042, 16.7945, 21.3927 |
| YIQ | 113.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

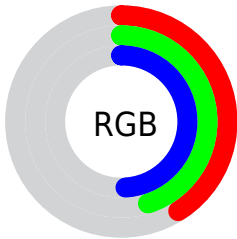
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| RYB | 104, 112, 124 |
| Decimal | 6845564 |
| CIELab | 48.00, -2.67, -5.92 |
| CIELCh | 48, 6.497, 245.767 |
| Yxy | 16.7945, 0.2888, 0.3128 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4285035644 (0xFF68747C) |
| YUV | 113.3240, 5.2633, -8.1771 |
| Hunter-Lab | 40.9810, -4.1857, -2.2635 |

Details

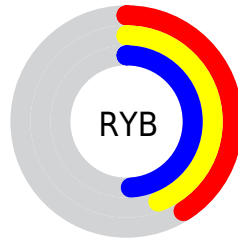
The CIELCh color $48, 6.497, 245.767$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $48, 6.932, 62.272$, and the grayscale version is $48, 0.006, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $68, 6.383, 242.916$, and $28, 6.287, 245.222$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $46, 10.356, 247.180$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $50, 2.511, 244.638$.

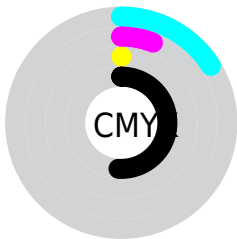
Distribution



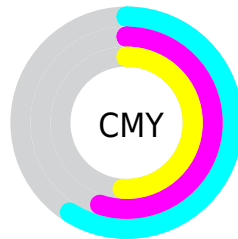
- Red (41%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 48, 6.497, 245.767 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, 6.497, 245.767 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48, 6.497, 245.767

■ 48, 6.497, 245.767

■ 100, 6.497,
245.767

■ 38, 6.497, 245.767

■ 68, 6.497, 245.767

■ 28, 6.497, 245.767

■ 78, 6.497, 245.767

■ 18, 6.497, 245.767

■ 88, 6.497, 245.767

■ 8, 6.497, 245.767

■ 98, 6.497, 245.767

■ 0, 6.497, 245.767

■ 48, 6.497, 245.767

■ 48, 6.497, 245.767

■ 46, 10.356,
247.180

■ 50, 2.511, 244.638

■ 43, 14.061,

■ 53, 1.573, 63.319

248.915

55, 5.730, 62.628

41, 17.583,
251.019

58, 9.939, 61.948

39, 20.904,
253.558

60, 14.182, 61.359

37, 24.018,
256.596

63, 18.442, 60.853

35, 26.942,
260.178

68, 26.971, 60.033

33, 29.724,
264.304

70, 31.221, 59.699

31, 32.463,
268.807

30, 33.559,
270.428

Harmonies

Complementary

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



48, 6.497, 245.767



48, 6.932, 62.272

Rectangle

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



48, 6.497, 245.767



48, 6.497, 295.767



48, 6.497, 65.767



48, 6.497, 115.767

Sweetspot

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



48, 6.497, 245.757



65, 2.527, 244.550



50, 10.841, 156.673



34, 1.736, 244.597



84, 0.010, 296.813



35, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



48, 6.497, 245.757



60, 9.413, 246.194



45, 10.556, 286.811



25, 2.266, 244.922



31, 33.830, 270.485



61, 59.379, 273.383

Inverse Universe

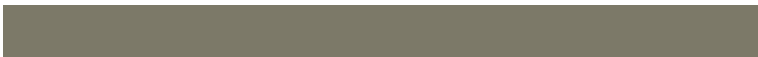
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



46, 10.835, 339.801



58, 15.810, 340.068



51, 10.286, 103.330



24, 3.721, 339.237



26, 51.833, 351.771



55, 86.444, 353.554

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 48, 6.497, 245.767 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, 6.497, 245.767 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

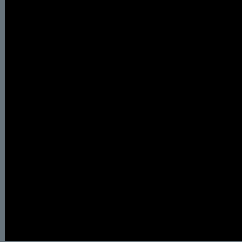
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

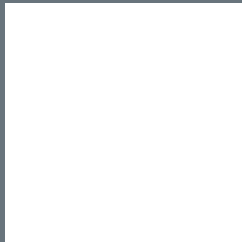
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 48, 6.497, 245.767

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 6.497, 245.767.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 6.497, 245.767.

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, 6.497, 245.767

Protanopia

48, 5.313, 290.897

Deuteranopia

48, 9.035, 314.331



Tritanopia
48, 6.913, 249.387

Trichromacy



Original Color

48, 6.497, 245.767

Protanomaly

48, 5.501, 274.457

Deuteranomaly

48, 7.098, 294.271

Tritanomaly

48, 6.913, 249.387

Monochromacy



Original Color

48, 6.497, 245.767

Achromatopsia

48, 0.006, 296.813

Achromatomaly

48, 2.360, 248.082

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 48, 6.497, 245.767 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(104, 116, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 116, 124)  
}
```

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(104, 116, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 116, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 48, 6.497, 245.767 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(104, 116, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 116, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 116, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 116, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 116, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 116,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 48, 6.497, 245.767 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 116, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
116, 124) }
```

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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