

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(48, 7.515, 48.339)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(48, 7.515, 48.339) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(48, 7.279, 48.832)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7E6F69
RGB	126, 111, 105
RGB Percent	49%, 44%, 41%
CMY	0.5063, 0.5651, 0.5886
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.17, 0.51
HSL	17°, 9%, 45%
HSV	17°, 17%, 49%
XYZ	16.8089, 16.7945, 15.6952
YIQ	114.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

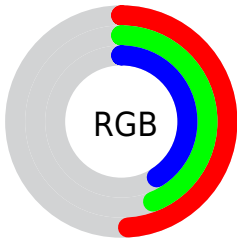
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	126, 113, 105
Decimal	8286057
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.00, 4.79, 5.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 7.279, 48.832
Y <sub>xy</sub>	16.7945, 0.3410, 0.3407
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286476137 (0xFF7E6F69)
YUV	114.8010, -4.8319, 9.8215
Hunter-Lab	40.9810, 1.4974, 5.9795

# Details

The CIELCh color  $48, 7.279, 48.832$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $49, 6.636, 231.062$ , and the grayscale version is  $48, 0.006, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $68, 7.355, 51.196$ , and  $28, 7.410, 46.007$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $45, 12.089, 48.404$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $51, 2.808, 49.295$ .

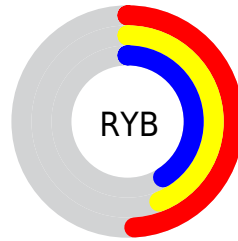
# Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (44%)

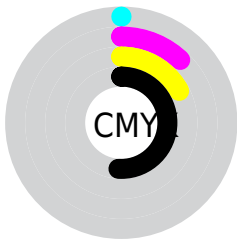
Blue (41%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (41%)

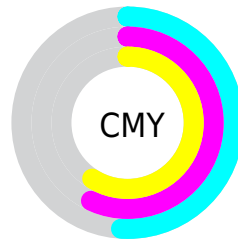


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (59%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 48, 7.279, 48.832 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, 7.279, 48.832 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 48, 7.279, 48.832       48, 7.279, 48.832

 100, 7.279, 48.832       38, 7.279, 48.832

 68, 7.279, 48.832       28, 7.279, 48.832

 78, 7.279, 48.832       18, 7.279, 48.832

 88, 7.279, 48.832       8, 7.279, 48.832

 98, 7.279, 48.832       0, 7.279, 48.832

 48, 7.279, 48.832       48, 7.279, 48.832

 45, 12.089, 48.404       51, 2.808, 49.295

 42, 17.266, 48.041       54, 1.354, 230.274

 40, 22.824, 47.784       57, 5.239, 230.687

37, 28.755, 47.650

60, 8.879, 231.291

35, 35.009, 47.634

62, 12.303,  
231.923

33, 41.447, 47.688

65, 15.535,  
232.561

31, 47.755, 47.653

29, 53.423, 47.335

68, 18.601,  
233.197

29, 55.211, 47.306

71, 21.519,  
233.826

74, 24.309,  
234.442

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



48, 7.279, 48.832



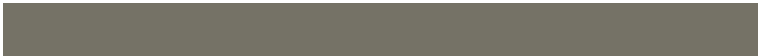
49, 6.636, 231.062

# Rectangle

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



48, 7.279, 48.832



48, 7.279, 98.832



48, 7.279, 228.832



48, 7.279, 278.832

# Sweetspot

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



48, 7.279, 48.846



65, 2.585, 49.342



47, 12.311, 334.695



34, 1.759, 49.328



84, 0.010, 296.813



35, 0.005, 296.813



# Same Dimension

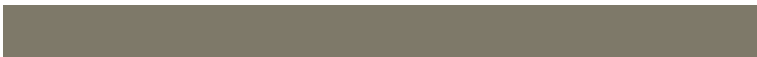
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



48, 7.279, 48.846



60, 10.947, 48.671



51, 9.724, 97.518



25, 2.417, 49.197



29, 55.803, 47.321



0, 0.000, 0.000





# Inverse Universe

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



49, 6.636, 231.062



62, 9.751, 231.401



46, 9.876, 281.434



26, 2.304, 230.498



36, 28.310, 251.714



0, 0.000, 0.000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 48, 7.279, 48.832 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, 7.279, 48.832 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

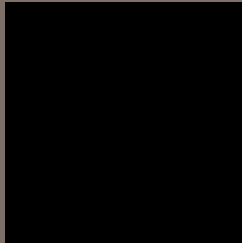
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 48, 7.279, 48.832**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 7.279, 48.832.

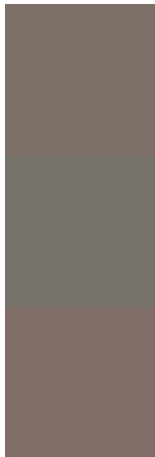


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 7.279, 48.832.

# 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, 7.279, 48.832

### Protanopia

48, 4.974, 89.892

### Deuteranopia

48, 8.206, 41.058



**Tritanopia**  
48, 9.394, 346.314



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 7.279, 48.832

**Protanomaly**  
48, 5.300, 70.287

**Deuteranomaly**  
48, 7.802, 42.158

**Tritanomaly**  
48, 7.253, 6.229

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 7.279, 48.832

**Achromatopsia**  
48, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
48, 2.698, 60.131

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 48, 7.279, 48.832 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(126, 111, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 111, 105)  
}
```

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(126, 111, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 111, 105) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 48, 7.279, 48.832 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(126, 111, 105) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 111, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(126, 111, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 111, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 111, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 111,  
105) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 48, 7.279, 48.832 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 111, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
111, 105) }
```

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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