

Converting Colors

CIELCh(48, 9.139, 46.792)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(48, 9.139, 46.792) contains.

CIELCh(48, 9.139, 46.792)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	20
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	23
<i>CSS Examples</i>	26

Color

CIELCh(48, 9.139, 46.792)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	816E67
RGB	129, 110, 103
RGB Percent	51%, 43%, 40%
CMY	0.4942, 0.5687, 0.5961
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.20, 0.49
HSL	16°, 11%, 45%
HSV	16°, 20%, 51%
XYZ	17.0736, 16.7945, 15.1705
YIQ	114.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

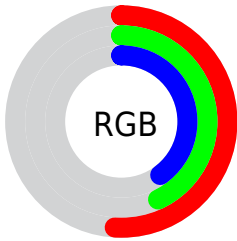
Format	Color
R_{YB}	129, 113, 103
Decimal	8482407
CIE _{Lab}	48.00, 6.26, 6.66
CIE _{LCh}	48, 9.139, 46.792
Yxy	16.7945, 0.3482, 0.3425
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286672487 (0xFF816E67)
YUV	114.8830, -5.8583, 12.3806
Hunter-Lab	40.9810, 2.6503, 6.7385

Details

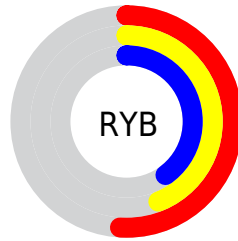
The CIELCh color $[48, 9.139, 46.792]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[50, 8.126, 229.193]$, and the grayscale version is $[48, 0.006, 296.813]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[68, 9.047, 48.870]$, and $[28, 9.088, 45.630]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[45, 14.209, 46.471]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[51, 4.434, 47.190]$.

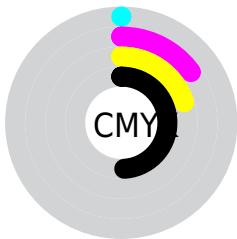
Distribution



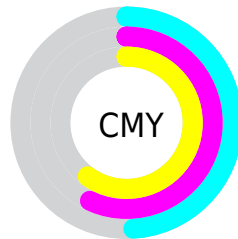
- Red (51%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 48, 9.139, 46.792 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, 9.139, 46.792 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 48, 9.139, 46.792  48, 9.139, 46.792

 100, 9.139, 46.792  38, 9.139, 46.792

 68, 9.139, 46.792  28, 9.139, 46.792


 78, 9.139, 46.792  18, 9.139, 46.792

 88, 9.139, 46.792  8, 9.139, 46.792

 98, 9.139, 46.792  0, 9.139, 46.792

 48, 9.139, 46.792  48, 9.139, 46.792

 45, 14.209, 46.471  51, 4.434, 47.190

 42, 19.670, 46.239  54, 0.064, 41.855

 40, 25.528, 46.133  57, 4.005, 228.401

■ 37, 31.762, 46.167

■ 60, 7.806, 228.923

■ 35, 38.295, 46.330

■ 63, 11.369,
229.494

■ 33, 44.931, 46.542

■ 66, 14.724,
230.080

■ 31, 51.239, 46.577

■ 29, 56.773, 46.496

■ 69, 17.895,
230.670

■ 72, 20.905,
231.257

■ 75, 23.774,
231.836

Harmonies

Complementary

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



48, 9.139, 46.792



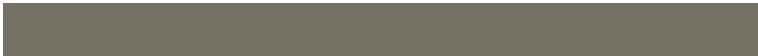
50, 8.126, 229.193

Rectangle

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



48, 9.139, 46.792



48, 9.139, 96.792



48, 9.139, 226.792



48, 9.139, 276.792

Sweetspot

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



48, 9.138, 46.803



67, 3.206, 47.324



47, 15.382, 334.270



34, 2.121, 47.311



85, 0.010, 296.813



36, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



48, 9.138, 46.803



60, 13.755, 46.647



52, 11.809, 96.027



25, 2.427, 47.230



29, 56.218, 46.478



0, 0.000, 0.000

Inverse Universe

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



50, 8.126, 229.193



63, 11.884, 229.593



46, 11.998, 280.906



26, 2.310, 228.404



37, 27.723, 248.514



0, 0.000, 0.000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 48, 9.139, 46.792 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, 9.139, 46.792 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

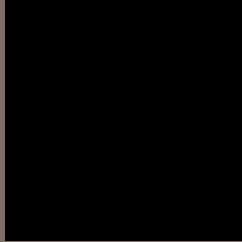
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 48, 9.139, 46.792

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 9.139, 46.792.

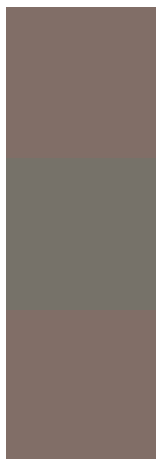


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 9.139, 46.792.

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, 9.139, 46.792

Protanopia

48, 5.532, 91.808

Deuteranopia

48, 9.139, 46.792



Tritanopia
48, 10.562, 354.362

Trichromacy



Original Color
48, 9.139, 46.792

Protanomaly
48, 6.508, 73.658

Deuteranomaly
48, 9.139, 46.792

Tritanomaly
48, 8.846, 12.861

Monochromacy



Original Color
48, 9.139, 46.792

Achromatopsia
48, 0.006, 296.813

Achromatomaly
48, 3.110, 41.751

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 48, 9.139, 46.792 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(129, 110, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 110, 103)  
}
```

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(129, 110, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 110, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 48, 9.139, 46.792 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(129, 110, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 110, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 110, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 110, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 110, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 110,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 48, 9.139, 46.792 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 110, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
110, 103) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor