

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(48, 9.843, 232.868)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(48, 9.843, 232.868) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(48, 9.898, 235.483)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F757F
RGB	95, 117, 127
RGB Percent	37%, 46%, 50%
CMY	0.6261, 0.5398, 0.5006
CMYK	0.25, 0.08, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	199°, 14%, 44%
HSV	199°, 25%, 50%
XYZ	15.0087, 16.7945, 22.6480
YIQ	111.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

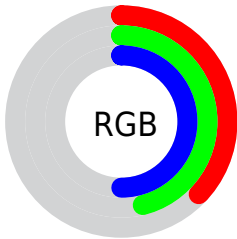
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	95, 108, 127
Decimal	6255999
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.00, -5.61, -8.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 9.898, 235.483
Y <sub>xy</sub>	16.7945, 0.2756, 0.3084
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284446079 (0xFF5F757F)
<b>Y<sub>UV</sub></b>	111.5620, 7.6109, -14.5249
Hunter-Lab	40.9810, -6.3440, -4.0796

# Details

The CIELCh color  $48, 9.898, 235.483$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $46, 11.361, 51.473$ , and the grayscale version is  $47, 0.006, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $68, 10.013, 236.296$ , and  $28, 9.785, 235.227$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $46, 13.468, 236.828$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $50, 6.098, 234.411$ .

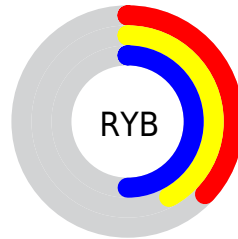
# Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (46%)

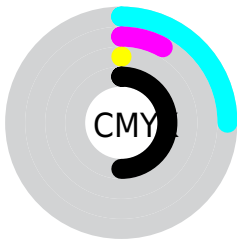
Blue (50%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (50%)

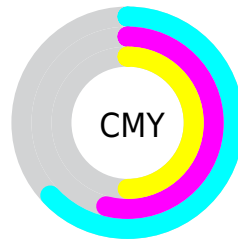


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 48, 9.898, 235.483 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, 9.898, 235.483 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48, 9.898, 235.483

■ 48, 9.898, 235.483

■ 100, 9.898,  
235.483

■ 38, 9.898, 235.483

■ 68, 9.898, 235.483

■ 28, 9.898, 235.483

■ 78, 9.898, 235.483

■ 18, 9.898, 235.483

■ 88, 9.898, 235.483

■ 8, 9.898, 235.483

■ 98, 9.898, 235.483

■ 0, 9.898, 235.483

■ 48, 9.898, 235.483

■ 48, 9.898, 235.483

■ 46, 13.468,  
236.828

■ 50, 6.098, 234.411

■ 44, 16.765,

■ 52, 2.111, 233.652

238.522

54, 2.024, 52.610

42, 19.752,  
240.630

57, 6.272, 52.172

40, 22.402,  
243.234

59, 10.604, 51.747

39, 24.714,  
246.409

61, 14.995, 51.397

37, 26.719,  
250.206

63, 19.426, 51.111

36, 28.507,  
254.575

66, 23.880, 50.879

35, 29.400,  
256.650

68, 28.343, 50.690

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



48, 9.898, 235.483



46, 11.361, 51.473

# Rectangle

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



48, 9.898, 235.483



48, 9.898, 285.483



48, 9.898, 55.483



48, 9.898, 105.483

# Sweetspot

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



48, 9.898, 235.477



66, 4.054, 233.835



50, 18.397, 152.419



34, 2.896, 233.932



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, 9.898, 235.477



60, 14.443, 236.191



43, 15.501, 283.657



26, 2.300, 233.901



35, 29.427, 256.657



0, 0.000, 0.000





# Inverse Universe

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



44, 18.410, 336.529



55, 27.260, 336.957



51, 15.087, 97.602



25, 4.097, 335.361



27, 55.116, 345.099



0, 0.000, 0.000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 48, 9.898, 235.483 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, 9.898, 235.483 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

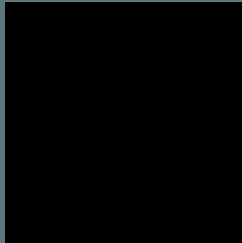
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

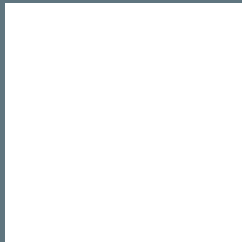
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 48, 9.898, 235.483**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 9.898, 235.483.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 9.898, 235.483.

# 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, 9.898, 235.483

### Protanopia

48, 7.086, 287.994

### Deuteranopia

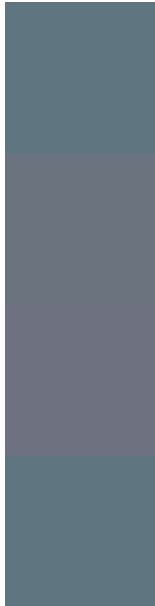
48, 11.013, 305.797



**Tritanopia**  
48, 9.898, 235.483



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 9.898, 235.483

**Protanomaly**  
48, 7.261, 262.794

**Deuteranomaly**  
48, 8.904, 283.970

**Tritanomaly**  
48, 9.898, 235.483

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 9.898, 235.483

**Achromatopsia**  
47, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
48, 3.893, 236.644

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 48, 9.898, 235.483 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(95, 117, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 117, 127)  
}
```

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(95, 117, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 117, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 48, 9.898, 235.483 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(95, 117, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 117, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 117, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 117, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 117, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 117,  
127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 48, 9.898, 235.483 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 117, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 117,  
127) }
```

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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