

Converting Colors

CIELCh(49, 12.927, 146.915)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(49, 12.927, 146.915)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(49, 12.687, 146.485)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	667968
RGB	102, 121, 104
RGB Percent	40%, 47%, 41%
CMY	0.5989, 0.5243, 0.5910
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.14, 0.52
HSL	126°, 9%, 44%
HSV	126°, 16%, 48%
XYZ	14.8992, 17.5941, 15.7844
YIQ	113.3810, -5.8670, -9.3150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

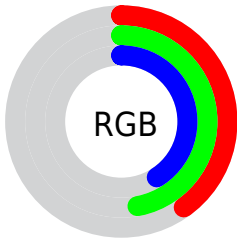
Format	Color
RYB	102, 119, 121
Decimal	6715752
CIELab	49.00, -10.58, 7.01
CIELCh	49, 12.687, 146.485
Yxy	17.5941, 0.3086, 0.3644
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284905832 (0xFF667968)
YUV	113.3810, -4.6248, -9.9811
Hunter-Lab	41.9453, -10.0001, 7.0503

Details

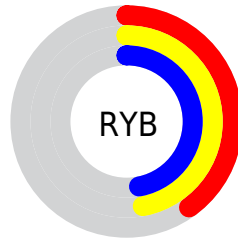
The CIELCh color $49, 12.687, 146.485$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $46, 12.712, 328.285$, and the grayscale version is $48, 0.006, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $69, 12.535, 146.584$, and $29, 12.336, 146.395$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $48, 20.829, 145.736$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $50, 4.563, 147.152$.

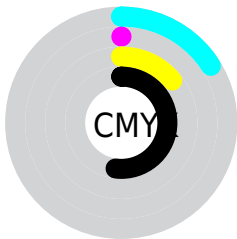
Distribution



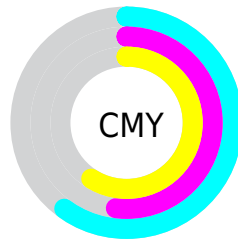
- Red (40%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (59%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 49, 12.687, 146.485 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 49, 12.687, 146.485 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 49, 12.687,
146.485

 49, 12.687,
146.485

 100, 12.687,
146.485

 39, 12.687,
146.485

 69, 12.687,
146.485

 29, 12.687,
146.485

 79, 12.687,
146.485

 19, 12.687,
146.485


 89, 12.687,
146.485

 9, 12.687, 146.485

 99, 12.687,
146.485

 0, 12.687, 146.485

 49, 12.687,

 49, 12.687,

146.485

■ 48, 20.829,
145.736

■ 47, 28.872,
144.873

■ 46, 36.676,
143.884

■ 45, 44.072,
142.766

■ 45, 50.865,
141.534

■ 44, 56.842,
140.227

■ 44, 61.784,
138.918

■ 44, 65.525,
137.752

146.485

■ 50, 4.563, 147.152

■ 52, 3.463, 327.602

■ 53, 11.329,
328.115

■ 54, 18.995,
328.531

■ 56, 26.437,
328.890

■ 58, 33.642,
329.201

■ 60, 40.608,
329.474

■ 61, 47.338,
329.714

■ 44, 66.824,
137.415

■ 63, 53.839,
329.927

Harmonies

Complementary

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



49, 12.687, 146.485



46, 12.712, 328.285

Rectangle

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



49, 12.687, 146.485



49, 12.687, 196.485



49, 12.687, 326.485



49, 12.687, 16.485

Sweetspot

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



49, 12.688, 146.485



64, 4.994, 147.189



50, 11.064, 112.891



33, 3.390, 147.151



83, 0.010, 296.813



34, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



49, 12.688, 146.485



62, 19.133, 146.213



49, 8.819, 168.080



25, 4.577, 146.929



45, 68.328, 137.375



87, 116.707, 136.772

Inverse Universe

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



46, 12.712, 328.285



57, 19.167, 328.502



45, 9.082, 350.787



24, 4.587, 327.905



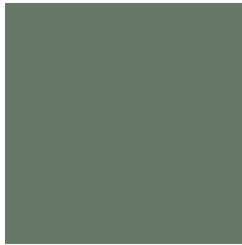
28, 62.905, 332.748



58, 105.440, 333.020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 49, 12.687, 146.485 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

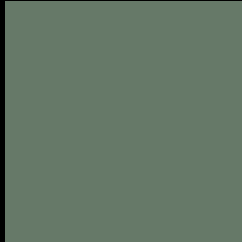
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 49, 12.687, 146.485 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

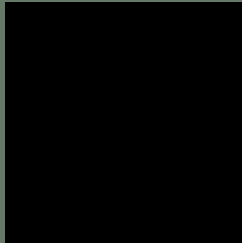
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

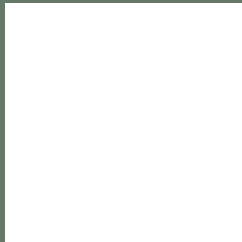
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 49, 12.687, 146.485

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 49, 12.687, 146.485.

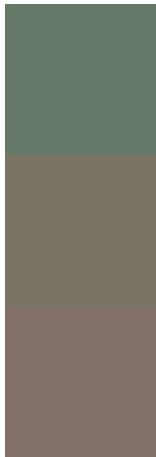


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 49, 12.687, 146.485.

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](#).

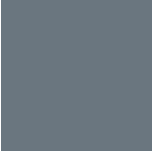
Dichromacy



Original Color
49, 12.687, 146.485

Protanopia
49, 9.129, 92.721

Deuteranopia
49, 8.827, 43.537



Tritanopia
49, 6.895, 249.354

Trichromacy



Original Color
49, 12.687, 146.485

Protanomaly
49, 9.431, 116.616

Deuteranomaly
49, 6.370, 86.021

Tritanomaly
49, 5.475, 198.867

Monochromacy



Original Color
49, 12.687, 146.485

Achromatopsia
48, 0.006, 296.813

Achromatomaly
48, 5.026, 144.152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 49, 12.687, 146.485 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(102, 121, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 121, 104)  
}
```

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(102, 121, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 121, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 49, 12.687, 146.485 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(102, 121, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 121, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 121, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 121, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 121, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 121,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 49, 12.687, 146.485 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 121, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
121, 104) }
```

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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