

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(49, 16.120, 88.863)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(49, 16.120, 88.863) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(49, 16.109, 88.844)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F7359
RGB	127, 115, 89
RGB Percent	50%, 45%, 35%
CMY	0.5007, 0.5478, 0.6498
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.30, 0.50
HSL	41°, 18%, 42%
HSV	41°, 30%, 50%
XYZ	16.7809, 17.5941, 12.0278
YIQ	115.6240, 15.4980, -5.5420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

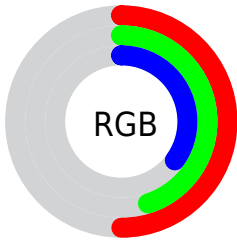
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	107, 127, 89
Decimal	8352601
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.00, 0.32, 16.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 16.109, 88.844
Yxy	17.5941, 0.3616, 0.3792
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286542681 (0xFF7F7359)
YUV	115.6240, -13.1256, 9.9768
Hunter-Lab	41.9453, -1.9924, 12.3603

# Details

The CIELCh color  $49, 16.109, 88.844$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666633$ . A complement of this color would be  $43, 16.106, 276.844$ , and the grayscale version is  $49, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $69, 16.197, 89.557$ , and  $29, 16.145, 89.048$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $48, 21.663, 87.558$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $50, 10.622, 90.104$ .

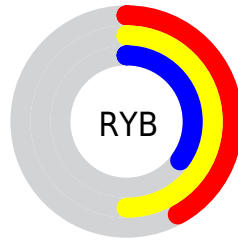
# Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (45%)

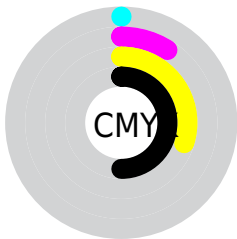
Blue (35%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (35%)

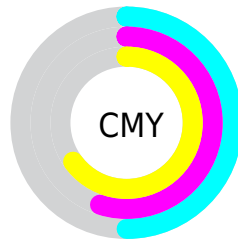


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 49, 16.109, 88.844 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, 16.109, 88.844 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49, 16.109, 88.844

■ 49, 16.109, 88.844

■ 100, 16.109,  
88.844

■ 39, 16.109, 88.844

■ 69, 16.109, 88.844

■ 29, 16.109, 88.844

■ 79, 16.109, 88.844

■ 19, 16.109, 88.844

■ 89, 16.109, 88.844

■ 9, 16.109, 88.844

■ 99, 16.109, 88.844

■ 0, 16.109, 88.844

■ 49, 16.109, 88.844

■ 49, 16.109, 88.844

■ 48, 21.663, 87.558

■ 50, 10.622, 90.104

■ 46, 27.234, 86.229

■ 52, 5.223, 91.308

45, 32.727, 84.856

53, 0.078, 274.617

44, 37.972, 83.417

55, 5.281, 273.683

43, 42.677, 81.865

56, 10.390,  
274.755

41, 46.406, 80.104

58, 15.408,  
275.788

40, 49.409, 78.237

40, 49.455, 78.214

59, 20.344,  
276.775

61, 25.202,  
277.714

63, 29.989,  
278.604

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



49, 16.109, 88.844



43, 16.106, 276.844

# Rectangle

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



49, 16.109, 88.844



49, 16.109, 138.844



49, 16.109, 268.844



49, 16.109, 318.844

# Sweetspot

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



49, 16.110, 88.850



66, 5.909, 91.384



42, 17.605, 357.925



35, 4.144, 91.237



85, 0.010, 296.813



36, 0.005, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



49, 16.110, 88.850



62, 24.224, 87.952



52, 21.958, 115.329



26, 2.986, 91.397



40, 49.506, 78.210



0, 0.000, 0.000





# Inverse Universe

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



43, 16.106, 276.844



52, 24.240, 278.167



40, 23.423, 299.789



25, 2.991, 273.659



20, 58.190, 296.406



0, 0.000, 0.000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 49, 16.109, 88.844 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

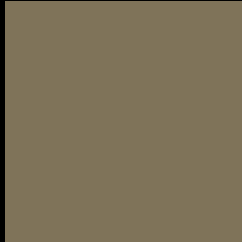
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 16.109, 88.844 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

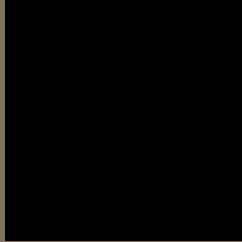
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 49, 16.109, 88.844**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 49, 16.109, 88.844.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 49, 16.109, 88.844.

# 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, 16.109, 88.844

### Protanopia

49, 15.569, 95.052

### Deuteranopia

49, 17.195, 67.945



**Tritanopia**  
49, 9.707, 347.727



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
49, 16.109, 88.844

**Protanomaly**  
49, 15.679, 93.473

**Deuteranomaly**  
49, 16.231, 75.097

**Tritanomaly**  
49, 7.532, 38.150

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
49, 16.109, 88.844

**Achromatopsia**  
49, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
49, 6.077, 93.377

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 49, 16.109, 88.844 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(127, 115, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 115, 89)  
}
```

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(127, 115, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 115, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 49, 16.109, 88.844 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(127, 115, 89) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 115, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 115, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 115, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 115, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 115,  
89) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 49, 16.109, 88.844 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 115, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
115, 89) }
```

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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