

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(49, 7.714, 173.546)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(49, 7.714, 173.546) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(49, 7.379, 175.151)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	677873
RGB	103, 120, 115
RGB Percent	40%, 47%, 45%
CMY	0.5956, 0.5289, 0.5485
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.04, 0.53
HSL	162°, 8%, 44%
HSV	162°, 14%, 47%
XYZ	15.4403, 17.5941, 18.8389
YIQ	114.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

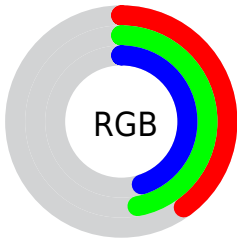
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	103, 113, 120
Decimal	6781043
CIE Lab	49.00, -7.35, 0.62
CIE LCh	49, 7.379, 175.151
Yxy	17.5941, 0.2977, 0.3392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284971123 (0xFF677873)
YUV	114.3470, 0.3219, -9.9513
Hunter-Lab	41.9453, -7.6973, 2.7328

# Details

The CIELCh color  $[49, 7.379, 175.151]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[45, 7.677, 357.643]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[48, 0.006, 296.813]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[69, 7.268, 176.626]$ , and  $[29, 7.627, 173.236]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[48, 12.453, 174.163]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[50, 2.180, 176.153]$ .

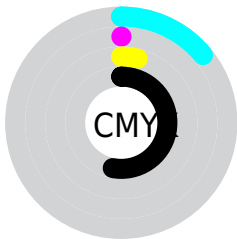
# Distribution



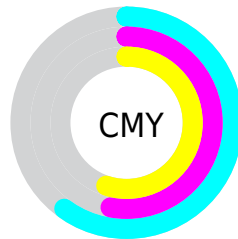
- Red (40%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 49, 7.379, 175.151 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, 7.379, 175.151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49, 7.379, 175.151

■ 49, 7.379, 175.151

■ 100, 7.379,  
175.151

■ 39, 7.379, 175.151

■ 69, 7.379, 175.151

■ 29, 7.379, 175.151

■ 79, 7.379, 175.151

■ 19, 7.379, 175.151

■ 89, 7.379, 175.151

■ 9, 7.379, 175.151

■ 99, 7.379, 175.151

■ 0, 7.379, 175.151

■ 49, 7.379, 175.151

■ 49, 7.379, 175.151

■ 48, 12.453,  
174.163

■ 50, 2.180, 176.153

■ 47, 17.327,

■ 51, 3.085, 356.743

173.114

52, 8.364, 357.613

47, 21.923,  
171.978

54, 13.615,  
358.393

46, 26.160,  
170.732

55, 18.809,  
359.129

45, 29.964,  
169.356

56, 23.922,  
359.832

45, 33.278,  
167.827

58, 28.941, 0.506

45, 36.072,  
166.126

60, 33.855, 1.153

61, 38.660, 1.777

45, 38.369,  
164.255

44, 39.645,  
163.197

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



49, 7.379, 175.151



45, 7.677, 357.643

# Rectangle

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



49, 7.379, 175.151



49, 7.379, 225.151



49, 7.379, 355.151



49, 7.379, 45.151

# Sweetspot

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



49, 7.380, 175.145



64, 2.593, 176.161



49, 11.125, 135.151



33, 1.857, 176.083



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, 7.380, 175.145



62, 10.917, 174.830



48, 5.597, 219.968



25, 2.994, 175.634



46, 40.841, 163.102



89, 70.092, 161.865





# Inverse Universe

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



45, 7.677, 357.643



57, 11.462, 357.993



46, 6.100, 39.188



24, 3.071, 357.117



25, 51.290, 19.535



53, 87.874, 22.841



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 49, 7.379, 175.151 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 49, 7.379, 175.151 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

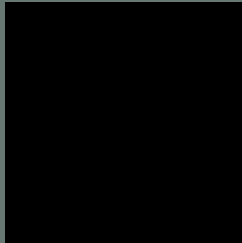
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

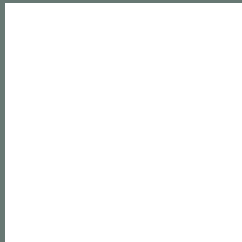
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 49, 7.379, 175.151

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 49, 7.379, 175.151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 49, 7.379, 175.151.

# 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

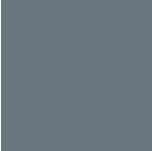
49, 7.379, 175.151

### Protanopia

49, 2.131, 74.721

### Deuteranopia

49, 6.195, 357.919



**Tritanopia**  
49, 7.558, 250.310



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
49, 7.379, 175.151

**Protanomaly**  
49, 3.110, 150.343

**Deuteranomaly**  
49, 0.810, 19.041

**Tritanomaly**  
49, 6.174, 221.321

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
49, 7.379, 175.151

**Achromatopsia**  
48, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
48, 2.696, 173.363

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 49, 7.379, 175.151 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(103, 120, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 120, 115)  
}
```

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(103, 120, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 120, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 49, 7.379, 175.151 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(103, 120, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 120, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 120, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 120, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 120, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 120,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 49, 7.379, 175.151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 120, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
120, 115) }
```

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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