

Converting Colors

CIELCh(50, 10.754, 91.766)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(50, 10.754, 91.766) contains.

CIELCh(50, 10.478, 89.777)	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(50, 10.478, 89.777)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E7665
RGB	126, 118, 101
RGB Percent	49%, 46%, 40%
CMY	0.5048, 0.5362, 0.6029
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.20, 0.50
HSL	41°, 11%, 45%
HSV	41°, 20%, 50%
XYZ	17.5139, 18.4187, 15.0094
YIQ	118.4540, 10.2250, -3.5910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

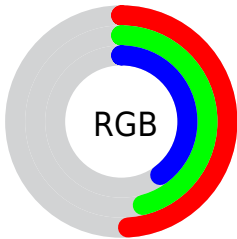
Format	Color
R_{YB}	113, 126, 101
Decimal	8287845
CIE _{Lab}	50.00, 0.04, 10.48
CIE _{LCh}	50, 10.478, 89.777
Yxy	18.4187, 0.3438, 0.3616
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286477925 (0xFF7E7665)
YUV	118.4540, -8.6048, 6.6178
Hunter-Lab	42.9170, -2.2609, 9.3063

Details

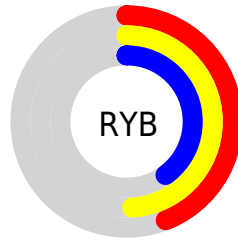
The CIELCh color **50, 10.478, 89.777** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **46, 10.468, 274.854**, and the grayscale version is **50, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70, 10.434, 89.238**, and **30, 10.736, 89.974** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49, 15.912, 88.531**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51, 5.137, 90.991**.

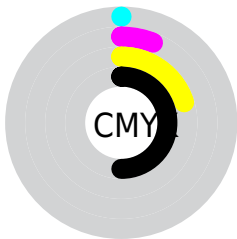
Distribution



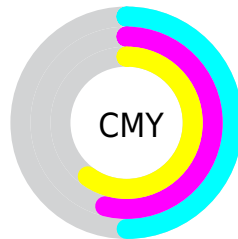
- Red (49%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 50, 10.478, 89.777 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 50, 10.478, 89.777 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50, 10.478, 89.777

■ 50, 10.478, 89.777

■ 100, 10.478,
89.777

■ 40, 10.478, 89.777

■ 70, 10.478, 89.777

■ 30, 10.478, 89.777

■ 80, 10.478, 89.777

■ 20, 10.478, 89.777

■ 90, 10.478, 89.777

■ 10, 10.478, 89.777

■ 0, 10.478, 89.777

■ 50, 10.478, 89.777

■ 50, 10.478, 89.777

■ 49, 15.912, 88.531

■ 51, 5.137, 90.991

■ 47, 21.414, 87.238

■ 53, 0.106, 273.761

■ 46, 26.937, 85.907

■ 54, 5.250, 273.370

■ 45, 32.391, 84.531

■ 56, 10.298,
274.443

■ 43, 37.607, 83.090

■ 58, 15.257,
275.478

■ 42, 42.299, 81.532

■ 41, 46.036, 79.764

■ 59, 20.132,
276.466

■ 40, 49.069, 77.892

■ 61, 24.929,
277.406

■ 40, 49.135, 77.860

■ 62, 29.655,
278.299

■ 64, 34.315,
279.144

Harmonies

Complementary

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



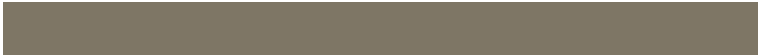
50, 10.478, 89.777



46, 10.468, 274.854

Rectangle

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



50, 10.478, 89.777



50, 10.478, 139.777



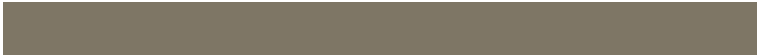
50, 10.478, 269.777



50, 10.478, 319.777

Sweetspot

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



50, 10.479, 89.786



66, 3.860, 91.410



46, 11.518, 355.573



34, 2.549, 91.354



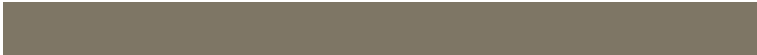
84, 0.010, 296.813



35, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



50, 10.479, 89.786



63, 15.730, 89.195



52, 14.509, 115.331



26, 2.973, 91.073



40, 49.479, 77.832



0, 0.000, 0.000

Inverse Universe

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



46, 10.468, 274.854



57, 15.707, 275.612



44, 15.126, 298.257



25, 2.978, 273.341



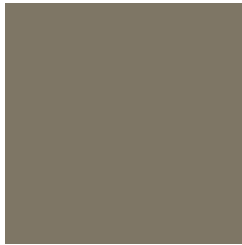
21, 57.815, 296.177



0, 0.000, 0.000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 50, 10.478, 89.777 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 50, 10.478, 89.777 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

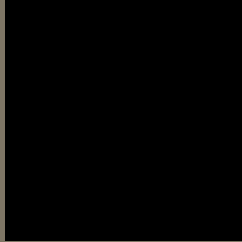
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

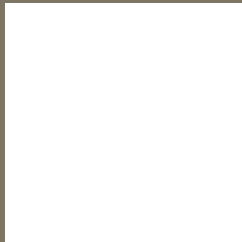
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 50, 10.478, 89.777

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 10.478, 89.777.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 10.478, 89.777.

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

50, 10.478, 89.777

Protanopia

50, 10.776, 95.021

Deuteranopia

50, 11.875, 56.078



Tritanopia
50, 7.727, 337.416

Trichromacy



Original Color
50, 10.478, 89.777

Protanomaly
50, 10.776, 95.021

Deuteranomaly
50, 10.716, 69.121

Tritanomaly
50, 4.930, 19.896

Monochromacy



Original Color
50, 10.478, 89.777

Achromatopsia
50, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
50, 3.696, 90.210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 50, 10.478, 89.777 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(126, 118, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 118, 101)  
}
```

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(126, 118, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 118, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 50, 10.478, 89.777 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(126, 118, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 118, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 118, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 118, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 118, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 118,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 50, 10.478, 89.777 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 118, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
118, 101) }
```

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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