

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(50, 3.615, 303.288)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(50, 3.615, 303.288) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(50, 3.615, 303.288)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	78767C
RGB	120, 118, 124
RGB Percent	47%, 46%, 49%
CMY	0.5292, 0.5371, 0.5136
CMYK	0.03, 0.05, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	260°, 2%, 47%
HSV	260°, 5%, 49%
XYZ	17.8752, 18.4187, 21.6953
YIQ	119.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

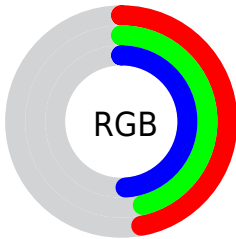
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	120, 118, 124
Decimal	7894652
CIE Lab	50.00, 1.98, -3.02
CIE LCh	50, 3.615, 303.288
Yxy	18.4187, 0.3083, 0.3176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286084732 (0xFF78767C)
YUV	119.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297
Hunter-Lab	42.9170, -0.7581, 0.0697

# Details

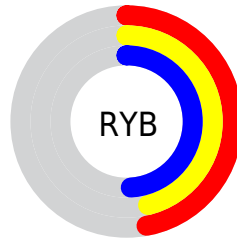
The CIELCh color **50, 3.615, 303.288** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **52, 3.572, 122.804**, and the grayscale version is **50, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70, 3.386, 303.213**, and **30, 3.331, 305.785** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46, 11.260, 303.859**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54, 3.781, 122.799**.

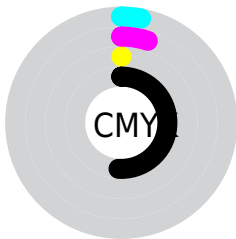
# Distribution



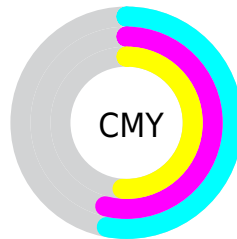
- Red (47%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 50, 3.615, 303.288 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, 3.615, 303.288 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50, 3.615, 303.288

■ 50, 3.615, 303.288

■ 100, 3.615,  
303.288

■ 40, 3.615, 303.288

■ 70, 3.615, 303.288

■ 30, 3.615, 303.288

■ 80, 3.615, 303.288

■ 20, 3.615, 303.288

■ 90, 3.615, 303.288

■ 10, 3.615, 303.288

■ 0, 3.615, 303.288

■ 50, 3.615, 303.288

■ 50, 3.615, 303.288

■ 46, 11.260,  
303.859

■ 54, 3.781, 122.799

■ 42, 19.159,  
304.501

■ 58, 10.931,  
122.350

37, 27.295,  
305.212

63, 17.848,  
121.964

33, 35.624,  
305.980

67, 24.543,  
121.629

29, 44.051,  
306.784

71, 31.030,  
121.340

25, 52.386,  
307.577

75, 37.321,  
121.090

22, 60.291,  
308.280

79, 43.427,  
120.875

19, 67.229,  
308.774

83, 49.360,  
120.691

16, 72.634,  
308.951

87, 55.130,  
120.534

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



50, 3.615, 303.288



52, 3.572, 122.804

# Rectangle

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



50, 3.615, 303.288



50, 3.615, 353.288



50, 3.615, 123.288



50, 3.615, 173.288

# Sweetspot

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



50, 3.614, 303.280



66, 0.924, 303.036



51, 1.946, 234.163



34, 0.530, 303.028



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, 3.614, 303.280



63, 5.550, 303.353



50, 4.037, 319.476



24, 2.920, 303.364



15, 75.800, 309.111



36, 128.416, 308.599





# Inverse Universe

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



50, 3.376, 335.905



63, 5.180, 336.009



51, 4.017, 139.135



24, 2.725, 336.024



27, 53.676, 346.556



56, 89.444, 347.902



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 50, 3.615, 303.288 looks on a white 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

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 50, 3.615, 303.288 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

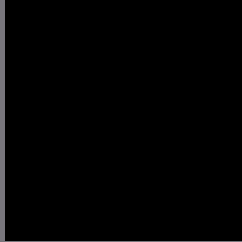
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

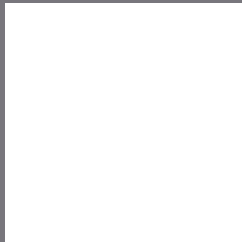
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 50, 3.615, 303.288**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 3.615, 303.288.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 3.615, 303.288.

# 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, 3.615, 303.288

### Protanopia

50, 3.545, 297.044

### Deuteranopia

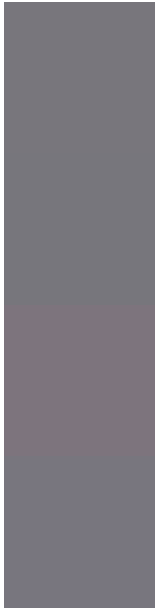
50, 7.859, 332.221



**Tritanopia**  
50, 5.341, 299.301



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50, 3.615, 303.288

## Protanomaly

50, 3.545, 297.044

## Deuteranomaly

50, 6.406, 324.791

## Tritanomaly

50, 4.763, 300.291

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50, 3.615, 303.288

## Achromatopsia

50, 0.007, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

50, 1.175, 290.368

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 50, 3.615, 303.288 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(120, 118, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 118, 124)  
}
```

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(120, 118, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 118, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 50, 3.615, 303.288 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(120, 118, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 118, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 118, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 118, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 118, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 118,  
124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 50, 3.615, 303.288 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 118, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
118, 124) }
```

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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