

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(50, 5.761, 278.908)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(50, 5.761, 278.908) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(50, 5.372, 278.369)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	747780
RGB	116, 119, 128
RGB Percent	45%, 47%, 50%
CMY	0.5456, 0.5339, 0.4986
CMYK	0.09, 0.07, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	225°, 5%, 48%
HSV	225°, 9%, 50%
XYZ	17.6511, 18.4187, 22.9981
YIQ	119.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

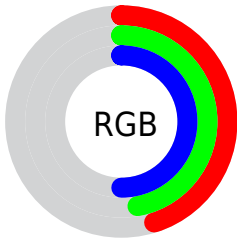
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	116, 118, 128
Decimal	7632768
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.00, 0.78, -5.31
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 5.372, 278.369
Yxy	18.4187, 0.2988, 0.3118
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285822848 (0xFF747780)
YUV	119.1290, 4.3734, -2.7441
Hunter-Lab	42.9170, -1.6902, -1.7301

# Details

The CIELCh color  $50, 5.372, 278.369$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $52, 5.331, 96.136$ , and the grayscale version is  $50, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $70, 5.569, 279.374$ , and  $30, 5.244, 277.319$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $46, 11.221, 279.715$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $54, 0.342, 96.758$ .

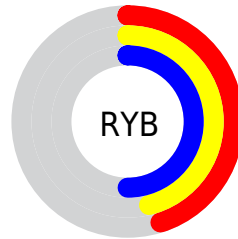
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (47%)

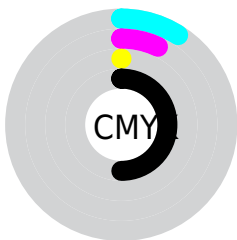
Blue (50%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (50%)

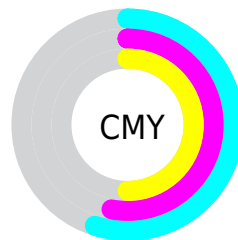


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 50, 5.372, 278.369 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, 5.372, 278.369 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50, 5.372, 278.369

■ 50, 5.372, 278.369

■ 100, 5.372,  
278.369

■ 40, 5.372, 278.369

■ 70, 5.372, 278.369

■ 30, 5.372, 278.369

■ 80, 5.372, 278.369

■ 20, 5.372, 278.369

■ 90, 5.372, 278.369

■ 10, 5.372, 278.369

■ 0, 5.372, 278.369

■ 50, 5.372, 278.369

■ 50, 5.372, 278.369

■ 46, 11.221,  
279.715

■ 54, 0.342, 96.758

■ 42, 17.219,  
281.301

■ 58, 5.924, 96.102

■ 61, 11.380, 95.218

■ 39, 23.376,  
283.145

■ 65, 16.714, 94.436

■ 35, 29.710,  
285.280

■ 69, 21.930, 93.744

■ 31, 36.240,  
287.726

■ 72, 27.031, 93.129

■ 28, 42.977,  
290.476

■ 76, 32.021, 92.580

■ 24, 49.896,  
293.470

■ 79, 36.903, 92.086

■ 21, 56.884,  
296.582

■ 18, 63.711,  
299.469

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



50, 5.372, 278.369



52, 5.331, 96.136

# Rectangle

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



50, 5.372, 278.369



50, 5.372, 328.369



50, 5.372, 98.369



50, 5.372, 148.369

# Sweetspot

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



50, 5.371, 278.359



67, 2.113, 277.644



52, 5.088, 177.554



35, 1.614, 277.715



85, 0.010, 296.813



36, 0.005, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



50, 5.371, 278.359



63, 7.800, 278.596



49, 7.147, 299.873



25, 3.218, 278.323



18, 63.974, 299.616



0, 0.000, 0.000





# Inverse Universe

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



50, 5.200, 0.295



63, 7.568, 0.490



53, 7.010, 118.702



25, 3.114, 0.265



26, 53.177, 23.491



0, 0.000, 0.000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 50, 5.372, 278.369 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, 5.372, 278.369 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

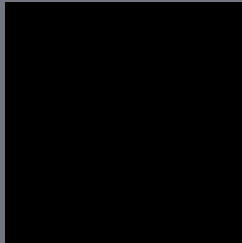
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

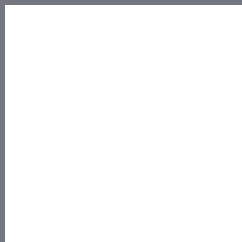
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 50, 5.372, 278.369**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 5.372, 278.369.

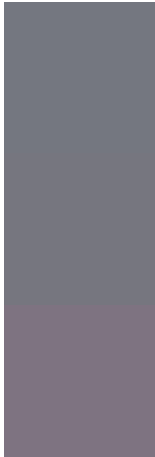


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 5.372, 278.369.

# 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, 5.372, 278.369

### Protanopia

50, 5.273, 290.871

### Deuteranopia

50, 9.320, 318.822



**Tritanopia**  
50, 5.372, 278.369



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
50, 5.372, 278.369

**Protanomaly**  
50, 5.281, 286.642

**Deuteranomaly**  
50, 8.010, 308.156

**Tritanomaly**  
50, 5.372, 278.369

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
50, 5.372, 278.369

**Achromatopsia**  
50, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
50, 1.797, 277.673

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 50, 5.372, 278.369 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(116, 119, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 119, 128)  
}
```

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(116, 119, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 119, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 50, 5.372, 278.369 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(116, 119, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 119, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 119, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 119, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 119, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 119,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 50, 5.372, 278.369 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 119, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
119, 128) }
```

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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