

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(51, 3.217, 188.746)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(51, 3.217, 188.746) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(51, 3.222, 188.742)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	737B7A
RGB	115, 123, 122
RGB Percent	45%, 48%, 48%
CMY	0.5484, 0.5170, 0.5210
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.01, 0.52
HSL	172°, 3%, 47%
HSV	172°, 6%, 48%
XYZ	17.7150, 19.2686, 21.2482
YIQ	120.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

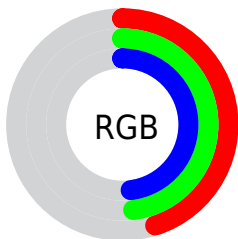
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	115, 119, 123
Decimal	7568250
CIE Lab	51.00, -3.18, -0.49
CIE LCh	51, 3.222, 188.742
Yxy	19.2686, 0.3042, 0.3309
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285758330 (0xFF737B7A)
YUV	120.4940, 0.7425, -4.8182
Hunter-Lab	43.8960, -4.7812, 2.0275

# Details

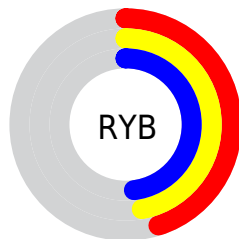
The CIELCh color **51, 3.222, 188.742** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **49, 3.322, 9.527**, and the grayscale version is **51, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71, 3.029, 188.924**, and **31, 3.088, 187.081** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 8.040, 187.870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52, 1.763, 9.166**.

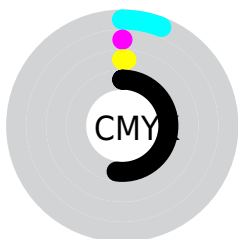
# Distribution



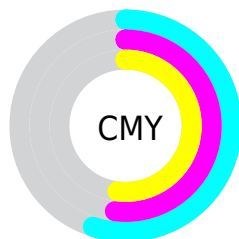
- Red (45%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 51, 3.222, 188.742 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 51, 3.222, 188.742 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51, 3.222, 188.742

■ 51, 3.222, 188.742

■ 100, 3.222,  
188.742

■ 41, 3.222, 188.742

■ 71, 3.222, 188.742

■ 31, 3.222, 188.742

■ 81, 3.222, 188.742

■ 21, 3.222, 188.742

■ 91, 3.222, 188.742

■ 11, 3.222, 188.742

■ 1, 3.222, 188.742

■ 0, 3.222, 188.742

■ 51, 3.222, 188.742

■ 51, 3.222, 188.742

■ 50, 8.040, 187.870

■ 52, 1.763, 9.166

■ 49, 12.621,

■ 53, 6.858, 10.075

187.049

54, 12.012, 10.837

48, 16.889,  
186.211

56, 17.184, 11.570

48, 20.769,  
185.344

57, 22.345, 12.285

47, 24.188,  
184.433

59, 27.469, 12.983

47, 27.084,  
183.465

62, 37.547, 14.328

46, 29.420,  
182.423

63, 42.482, 14.974

46, 31.187,  
181.289

46, 32.471,  
180.070

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



51, 3.222, 188.742



49, 3.322, 9.527

# Rectangle

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



51, 3.222, 188.742



51, 3.222, 238.742



51, 3.222, 8.742



51, 3.222, 58.742

# Sweetspot

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



51, 3.223, 188.724



66, 1.239, 189.316



51, 5.459, 140.494



35, 0.710, 189.355



84, 0.010, 296.813



35, 0.005, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



51, 3.223, 188.724



65, 4.918, 188.568



50, 2.609, 240.554



25, 2.768, 188.492



47, 33.251, 179.632



89, 56.404, 178.844





# Inverse Universe

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



49, 3.322, 9.527



62, 5.109, 9.697



50, 2.677, 59.136



24, 2.886, 9.783



25, 56.468, 32.665



53, 97.918, 35.407



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 51, 3.222, 188.742 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

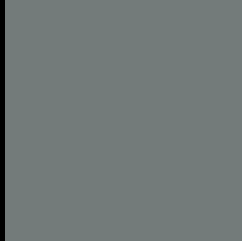
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 51, 3.222, 188.742 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

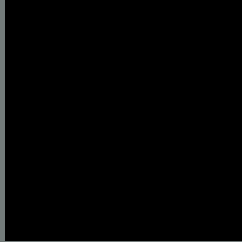
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

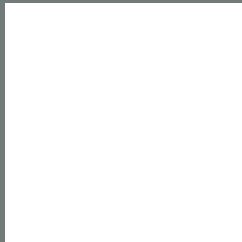
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 51, 3.222, 188.742

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 3.222, 188.742.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 3.222, 188.742.

# 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


51, 3.222, 188.742

### Protanopia

51, 1.208, 19.223

### Deuteranopia

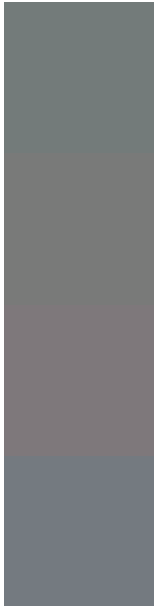
51, 6.380, 353.029



**Tritanopia**  
51, 5.549, 270.574



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51, 3.222, 188.742

## Protanomaly

51, 0.705, 144.653

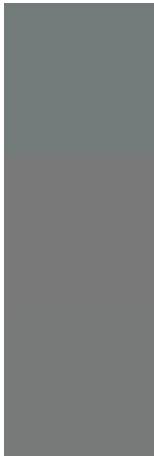
## Deuteranomaly

51, 2.992, 343.928

## Tritanomaly

51, 4.163, 256.648

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51, 3.222, 188.742

## Achromatopsia

51, 0.007, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

51, 1.335, 173.723

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 51, 3.222, 188.742 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(115, 123, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 123, 122)  
}
```

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(115, 123, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 123, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 51, 3.222, 188.742 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(115, 123, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 123, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 123, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 123, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 123, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 123,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 51, 3.222, 188.742 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 123, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
123, 122) }
```

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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