

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(51, 4.553, 300.944)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(51, 4.553, 300.944) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(51, 4.749, 300.285)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7A7880
RGB	122, 120, 128
RGB Percent	48%, 47%, 50%
CMY	0.5200, 0.5278, 0.4964
CMYK	0.05, 0.06, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	255°, 3%, 49%
HSV	255°, 6%, 50%
XYZ	18.7737, 19.2686, 23.2949
YIQ	121.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

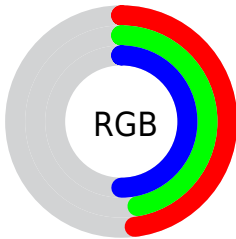
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	122, 120, 128
Decimal	8026240
CIE Lab	51.00, 2.39, -4.10
CIE LCh	51, 4.749, 300.285
Yxy	19.2686, 0.3061, 0.3141
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286216320 (0xFF7A7880)
YUV	121.5100, 3.1996, 0.4297
Hunter-Lab	43.8960, -0.4763, -0.7370

# Details

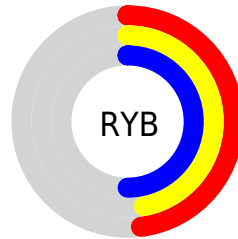
The CIELCh color **51, 4.749, 300.285** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **53, 4.681, 119.539**, and the grayscale version is **51, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71, 4.990, 299.169**, and **31, 4.493, 296.411** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47, 12.578, 300.961**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55, 2.809, 119.696**.

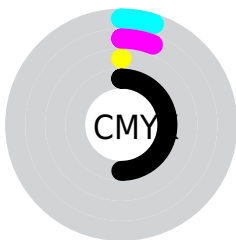
# Distribution



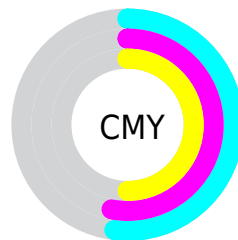
- Red (48%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 51, 4.749, 300.285 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, 4.749, 300.285 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51, 4.749, 300.285

■ 51, 4.749, 300.285

100, 4.749,  
300.285

■ 41, 4.749, 300.285

■ 71, 4.749, 300.285

■ 31, 4.749, 300.285

■ 81, 4.749, 300.285

■ 21, 4.749, 300.285

■ 91, 4.749, 300.285

■ 11, 4.749, 300.285

■ 1, 4.749, 300.285

■ 0, 4.749, 300.285

■ 51, 4.749, 300.285

■ 51, 4.749, 300.285

■ 47, 12.578,  
300.961

■ 55, 2.809, 119.696

■ 60, 10.104,

42, 20.690,  
301.735

119.175

38, 29.075,  
302.605

64, 17.151,  
118.727

33, 37.701,  
303.564

68, 23.965,  
118.339

29, 46.475,  
304.591

73, 30.561,  
118.005

25, 55.199,  
305.634

77, 36.952,  
117.717

21, 63.493,  
306.598

81, 43.150,  
117.468

18, 70.720,  
307.335

85, 49.169,  
117.254

16, 76.312,  
307.753

89, 55.019,  
117.071

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



51, 4.749, 300.285



53, 4.681, 119.539

# Rectangle

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



51, 4.749, 300.285



51, 4.749, 350.285



51, 4.749, 120.285



51, 4.749, 170.285

# Sweetspot

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



51, 4.748, 300.278



67, 1.869, 300.010



53, 2.613, 223.805



35, 1.071, 300.000



85, 0.010, 296.813



36, 0.005, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



51, 4.748, 300.278



64, 6.580, 300.338



51, 5.235, 317.005



25, 3.421, 300.345



15, 78.027, 307.991



0, 0.000, 0.000





# Inverse Universe

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



51, 4.757, 332.670



65, 6.587, 332.735



53, 5.203, 136.549



25, 3.424, 332.743



28, 57.413, 340.836



0, 0.000, 0.000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 51, 4.749, 300.285 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, 4.749, 300.285 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

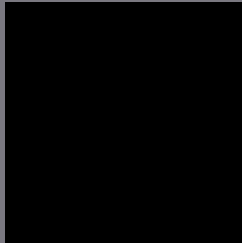
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

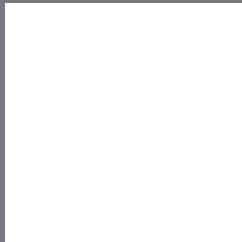
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 51, 4.749, 300.285

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 4.749, 300.285.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 4.749, 300.285.

# 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, 4.749, 300.285

### Protanopia

51, 4.667, 290.784

### Deuteranopia

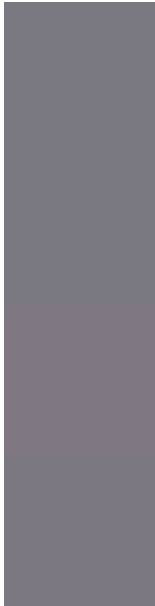
51, 8.020, 327.254



**Tritanopia**  
51, 5.971, 302.229



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51, 4.749, 300.285

## Protanomaly

51, 4.688, 295.563

## Deuteranomaly

51, 6.667, 319.117

## Tritanomaly

51, 5.401, 303.410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51, 4.749, 300.285

## Achromatopsia

51, 0.007, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

51, 1.804, 303.149

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 51, 4.749, 300.285 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(122, 120, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 120, 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(122, 120, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 120, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 51, 4.749, 300.285 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(122, 120, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 120, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(122, 120, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 120, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 120, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 120,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 51, 4.749, 300.285 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 120, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122,  
120, 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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