

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(51, 5.855, 71.674)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(51, 5.855, 71.674) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(51, 5.963, 70.628)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	817870
RGB	129, 120, 112
RGB Percent	51%, 47%, 44%
CMY	0.4941, 0.5294, 0.5608
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.13, 0.49
HSL	28°, 7%, 47%
HSV	28°, 13%, 51%
XYZ	18.6931, 19.2686, 18.0620
YIQ	121.7790, 7.9320, -0.5800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

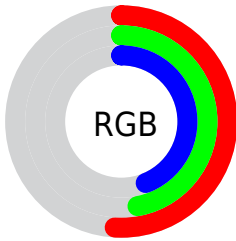
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	129, 127, 112
Decimal	8484976
CIE Lab	51.00, 1.98, 5.63
CIE LCh	51, 5.963, 70.628
Yxy	19.2686, 0.3337, 0.3439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286675056 (0xFF817870)
YUV	121.7790, -4.8210, 6.3328
Hunter-Lab	43.8960, -0.8038, 6.3310

# Details

The CIELCh color  $51, 5.963, 70.628$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $50, 5.745, 253.879$ , and the grayscale version is  $51, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $71, 5.807, 68.005$ , and  $31, 6.288, 73.165$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $49, 10.755, 69.519$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $53, 1.401, 71.625$ .

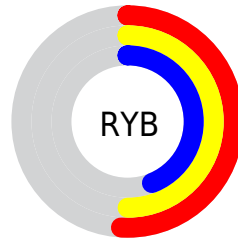
# Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (47%)

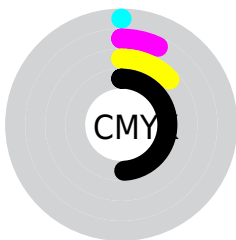
Blue (44%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (44%)

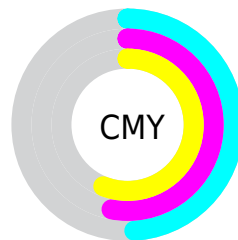


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 51, 5.963, 70.628 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, 5.963, 70.628 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51, 5.963, 70.628      ■ 51, 5.963, 70.628

■ 100, 5.963, 70.628      ■ 41, 5.963, 70.628

■ 71, 5.963, 70.628      ■ 31, 5.963, 70.628

■ 81, 5.963, 70.628      ■ 21, 5.963, 70.628

■ 91, 5.963, 70.628      ■ 11, 5.963, 70.628

■ 1, 5.963, 70.628

■ 0, 5.963, 70.628

■ 51, 5.963, 70.628      ■ 51, 5.963, 70.628

■ 49, 10.755, 69.519      ■ 53, 1.401, 71.625

■ 47, 15.790, 68.378      ■ 56, 2.954, 253.040

44, 21.077, 67.234

58, 7.120, 254.075

42, 26.600, 66.089

60, 11.120,  
255.121

40, 32.304, 64.928

62, 14.973,  
256.140

39, 38.056, 63.702

37, 43.576, 62.296

65, 18.694,  
257.124

35, 48.364, 60.485

67, 22.299,  
258.070

34, 51.718, 59.486

70, 25.802,  
258.976

72, 29.214,  
259.843

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



51, 5.963, 70.628



50, 5.745, 253.879

# Rectangle

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



51, 5.963, 70.628



51, 5.963, 120.628



51, 5.963, 250.628



51, 5.963, 300.628

# Sweetspot

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



51, 5.963, 70.645



68, 2.197, 71.568



49, 8.714, 342.906



35, 1.557, 71.515



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, 5.963, 70.645



64, 9.070, 70.288



53, 9.441, 107.562



26, 2.500, 71.089



34, 51.271, 59.533



0, 0.000, 0.000





# Inverse Universe

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



50, 5.745, 253.879



63, 8.647, 254.327



48, 9.700, 290.196



25, 2.441, 253.350



28, 39.535, 279.431



0, 0.000, 0.000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 51, 5.963, 70.628 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 CIELCh color 51, 5.963, 70.628 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

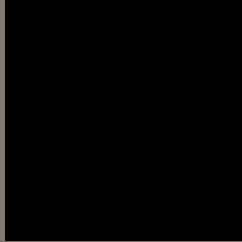
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

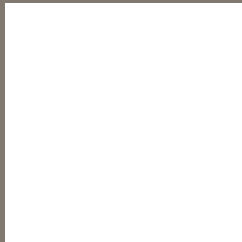
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 51, 5.963, 70.628**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 5.963, 70.628.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 5.963, 70.628.

# 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, 5.963, 70.628

### Protanopia

51, 5.073, 85.516

### Deuteranopia

51, 8.709, 35.652



**Tritanopia**  
51, 7.407, 335.222



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
51, 5.963, 70.628

**Protanomaly**  
51, 5.255, 81.357

**Deuteranomaly**  
51, 7.294, 43.403

**Tritanomaly**  
51, 4.793, 358.575

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
51, 5.963, 70.628

**Achromatopsia**  
51, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
51, 2.371, 66.603

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 51, 5.963, 70.628 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(129, 120, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 120, 112)  
}
```

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(129, 120, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 120, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 51, 5.963, 70.628 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(129, 120, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 120, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 120, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 120, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 120, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 120,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 51, 5.963, 70.628 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 120, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
120, 112) }
```

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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