

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(51, 6.550, 24.279)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(51, 6.550, 24.279) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(51, 6.629, 25.093)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	867675
RGB	134, 118, 117
RGB Percent	53%, 46%, 46%
CMY	0.4750, 0.5377, 0.5416
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.13, 0.47
HSL	4°, 7%, 49%
HSV	4°, 13%, 53%
XYZ	19.4803, 19.2686, 19.4855
YIQ	122.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

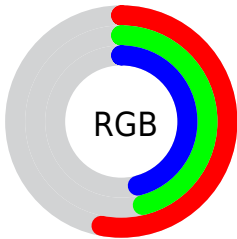
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	134, 118, 117
Decimal	8812149
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.00, 6.00, 2.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 6.629, 25.093
Yxy	19.2686, 0.3345, 0.3309
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287002229 (0xFF867675)
YUV	122.6700, -2.7953, 9.9364
Hunter-Lab	43.8960, 2.3971, 4.4084

# Details

The CIELCh color  $51, 6.629, 25.093$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $54, 6.120, 204.284$ , and the grayscale version is  $51, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $71, 6.550, 24.643$ , and  $31, 6.412, 26.030$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $47, 12.324, 25.739$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $55, 1.353, 24.417$ .

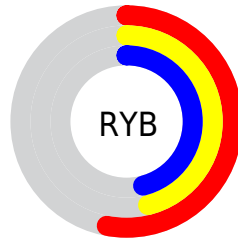
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (46%)

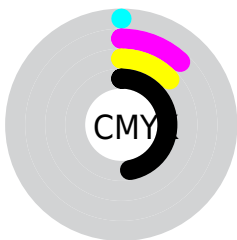
Blue (46%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (46%)

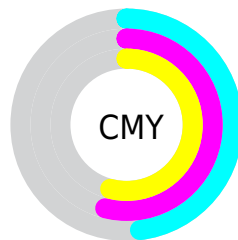


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 51, 6.629, 25.093 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, 6.629, 25.093 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 51, 6.629, 25.093       51, 6.629, 25.093

 100, 6.629, 25.093       41, 6.629, 25.093

 71, 6.629, 25.093       31, 6.629, 25.093

 81, 6.629, 25.093       21, 6.629, 25.093


 91, 6.629, 25.093       11, 6.629, 25.093

 1, 6.629, 25.093

 0, 6.629, 25.093

 51, 6.629, 25.093       51, 6.629, 25.093

 47, 12.324, 25.739       55, 1.353, 24.417

 44, 18.453, 26.561       59, 3.528, 204.514

40, 25.001, 27.647

63, 8.052, 204.213

37, 31.912, 29.073

67, 12.256,  
204.029

34, 39.076, 30.909

71, 16.176,  
203.907

31, 46.311, 33.191

29, 53.315, 35.826

74, 19.847,  
203.828

28, 59.409, 38.313

78, 23.299,  
203.782

27, 62.825, 39.817

82, 26.559,  
203.760

86, 29.651,  
203.756

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



51, 6.629, 25.093



54, 6.120, 204.284

# Rectangle

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



51, 6.629, 25.093



51, 6.629, 75.093



51, 6.629, 205.093



51, 6.629, 255.093

# Sweetspot

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



51, 6.628, 25.106



69, 2.494, 24.576



51, 11.583, 326.478



36, 1.770, 24.632



86, 0.010, 296.813



37, 0.005, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



51, 6.628, 25.106



64, 9.775, 25.259



53, 6.232, 79.050



26, 2.880, 24.905



26, 61.308, 39.645



0, 0.667, 24.617





# Inverse Universe

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



54, 6.120, 204.284



69, 8.867, 204.201



52, 6.105, 262.343



27, 2.722, 204.414



46, 28.213, 205.993



1, 0.667, 204.635



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 51, 6.629, 25.093 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

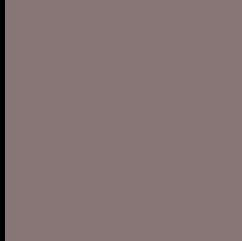
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 6.629, 25.093 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

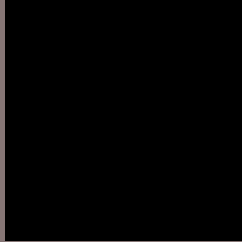
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 51, 6.629, 25.093

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 6.629, 25.093.

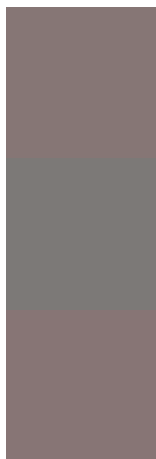


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 6.629, 25.093.

# 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, 6.629, 25.093

### Protanopia

51, 1.669, 63.318

### Deuteranopia

51, 7.436, 20.206



**Tritanopia**  
51, 8.952, 344.711



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
51, 6.629, 25.093

**Protanomaly**  
51, 3.460, 39.219

**Deuteranomaly**  
51, 7.436, 20.206

**Tritanomaly**  
51, 8.103, 354.889

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
51, 6.629, 25.093

**Achromatopsia**  
52, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
51, 2.425, 19.517

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIElCh 51, 6.629, 25.093 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(134, 118, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 118, 117)  
}
```

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(134, 118, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 118, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 51, 6.629, 25.093 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(134, 118, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 118, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 118, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 118, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 118, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 118,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 51, 6.629, 25.093 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 118, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
118, 117) }
```

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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