

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(51, 6.988, 58.063)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(51, 6.988, 58.063) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(51, 6.789, 56.484)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	847770
RGB	132, 119, 112
RGB Percent	52%, 47%, 44%
CMY	0.4824, 0.5333, 0.5608
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.15, 0.48
HSL	21°, 8%, 48%
HSV	21°, 15%, 52%
XYZ	19.0367, 19.2686, 18.0449
YIQ	122.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

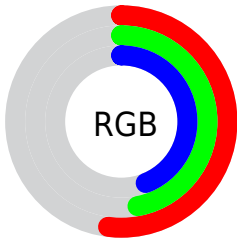
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	132, 123, 112
Decimal	8681328
CIE Lab	51.00, 3.75, 5.66
CIE LCh	51, 6.789, 56.484
Yxy	19.2686, 0.3378, 0.3419
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286871408 (0xFF847770)
YUV	122.0890, -4.9739, 8.6919
Hunter-Lab	43.8960, 0.5934, 6.3542

# Details

The CIELCh color  $51, 6.789, 56.484$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $52, 6.318, 239.307$ , and the grayscale version is  $51, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $71, 6.621, 54.748$ , and  $31, 6.792, 60.567$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $48, 11.662, 55.751$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $54, 2.231, 57.201$ .

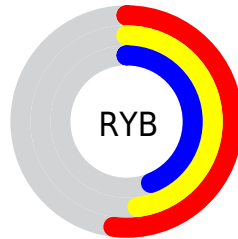
# Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (47%)

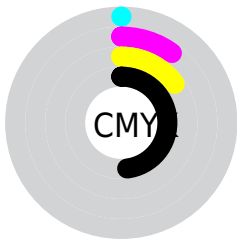
Blue (44%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (44%)

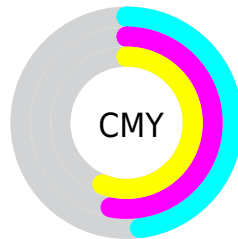


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (53%)


Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 51, 6.789, 56.484 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, 6.789, 56.484 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 51, 6.789, 56.484       51, 6.789, 56.484

 100, 6.789, 56.484       41, 6.789, 56.484

 71, 6.789, 56.484       31, 6.789, 56.484

 81, 6.789, 56.484       21, 6.789, 56.484

 91, 6.789, 56.484       11, 6.789, 56.484

 1, 6.789, 56.484

 0, 6.789, 56.484

 51, 6.789, 56.484       51, 6.789, 56.484

 48, 11.662, 55.751       54, 2.231, 57.201

 46, 16.876, 55.043       56, 2.042, 238.361

43, 22.448, 54.398

59, 6.061, 239.087

41, 28.373, 53.825

62, 9.854, 239.906

38, 34.603, 53.314

65, 13.449,  
240.731

36, 41.005, 52.813

68, 16.869,  
241.545

34, 47.276, 52.179

32, 52.908, 51.195

71, 20.136,  
242.342

32, 55.712, 50.979

73, 23.268,  
243.119

76, 26.282,  
243.872

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



51, 6.789, 56.484



52, 6.318, 239.307

# Rectangle

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



51, 6.789, 56.484



51, 6.789, 106.484



51, 6.789, 236.484



51, 6.789, 286.484

# Sweetspot

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



51, 6.789, 56.499



68, 2.673, 57.203



49, 11.084, 337.423



36, 1.842, 57.170



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, 6.789, 56.499



64, 10.069, 56.254



54, 9.827, 101.644



27, 2.485, 56.946



31, 55.043, 50.996



0, 0.580, 57.775





# Inverse Universe

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



52, 6.318, 239.307



65, 9.212, 239.678



49, 10.041, 285.007



27, 2.386, 238.702



34, 31.825, 263.203



0, 0.580, 237.793



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 51, 6.789, 56.484 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, 6.789, 56.484 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

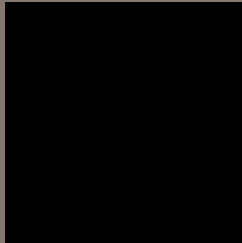
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

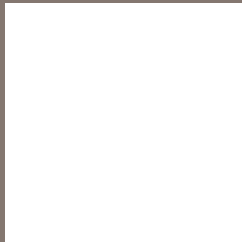
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 51, 6.789, 56.484**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 6.789, 56.484.

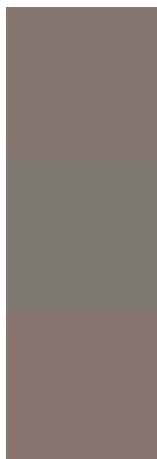


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 6.789, 56.484.

# 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, 6.789, 56.484

### Protanopia

51, 5.073, 85.516

### Deuteranopia

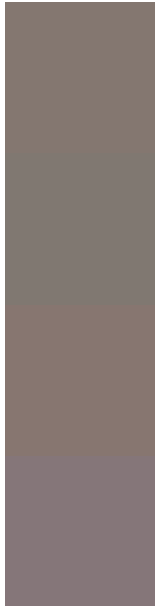
51, 8.910, 39.169



**Tritanopia**  
51, 8.628, 343.073



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
51, 6.789, 56.484

**Protanomaly**  
51, 5.238, 70.354

**Deuteranomaly**  
51, 7.948, 45.949

**Tritanomaly**  
51, 6.360, 4.222

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
51, 6.789, 56.484

**Achromatopsia**  
51, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
51, 2.667, 60.155

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 51, 6.789, 56.484 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(132, 119, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 119, 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(132, 119, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 119, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 51, 6.789, 56.484 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(132, 119, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 119, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 119, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 119, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 119, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 119,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 51, 6.789, 56.484 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 119, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
119, 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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