

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(51, 8.388, 339.850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(51, 8.388, 339.850) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(51, 8.681, 338.316)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	85757F
RGB	133, 117, 127
RGB Percent	52%, 46%, 50%
CMY	0.4781, 0.5409, 0.5016
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.05, 0.48
HSL	323°, 6%, 49%
HSV	323°, 12%, 52%
XYZ	19.8922, 19.2686, 22.7769
YIQ	122.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

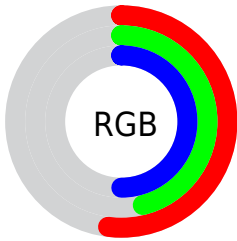
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	133, 117, 127
Decimal	8746367
CIE Lab	51.00, 8.07, -3.21
CIE LCh	51, 8.681, 338.316
Yxy	19.2686, 0.3212, 0.3111
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286936447 (0xFF85757F)
YUV	122.9240, 2.0095, 8.8367
Hunter-Lab	43.8960, 4.0721, -0.0373

# Details

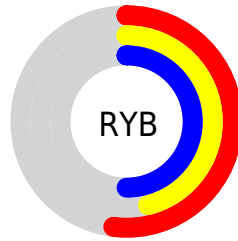
The CIELCh color  $51, 8.681, 338.316$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $54, 8.607, 156.638$ , and the grayscale version is  $52, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $71, 8.790, 337.121$ , and  $31, 8.383, 337.805$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $47, 16.002, 339.108$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $55, 1.450, 337.445$ .

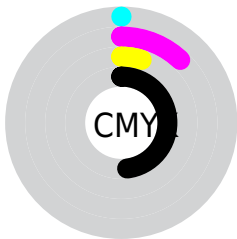
# Distribution



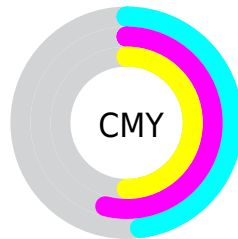
- Red (52%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 51, 8.681, 338.316 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, 8.681, 338.316 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51, 8.681, 338.316

■ 51, 8.681, 338.316

■ 100, 8.681,  
338.316

■ 41, 8.681, 338.316

■ 71, 8.681, 338.316

■ 31, 8.681, 338.316

■ 81, 8.681, 338.316

■ 21, 8.681, 338.316

■ 91, 8.681, 338.316

■ 11, 8.681, 338.316

■ 1, 8.681, 338.316

■ 0, 8.681, 338.316

■ 51, 8.681, 338.316

■ 51, 8.681, 338.316

■ 47, 16.002,  
339.108

■ 55, 1.450, 337.445

■ 59, 5.622, 157.008

44, 23.311,  
339.957

63, 12.500,  
156.355

40, 30.444,  
340.886

66, 19.169,  
155.762

37, 37.171,  
341.922

70, 25.626,  
155.208

35, 43.195,  
343.103

74, 31.877,  
154.691

32, 48.176,  
344.483

78, 37.931,  
154.205

30, 51.791,  
346.139

82, 43.801,  
153.749

29, 53.832,  
348.166

86, 49.499,  
153.320

28, 54.836,  
349.957

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



51, 8.681, 338.316



54, 8.607, 156.638

# Rectangle

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



51, 8.681, 338.316



51, 8.681, 28.316



51, 8.681, 158.316



51, 8.681, 208.316

# Sweetspot

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



51, 8.679, 338.318



69, 3.561, 337.683



50, 9.672, 304.901



36, 2.521, 337.743



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, 8.679, 338.318



64, 12.569, 338.496



51, 6.670, 9.444



26, 4.049, 338.095



28, 53.953, 349.890



0, 0.962, 337.485





# Inverse Universe

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



51, 8.679, 338.318



64, 12.569, 338.496



54, 6.313, 187.570



26, 4.049, 338.095



28, 53.953, 349.890



0, 0.962, 337.485



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 51, 8.681, 338.316 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, 8.681, 338.316 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

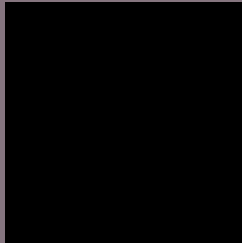
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 51, 8.681, 338.316

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 8.681, 338.316.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 8.681, 338.316.

# 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, 8.681, 338.316

### Protanopia

51, 4.667, 290.784

### Deuteranopia

51, 7.407, 335.222



**Tritanopia**  
51, 8.311, 341.317



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51, 8.681, 338.316

## Protanomaly

51, 5.091, 313.537

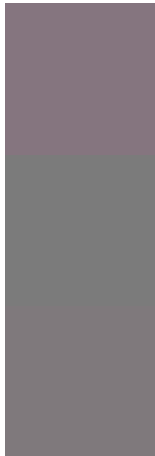
## Deuteranomaly

51, 7.694, 337.399

## Tritanomaly

51, 8.311, 341.317

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51, 8.681, 338.316

## Achromatopsia

52, 0.007, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

51, 2.988, 343.925

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 51, 8.681, 338.316 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(133, 117, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 117, 127)  
}
```

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(133, 117, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 117, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 51, 8.681, 338.316 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(133, 117, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 117, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 117, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 117, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 117, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 117,  
127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 51, 8.681, 338.316 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 117, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
117, 127) }
```

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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