

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(51, 8.814, 89.777)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(51, 8.814, 89.777) contains.

<b>CIELCh(51, 8.637, 89.130)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

# Color

**CIELCh(51, 8.637, 89.130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	80796B
RGB	128, 121, 107
RGB Percent	50%, 47%, 42%
CMY	0.4987, 0.5261, 0.5810
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.16, 0.50
HSL	40°, 9%, 46%
HSV	40°, 16%, 50%
XYZ	18.3392, 19.2686, 16.6178
YIQ	121.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

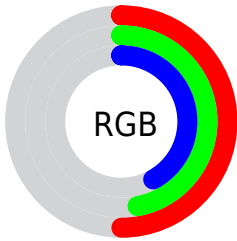
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	118, 128, 107
Decimal	8419691
CIE Lab	51.00, 0.13, 8.64
CIE LCh	51, 8.637, 89.130
Yxy	19.2686, 0.3382, 0.3553
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286609771 (0xFF80796B)
YUV	121.4970, -7.1470, 5.7031
Hunter-Lab	43.8960, -2.2430, 8.2816

# Details

The CIELCh color  $51, 8.637, 89.130$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $48, 8.613, 273.321$ , and the grayscale version is  $51, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $71, 8.725, 88.346$ , and  $31, 8.699, 89.755$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $50, 14.040, 87.891$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $53, 3.340, 90.326$ .

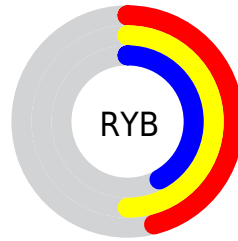
# Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (47%)

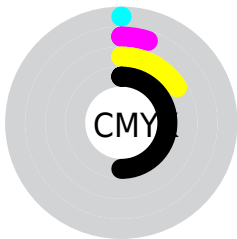
Blue (42%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (42%)

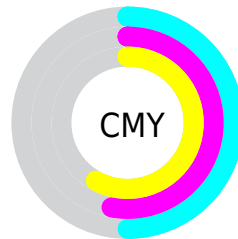


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 51, 8.637, 89.130 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, 8.637, 89.130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51, 8.637, 89.130      ■ 51, 8.637, 89.130

■ 100, 8.637, 89.130      ■ 41, 8.637, 89.130

■ 71, 8.637, 89.130      ■ 31, 8.637, 89.130

■ 81, 8.637, 89.130      ■ 21, 8.637, 89.130

■ 91, 8.637, 89.130      ■ 11, 8.637, 89.130

■ 1, 8.637, 89.130

■ 0, 8.637, 89.130

■ 51, 8.637, 89.130      ■ 51, 8.637, 89.130

■ 50, 14.040, 87.891      ■ 53, 3.340, 90.326

■ 48, 19.532, 86.600      ■ 54, 1.851, 271.646

47, 25.078, 85.272

56, 6.937, 272.707

45, 30.607, 83.901

57, 11.925,  
273.777

44, 35.983, 82.470

59, 16.820,  
274.805

43, 40.965, 80.939

41, 45.167, 79.221

61, 21.630,  
275.786

40, 48.304, 77.256

62, 26.361,  
276.717

40, 49.501, 76.615

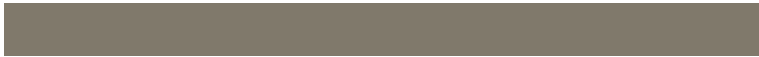
64, 31.021,  
277.602

66, 35.614,  
278.439

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



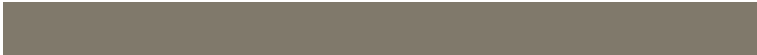
51, 8.637, 89.130



48, 8.613, 273.321

# Rectangle

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



51, 8.637, 89.130



51, 8.637, 139.130



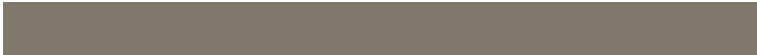
51, 8.637, 269.130



51, 8.637, 319.130

# Sweetspot

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



51, 8.638, 89.140



67, 3.209, 90.469



47, 9.593, 355.207



35, 2.209, 90.405



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, 8.638, 89.140



64, 13.064, 88.641



53, 12.164, 115.567



26, 2.934, 90.020



40, 49.409, 76.623



0, 0.000, 0.000





# Inverse Universe

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



48, 8.613, 273.321



59, 13.010, 273.936



46, 12.589, 297.962



25, 2.935, 272.307



21, 56.617, 295.425

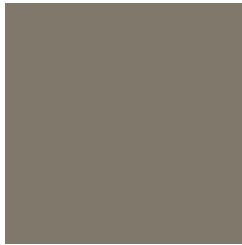


0, 0.000, 0.000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 51, 8.637, 89.130 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, 8.637, 89.130 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

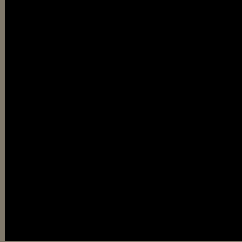
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

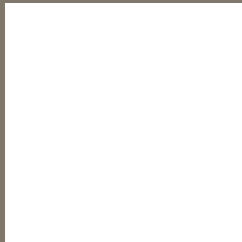
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 51, 8.637, 89.130

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 8.637, 89.130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 8.637, 89.130.

# 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, 8.637, 89.130

### Protanopia

51, 8.502, 91.822

### Deuteranopia

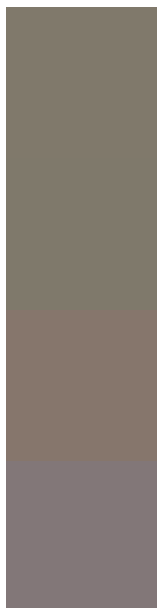
51, 10.396, 50.222



**Tritanopia**  
51, 7.407, 335.222



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
51, 8.637, 89.130

**Protanomaly**  
51, 8.502, 91.822

**Deuteranomaly**  
51, 8.954, 60.189

**Tritanomaly**  
51, 4.519, 12.465

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
51, 8.637, 89.130

**Achromatopsia**  
51, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
51, 3.008, 94.047

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 51, 8.637, 89.130 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(128, 121, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 121, 107)  
}
```

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(128, 121, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 121, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 51, 8.637, 89.130 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(128, 121, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 121, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 121, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 121, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 121, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 121,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 51, 8.637, 89.130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 121, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
121, 107) }
```

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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