

Converting Colors

CIELCh(52, 1.694, 63.161)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(52, 1.694, 63.161) contains.

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Color

CIELCh(52, 1.978, 55.163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 7F7B79 |
| RGB | 127, 123, 121 |
| RGB Percent | 50%, 48%, 47% |
| CMY | 0.5010, 0.5167, 0.5245 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.03, 0.05, 0.50 |
| HSL | 20°, 2%, 49% |
| HSV | 20°, 5%, 50% |
| XYZ | 19.3689, 20.1443, 21.0351 |
| YIQ | 123.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

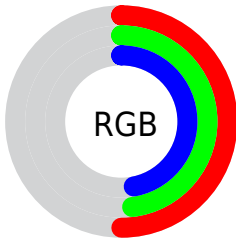
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 127, 124, 121 |
| Decimal | 8354681 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 52.00, 1.13, 1.62 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 52, 1.978, 55.163 |
| Y _{xy} | 20.1443, 0.3199, 0.3327 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4286544761 (0xFF7F7B79) |
| YUV | 123.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591 |
| Hunter-Lab | 44.8824, -1.5132, 3.6302 |

Details

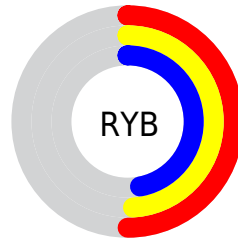
The CIELCh color $[52, 1.978, 55.163]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[52, 1.940, 236.305]$, and the grayscale version is $[52, 0.007, 296.813]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[72, 2.168, 49.343]$, and $[32, 1.874, 39.214]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[49, 6.390, 54.590]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[55, 2.151, 236.321]$.

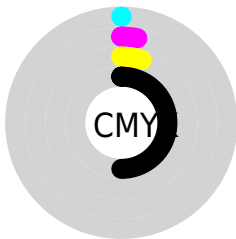
Distribution



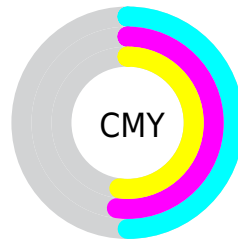
- Red (50%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 52, 1.978, 55.163 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 52, 1.978, 55.163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52, 1.978, 55.163

■ 52, 1.978, 55.163

■ 100, 1.978, 55.163

■ 42, 1.978, 55.163

■ 72, 1.978, 55.163

■ 32, 1.978, 55.163

■ 82, 1.978, 55.163

■ 22, 1.978, 55.163

■ 92, 1.978, 55.163

■ 12, 1.978, 55.163

■ 2, 1.978, 55.163

■ 0, 1.978, 55.163

■ 52, 1.978, 55.163

■ 52, 1.978, 55.163

■ 49, 6.390, 54.590

■ 55, 2.151, 236.321

■ 47, 11.114, 53.914

■ 58, 6.028, 237.003

44, 16.177, 53.284

60, 9.682, 237.773

41, 21.596, 52.726

63, 13.138,
238.551

39, 27.369, 52.251

66, 16.422,
239.322

37, 33.455, 51.853

35, 39.735, 51.488

69, 19.553,
240.081

33, 45.932, 51.021

71, 22.551,
240.821

31, 51.567, 50.240

74, 25.431,
241.541

77, 28.208,
242.237

Harmonies

Complementary

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



52, 1.978, 55.163



52, 1.940, 236.305

Rectangle

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



52, 1.978, 55.163



52, 1.978, 105.163



52, 1.978, 235.163



52, 1.978, 285.163

Sweetspot

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



52, 1.978, 55.211



68, 0.511, 54.841



52, 3.362, 335.906



36, 0.293, 54.783



85, 0.010, 296.813



36, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



52, 1.978, 55.211



66, 3.139, 55.145



53, 2.906, 101.806



26, 1.667, 55.132



30, 54.578, 50.010



0, 0.000, 0.000

Inverse Universe

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



52, 1.940, 236.305



66, 3.055, 236.386



51, 2.936, 282.875



26, 1.620, 236.401



34, 30.458, 260.366



0, 0.000, 0.000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 52, 1.978, 55.163 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 52, 1.978, 55.163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

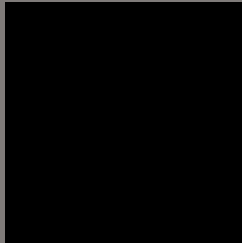
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 52, 1.978, 55.163

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 52, 1.978, 55.163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 52, 1.978, 55.163.

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


52, 1.978, 55.163

Protanopia

52, 1.978, 55.163

Deuteranopia

52, 7.037, 10.722



Tritanopia
52, 5.942, 318.404

Trichromacy



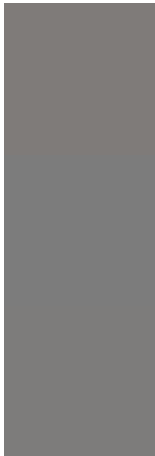
Original Color
52, 1.978, 55.163

Protanomaly
52, 1.978, 55.163

Deuteranomaly
52, 4.913, 13.128

Tritanomaly
52, 3.783, 329.605

Monochromacy



Original Color
52, 1.978, 55.163

Achromatopsia
52, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
52, 0.695, 74.861

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 52, 1.978, 55.163 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(127, 123, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 123, 121)  
}
```

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(127, 123, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 123, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 52, 1.978, 55.163 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(127, 123, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 123, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 123, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 123, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 123, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 123,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 52, 1.978, 55.163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 123, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
123, 121) }
```

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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