

Converting Colors

CIELCh(52, 10.576, 339.531)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(52, 10.576, 339.531)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(52, 10.302, 338.153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A7783
RGB	138, 119, 131
RGB Percent	54%, 47%, 51%
CMY	0.4599, 0.5343, 0.4873
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.05, 0.46
HSL	322°, 7%, 50%
HSV	322°, 14%, 54%
XYZ	21.0823, 20.1443, 24.1565
YIQ	126.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

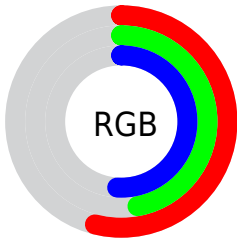
Format	Color
R_{YB}	138, 119, 131
Decimal	9074563
CIE _{Lab}	52.00, 9.56, -3.83
CIE _{LCh}	52, 10.302, 338.153
Yxy	20.1443, 0.3224, 0.3081
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287264643 (0xFF8A7783)
YUV	126.0490, 2.4408, 10.4810
Hunter-Lab	44.8824, 5.3012, -0.4932

Details

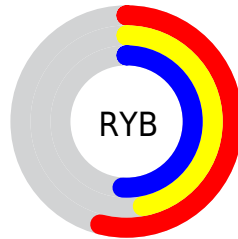
The CIELCh color $52, 10.302, 338.153$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $56, 10.208, 156.199$, and the grayscale version is $53, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $72, 10.599, 338.531$, and $32, 10.122, 337.805$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $48, 17.872, 338.949$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $56, 2.807, 337.358$.

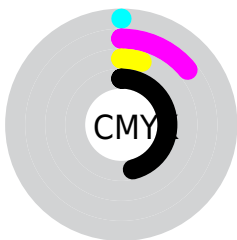
Distribution



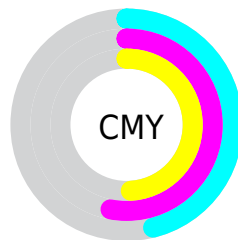
- Red (54%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (46%)





- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (49%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 52, 10.302, 338.153 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, 10.302, 338.153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 52, 10.302,
338.153


 52, 10.302,
338.153


 100, 10.302,
338.153


 42, 10.302,
338.153


 72, 10.302,
338.153

 32, 10.302,
338.153

 82, 10.302,
338.153

 22, 10.302,
338.153

 92, 10.302,
338.153

 12, 10.302,
338.153

 2, 10.302, 338.153

 0, 10.302, 338.153

■ 52, 10.302,
338.153

■ 52, 10.302,
338.153

■ 48, 17.872,
338.949

■ 56, 2.807, 337.358

■ 45, 25.401,
339.804

■ 60, 4.534, 156.840

■ 41, 32.705,
340.743

■ 64, 11.680,
156.171

■ 38, 39.533,
341.791

■ 68, 18.612,
155.570

■ 35, 45.565,
342.987

■ 72, 25.325,
155.011

■ 33, 50.445,
344.391

■ 76, 31.824,
154.488


■ 31, 53.853,
346.079


■ 80, 38.117,
153.997

■ 30, 55.624,

■ 84, 44.218,
153.537

348.146

 88, 50.138,
153.104

 30, 56.376,
349.525

Harmonies

Complementary

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



52, 10.302, 338.153



56, 10.208, 156.199

Rectangle

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



52, 10.302, 338.153



52, 10.302, 28.153



52, 10.302, 158.153



52, 10.302, 208.153

Sweetspot

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



52, 10.300, 338.155



71, 3.664, 337.386



51, 11.441, 305.004



37, 2.595, 337.447



87, 0.010, 296.813



38, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



52, 10.300, 338.155



65, 15.733, 338.434



52, 7.910, 9.628



27, 4.199, 337.799



28, 54.883, 349.421



0, 1.933, 337.189

Inverse Universe

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



52, 10.300, 338.155



65, 15.733, 338.434



56, 7.423, 187.416



27, 4.199, 337.799



28, 54.883, 349.421



0, 1.933, 337.189

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 52, 10.302, 338.153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

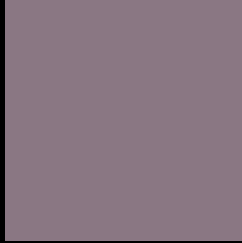
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 10.302, 338.153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

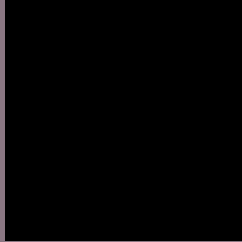
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 52, 10.302, 338.153

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 52, 10.302, 338.153.

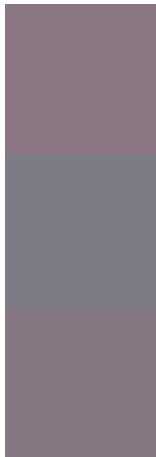


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 52, 10.302, 338.153.

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, 10.302, 338.153

Protanopia

52, 6.413, 294.439

Deuteranopia

52, 7.803, 332.199



Tritanopia
52, 8.927, 344.695

Trichromacy



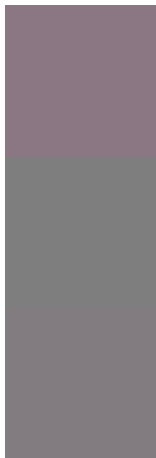
Original Color
52, 10.302, 338.153

Protanomaly
52, 7.686, 315.013

Deuteranomaly
52, 8.354, 336.394

Tritanomaly
52, 9.266, 341.763

Monochromacy



Original Color
52, 10.302, 338.153

Achromatopsia
53, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
52, 4.044, 334.000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 52, 10.302, 338.153 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(138, 119, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 119, 131)  
}
```

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(138, 119, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 119, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 52, 10.302, 338.153 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(138, 119, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 119, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 119, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 119, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 119, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 119,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 52, 10.302, 338.153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 119, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
119, 131) }
```

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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