

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(52, 5.122, 244.553)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(52, 5.122, 244.553) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(52, 5.270, 249.854)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	747D84
RGB	116, 125, 132
RGB Percent	45%, 49%, 52%
CMY	0.5440, 0.5087, 0.4812
CMYK	0.12, 0.05, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	206°, 6%, 49%
HSV	206°, 12%, 52%
XYZ	18.7931, 20.1443, 24.8294
YIQ	123.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

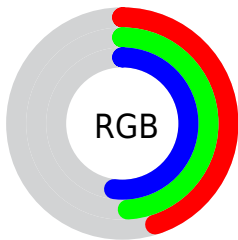
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	116, 122, 132
Decimal	7634308
CIE Lab	52.00, -1.82, -4.95
CIE LCh	52, 5.270, 249.854
Yxy	20.1443, 0.2947, 0.3159
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285824388 (0xFF747D84)
YUV	123.1070, 4.3842, -6.2328
Hunter-Lab	44.8824, -3.8031, -1.3821

# Details

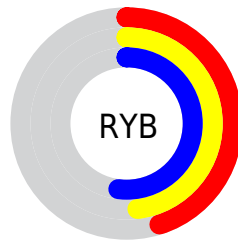
The CIELCh color `52, 5.270, 249.854` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `52, 5.486, 67.000`, and the grayscale version is `52, 0.007, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `72, 5.206, 246.427`, and `32, 5.444, 253.969` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `49, 9.519, 251.253`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `55, 0.926, 248.907`.

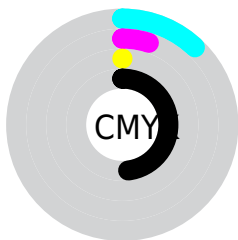
# Distribution



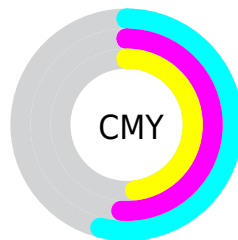
- Red (45%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (52%)



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



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 52, 5.270, 249.854 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, 5.270, 249.854 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52, 5.270, 249.854

■ 52, 5.270, 249.854

■ 100, 5.270,  
249.854

■ 42, 5.270, 249.854

■ 72, 5.270, 249.854

■ 32, 5.270, 249.854

■ 82, 5.270, 249.854

■ 22, 5.270, 249.854

■ 92, 5.270, 249.854

■ 12, 5.270, 249.854

■ 2, 5.270, 249.854

■ 0, 5.270, 249.854

■ 52, 5.270, 249.854

■ 52, 5.270, 249.854

■ 49, 9.519, 251.253

■ 55, 0.926, 248.907

■ 47, 13.649,

■ 57, 3.488, 67.470

252.966

60, 7.950, 66.657

44, 17.635,  
255.027

63, 12.442, 65.933

42, 21.460,  
257.498

66, 16.949, 65.305

39, 25.118,  
260.438

68, 21.458, 64.758

37, 28.624,  
263.890

74, 30.440, 63.856

35, 32.021,  
267.858

77, 34.899, 63.481

33, 35.381,  
272.280

31, 38.121,  
275.723

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



52, 5.270, 249.854



52, 5.486, 67.000

# Rectangle

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



52, 5.270, 249.854



52, 5.270, 299.854



52, 5.270, 69.854



52, 5.270, 119.854

# Sweetspot

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



52, 5.270, 249.840



69, 2.166, 248.970



54, 8.254, 159.327



36, 1.550, 249.023



86, 0.010, 296.813



37, 0.005, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



52, 5.270, 249.840



65, 8.025, 250.265



50, 8.757, 288.653



27, 2.469, 249.478



30, 37.600, 275.634



0, 0.597, 248.360





# Inverse Universe

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



51, 8.323, 341.317



63, 12.755, 341.587



55, 8.557, 106.174



26, 3.876, 341.070



27, 52.490, 355.066



0, 0.920, 340.422



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 52, 5.270, 249.854 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

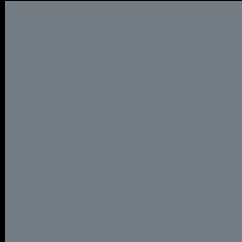
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 5.270, 249.854 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

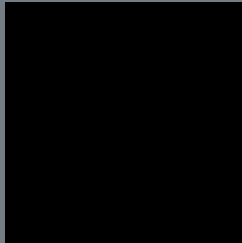
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

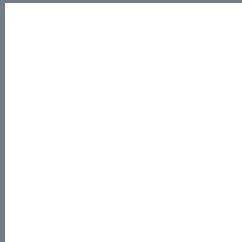
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 52, 5.270, 249.854

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 52, 5.270, 249.854.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 52, 5.270, 249.854.

# 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

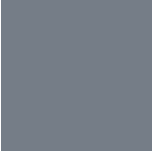
52, 5.270, 249.854

### Protanopia

52, 4.675, 295.556

### Deuteranopia

52, 8.949, 322.808



**Tritanopia**  
52, 6.490, 262.990



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52, 5.270, 249.854

## Protanomaly

52, 4.210, 274.662

## Deuteranomaly

52, 6.608, 304.584

## Tritanomaly

52, 5.990, 260.237

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52, 5.270, 249.854

## Achromatopsia

52, 0.007, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

52, 1.647, 244.486

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 52, 5.270, 249.854 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(116, 125, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 125, 132)  
}
```

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(116, 125, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 125, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 52, 5.270, 249.854 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(116, 125, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 125, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 125, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 125, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 125, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 125,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 52, 5.270, 249.854 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 125, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
125, 132) }
```

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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