

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(52, 7.919, 354.670)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(52, 7.919, 354.670) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(52, 7.472, 357.484)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	89787D
RGB	137, 120, 125
RGB Percent	54%, 47%, 49%
CMY	0.4637, 0.5304, 0.5108
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.09, 0.46
HSL	342°, 7%, 50%
HSV	342°, 12%, 54%
XYZ	20.6470, 20.1443, 22.1184
YIQ	125.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

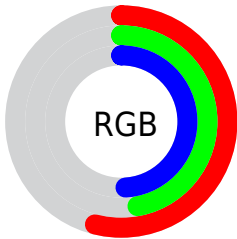
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	137, 120, 125
Decimal	9009277
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.00, 7.46, -0.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 7.472, 357.484
Yxy	20.1443, 0.3282, 0.3202
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287199357 (0xFF89787D)
YUV	125.6530, -0.3219, 9.9513
Hunter-Lab	44.8824, 3.5702, 2.1992

# Details

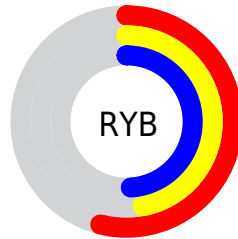
The CIELCh color  $52, 7.472, 357.484$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $56, 7.213, 175.309$ , and the grayscale version is  $53, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $72, 7.561, 354.518$ , and  $32, 7.115, 359.857$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $48, 13.736, 358.605$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $56, 1.431, 356.336$ .

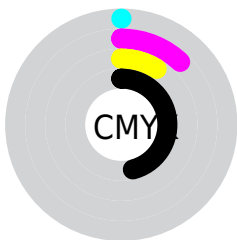
# Distribution



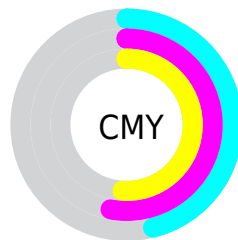
- Red (54%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 52, 7.472, 357.484 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, 7.472, 357.484 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52, 7.472, 357.484

■ 52, 7.472, 357.484

■ 100, 7.472,  
357.484

■ 42, 7.472, 357.484

■ 72, 7.472, 357.484

■ 32, 7.472, 357.484

■ 82, 7.472, 357.484

■ 22, 7.472, 357.484

■ 92, 7.472, 357.484

■ 12, 7.472, 357.484

■ 2, 7.472, 357.484

■ 0, 7.472, 357.484

■ 52, 7.472, 357.484

■ 52, 7.472, 357.484

■ 48, 13.736,  
358.605

■ 56, 1.431, 356.336

■ 60, 4.355, 175.836

44, 20.163,  
359.892

64, 9.881, 175.043

41, 26.641, 1.419

68, 15.153,  
174.358

37, 32.996, 3.272

72, 20.187,  
173.741

34, 38.991, 5.566

77, 25.001,  
173.181

32, 44.354, 8.443

30, 48.851, 12.060

81, 29.613,  
172.667

29, 52.392, 16.530

85, 34.043,  
172.193

28, 54.893, 20.102

89, 38.308,  
171.755

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



52, 7.472, 357.484



56, 7.213, 175.309

# Rectangle

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



52, 7.472, 357.484



52, 7.472, 47.484



52, 7.472, 177.484



52, 7.472, 227.484

# Sweetspot

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



52, 7.470, 357.491



71, 2.941, 356.589



52, 10.958, 316.225



37, 2.084, 356.672



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, 7.470, 357.491



65, 11.274, 357.802



53, 5.918, 39.197



27, 3.390, 357.149



27, 53.634, 19.919



0, 1.545, 356.371





# Inverse Universe

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



52, 7.470, 357.491



65, 11.274, 357.802



55, 5.485, 219.915



27, 3.390, 357.149



27, 53.634, 19.919



0, 1.545, 356.371



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 52, 7.472, 357.484 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 52, 7.472, 357.484 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

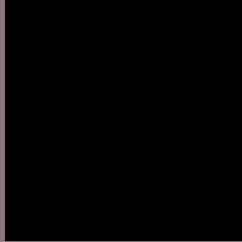
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

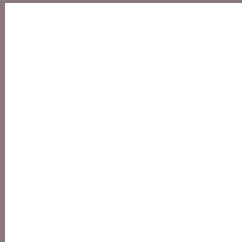
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 52, 7.472, 357.484

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 52, 7.472, 357.484.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 52, 7.472, 357.484.

# 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, 7.472, 357.484

### Protanopia

52, 2.470, 309.165

### Deuteranopia

52, 7.097, 356.142



**Tritanopia**  
52, 8.927, 344.695



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
52, 7.472, 357.484

**Protanomaly**  
52, 3.656, 340.318

**Deuteranomaly**  
52, 7.097, 356.142

**Tritanomaly**  
52, 8.614, 347.856

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
52, 7.472, 357.484

**Achromatopsia**  
52, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
52, 2.682, 353.975

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 52, 7.472, 357.484 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(137, 120, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 120, 125)  
}
```

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(137, 120, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 120, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 52, 7.472, 357.484 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

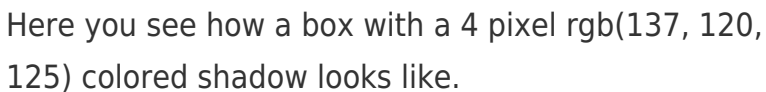
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(137, 120, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 120, 125) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 120, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 120, 125); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 120, 125); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 120, 125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 52, 7.472, 357.484 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 120, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
120, 125) }
```

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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