

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(52, 8.194, 97.479)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(52, 8.194, 97.479) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(52, 8.255, 97.455)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	807C6E
RGB	128, 124, 110
RGB Percent	50%, 49%, 43%
CMY	0.4979, 0.5136, 0.5685
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.14, 0.50
HSL	47°, 8%, 47%
HSV	47°, 14%, 50%
XYZ	18.9374, 20.1443, 17.6531
YIQ	123.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

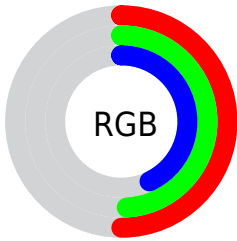
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	115, 128, 110
Decimal	8420462
CIE Lab	52.00, -1.07, 8.19
CIE LCh	52, 8.255, 97.455
Yxy	20.1443, 0.3338, 0.3551
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286610542 (0xFF807C6E)
YUV	123.6000, -6.7048, 3.8588
Hunter-Lab	44.8824, -3.2289, 8.0979

# Details

The CIELCh color  $52, 8.255, 97.455$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $48, 8.362, 280.753$ , and the grayscale version is  $52, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $72, 7.824, 95.080$ , and  $32, 8.399, 95.884$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $51, 14.189, 96.315$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $53, 2.367, 98.549$ .

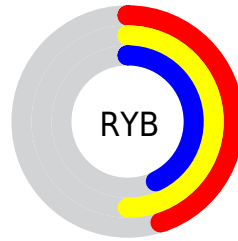
# Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (49%)

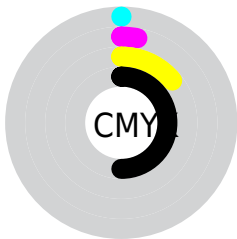
Blue (43%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (43%)

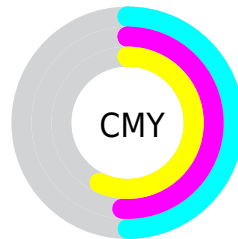


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 52, 8.255, 97.455 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, 8.255, 97.455 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52, 8.255, 97.455      ■ 52, 8.255, 97.455

■ 100, 8.255, 97.455      ■ 42, 8.255, 97.455

■ 72, 8.255, 97.455      ■ 32, 8.255, 97.455

■ 82, 8.255, 97.455      ■ 22, 8.255, 97.455

■ 92, 8.255, 97.455      ■ 12, 8.255, 97.455

■ 2, 8.255, 97.455

■ 0, 8.255, 97.455

■ 52, 8.255, 97.455      ■ 52, 8.255, 97.455

■ 51, 14.189, 96.315      ■ 53, 2.367, 98.549

■ 50, 20.140, 95.133      ■ 54, 3.463, 279.719

49, 26.059, 93.925

55, 9.229, 280.737

48, 31.858, 92.697

57, 14.928,  
281.728

47, 37.387, 91.447

58, 20.561,  
282.676

46, 42.400, 90.165

45, 46.535, 88.824

59, 26.131,  
283.578

44, 49.387, 87.374

60, 31.638,  
284.434

44, 50.936, 86.528

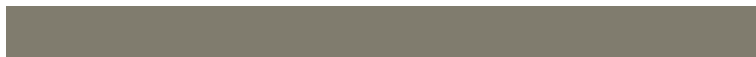
62, 37.086,  
285.245

63, 42.476,  
286.011

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



52, 8.255, 97.455



48, 8.362, 280.753

# Rectangle

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



52, 8.255, 97.455



52, 8.255, 147.455



52, 8.255, 277.455



52, 8.255, 327.455

# Sweetspot

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



52, 8.256, 97.465



67, 2.881, 98.546



48, 7.829, 2.021



35, 2.065, 98.480



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, 8.256, 97.465



66, 12.349, 97.086



53, 10.559, 119.729



26, 3.289, 98.018



44, 50.783, 86.536



0, 0.000, 0.000





# Inverse Universe

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



48, 8.362, 280.753



60, 12.540, 281.206



47, 10.847, 301.417



25, 3.320, 280.123



17, 66.321, 300.769



0, 0.000, 0.000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 52, 8.255, 97.455 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, 8.255, 97.455 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

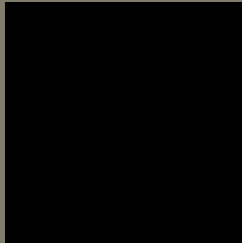
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 52, 8.255, 97.455

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 52, 8.255, 97.455.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 52, 8.255, 97.455.

# 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

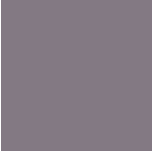
52, 8.255, 97.455

### Protanopia

52, 8.349, 94.626

### Deuteranopia

52, 10.437, 46.456



**Tritanopia**  
52, 7.060, 324.817



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
52, 8.255, 97.455

**Protanomaly**  
52, 8.349, 94.626

**Deuteranomaly**  
52, 8.584, 62.062

**Tritanomaly**  
52, 3.285, 9.513

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
52, 8.255, 97.455

**Achromatopsia**  
52, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
52, 2.915, 101.799

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 52, 8.255, 97.455 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, 124, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 124, 110)  
}
```

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, 124, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 124, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 52, 8.255, 97.455 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, 124, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 124, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 124, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 124, 110); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 124, 110); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 124, 110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 52, 8.255, 97.455 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 124, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
124, 110) }
```

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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