

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(52, 8.514, 237.685)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(52, 8.514, 237.685) contains.

<b>CIELCh(52, 8.375, 237.650)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

# Color

**CIELCh(52, 8.375, 237.650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D7F88
RGB	109, 127, 136
RGB Percent	43%, 50%, 53%
CMY	0.5732, 0.5027, 0.4674
CMYK	0.20, 0.07, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	200°, 11%, 48%
HSV	200°, 20%, 53%
XYZ	18.2817, 20.1443, 26.1491
YIQ	122.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

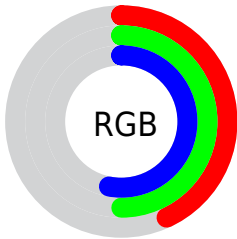
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	109, 120, 136
Decimal	7176072
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.00, -4.48, -7.08
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 8.375, 237.650
Yxy	20.1443, 0.2831, 0.3120
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285366152 (0xFF6D7F88)
YUV	122.6440, 6.5845, -11.9658
Hunter-Lab	44.8824, -5.8368, -3.1254

# Details

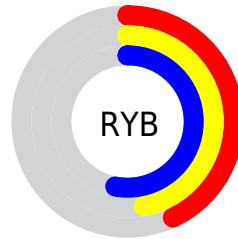
The CIELCh color `52, 8.375, 237.650` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `51, 9.272, 54.175`, and the grayscale version is `51, 0.007, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `72, 8.241, 235.591`, and `32, 8.239, 236.821` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `50, 12.301, 238.947`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `54, 4.244, 236.621`.

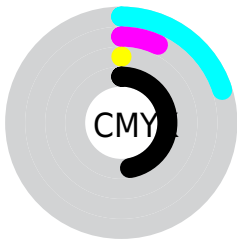
# Distribution



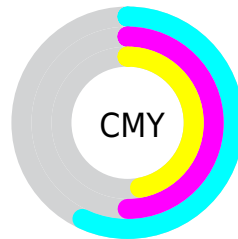
- Red (43%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 52, 8.375, 237.650 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, 8.375, 237.650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52, 8.375, 237.650

■ 52, 8.375, 237.650

■ 100, 8.375,  
237.650

■ 42, 8.375, 237.650

■ 72, 8.375, 237.650

■ 32, 8.375, 237.650

■ 82, 8.375, 237.650

■ 22, 8.375, 237.650

■ 92, 8.375, 237.650

■ 12, 8.375, 237.650

■ 2, 8.375, 237.650

■ 0, 8.375, 237.650

■ 52, 8.375, 237.650

■ 52, 8.375, 237.650

■ 50, 12.301,  
238.947

■ 54, 4.244, 236.621

■ 57, 0.051, 48.492

48, 15.981,  
240.576

59, 4.472, 54.896

45, 19.373,  
242.596

61, 8.988, 54.370

43, 22.448,  
245.087

64, 13.571, 53.920

42, 25.193,  
248.124

69, 22.858, 53.235

40, 27.629,  
251.768

71, 27.527, 52.976

38, 29.816,  
256.033

74, 32.198, 52.759

36, 31.939,  
260.578

36, 31.967,  
260.632

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



52, 8.375, 237.650



51, 9.272, 54.175

# Rectangle

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



52, 8.375, 237.650



52, 8.375, 287.650



52, 8.375, 57.650



52, 8.375, 107.650

# Sweetspot

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



52, 8.375, 237.642



70, 3.207, 236.329



54, 15.142, 153.522



37, 2.142, 236.366



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, 8.375, 237.642



65, 12.366, 238.212



48, 13.076, 283.844



28, 2.455, 236.560



35, 31.376, 260.503



1, 1.158, 235.700





# Inverse Universe

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



49, 15.101, 337.044



61, 22.565, 337.402



55, 12.770, 99.202



27, 4.305, 336.248



29, 55.959, 346.712



0, 1.983, 335.659



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 52, 8.375, 237.650 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, 8.375, 237.650 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

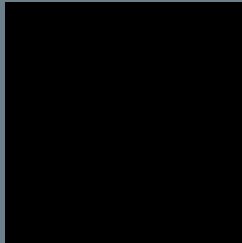
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

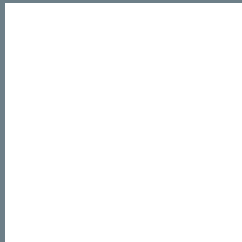
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 52, 8.375, 237.650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 52, 8.375, 237.650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 52, 8.375, 237.650.

# 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

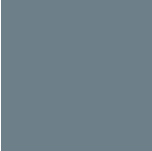
52, 8.375, 237.650

### Protanopia

52, 5.815, 290.918

### Deuteranopia

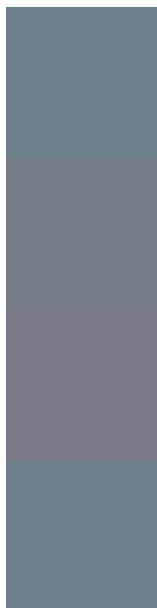
52, 10.670, 312.589



**Tritanopia**  
52, 8.715, 240.852



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
52, 8.375, 237.650

**Protanomaly**  
52, 6.200, 269.235

**Deuteranomaly**  
52, 8.731, 291.284

**Tritanomaly**  
52, 8.715, 240.852

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
52, 8.375, 237.650

**Achromatopsia**  
51, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
52, 3.212, 232.223

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 52, 8.375, 237.650 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(109, 127, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 127, 136)  
}
```

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(109, 127, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 127, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 52, 8.375, 237.650 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(109, 127, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 127, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(109, 127, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 127, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 127, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 127,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 52, 8.375, 237.650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 127, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
127, 136) }
```

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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