

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(53, 0.517, 9.650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(53, 0.517, 9.650) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(53, 0.798, 18.999)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	807E7E
RGB	128, 126, 126
RGB Percent	50%, 49%, 49%
CMY	0.4977, 0.5056, 0.5056
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.50
HSL	0°, 1%, 50%
HSV	0°, 2%, 50%
XYZ	20.1564, 21.0462, 22.7659
YIQ	126.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

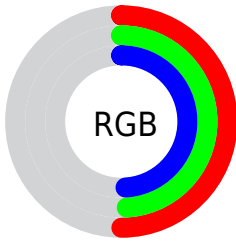
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	128, 126, 126
Decimal	8420990
CIELab	53.00, 0.75, 0.26
CIELCh	53, 0.798, 18.999
Yxy	21.0462, 0.3151, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286611070 (0xFF807E7E)
YUV	126.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296
Hunter-Lab	45.8761, -1.8564, 2.6908

# Details

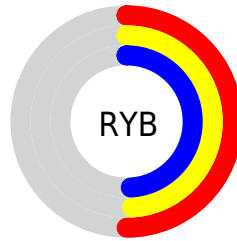
The CIELCh color  $[53, 0.798, 18.999]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[53, 0.788, 199.922]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[53, 0.007, 296.813]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[73, 0.748, 18.789]$ , and  $[33, 0.871, 19.218]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[49, 6.126, 20.154]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[57, 4.144, 199.192]$ .

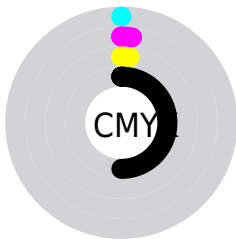
# Distribution



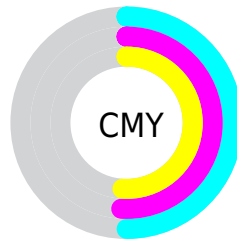
- Red (50%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 53, 0.798, 18.999 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 53, 0.798, 18.999 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53, 0.798, 18.999      ■ 53, 0.798, 18.999

100, 0.798, 18.999      ■ 43, 0.798, 18.999

■ 73, 0.798, 18.999      ■ 33, 0.798, 18.999

■ 83, 0.798, 18.999      ■ 23, 0.798, 18.999

■ 93, 0.798, 18.999      ■ 13, 0.798, 18.999

■ 3, 0.798, 18.999

■ 0, 0.798, 18.999

■ 53, 0.798, 18.999      ■ 53, 0.798, 18.999

■ 49, 6.126, 20.154      ■ 57, 4.144, 199.192

■ 45, 11.865, 20.987      ■ 61, 8.731, 198.747

42, 18.015, 22.032

65, 12.999,  
198.414

38, 24.545, 23.376

69, 16.984,  
198.148

35, 31.374, 25.114

32, 38.363, 27.343

73, 20.720,  
197.931

29, 45.311, 30.130

77, 24.239,  
197.753

28, 51.938, 33.413

26, 57.627, 36.633

81, 27.565,  
197.604

85, 30.724,  
197.480

89, 33.736,  
197.374

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



53, 0.798, 18.999



53, 0.788, 199.922

# Rectangle

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



53, 0.798, 18.999



53, 0.798, 68.999



53, 0.798, 198.999



53, 0.798, 248.999

# Sweetspot

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



53, 0.797, 19.093



68, 0.008, 296.813



53, 1.415, 324.393



36, 0.005, 296.813



85, 0.010, 296.813

# Same Dimension

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



53, 0.797, 19.093



67, 1.263, 19.239



53, 0.692, 74.857



27, 0.574, 19.178



25, 61.085, 38.369



0, 0.000, 0.000





# Inverse Universe

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



53, 0.788, 199.922



68, 1.246, 199.777



53, 0.700, 255.978



27, 0.567, 199.837



48, 29.930, 196.556



0, 0.000, 0.000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 53, 0.798, 18.999 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

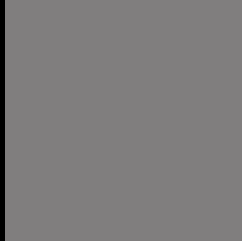
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 53, 0.798, 18.999 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

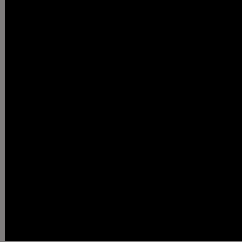
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

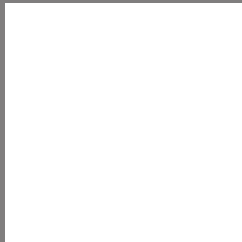
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 53, 0.798, 18.999**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 53, 0.798, 18.999.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 53, 0.798, 18.999.

# 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

53, 0.798, 18.999

### Protanopia

53, 1.199, 19.207

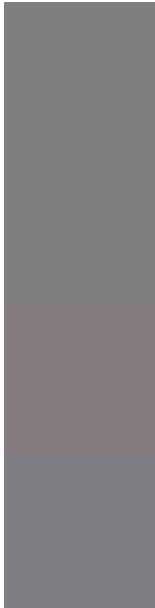
### Deuteranopia

53, 7.076, 356.126



**Tritanopia**  
53, 6.020, 305.848

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53, 0.798, 18.999

## Protanomaly

53, 1.199, 19.207

## Deuteranomaly

53, 4.998, 352.366

## Tritanomaly

53, 4.370, 311.713

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53, 0.798, 18.999

## Achromatopsia

53, 0.007, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

53, 0.007, 296.813



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 53, 0.798, 18.999 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, 126, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 126, 126)  
}
```

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, 126, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 126, 126) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 53, 0.798, 18.999 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, 126, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 126, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 126, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 126, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 126, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 126,  
126) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 53, 0.798, 18.999 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 126, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
126, 126) }
```

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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