

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(54, 0.919, 351.483)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(54, 0.919, 351.483) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(54, 0.795, 18.987)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	838181
RGB	131, 129, 129
RGB Percent	51%, 51%, 51%
CMY	0.4877, 0.4956, 0.4956
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.49
HSL	0°, 1%, 51%
HSV	0°, 2%, 51%
XYZ	21.0427, 21.9746, 23.7731
YIQ	129.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

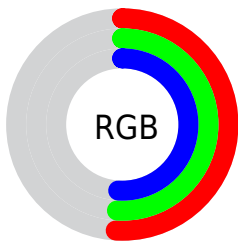
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	131, 129, 129
Decimal	8618369
CIELab	54.00, 0.75, 0.26
CIELCh	54, 0.795, 18.987
Yxy	21.9746, 0.3151, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286808449 (0xFF838181)
YUV	129.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296
Hunter-Lab	46.8770, -1.9078, 2.7458

# Details

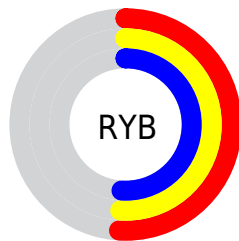
The CIELCh color  $[54, 0.795, 18.987]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be  $[54, 0.785, 199.933]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[54, 0.007, 296.813]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[74, 0.746, 18.777]$ , and  $[34, 0.865, 19.203]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[50, 6.209, 20.154]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[58, 4.227, 199.190]$ .

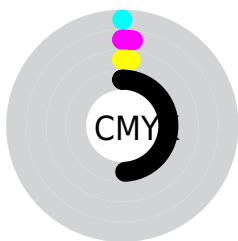
# Distribution



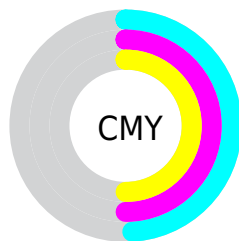
- Red (51%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 54, 0.795, 18.987 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 54, 0.795, 18.987 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 54, 0.795, 18.987       54, 0.795, 18.987

100, 0.795, 18.987       44, 0.795, 18.987

 74, 0.795, 18.987       34, 0.795, 18.987

 84, 0.795, 18.987       24, 0.795, 18.987

 94, 0.795, 18.987       14, 0.795, 18.987

 4, 0.795, 18.987

 0, 0.795, 18.987

 54, 0.795, 18.987       54, 0.795, 18.987

 50, 6.209, 20.154       58, 4.227, 199.190

 46, 12.041, 20.988       62, 8.886, 198.745

42, 18.293, 22.035

66, 13.221,  
198.411

39, 24.930, 23.384

70, 17.268,  
198.146

36, 31.872, 25.127

33, 38.976, 27.365

74, 21.063,  
197.929

30, 46.035, 30.163

78, 24.636,  
197.751

28, 52.763, 33.457

27, 58.564, 36.727

82, 28.014,  
197.602

86, 31.221,  
197.478

91, 34.279,  
197.373

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



54, 0.795, 18.987



54, 0.785, 199.933

# Rectangle

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



54, 0.795, 18.987



54, 0.795, 68.987



54, 0.795, 198.987



54, 0.795, 248.987

# Sweetspot

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



54, 0.794, 19.082



70, 0.009, 296.813



54, 1.410, 324.389



37, 0.005, 296.813



86, 0.010, 296.813

# Same Dimension

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



54, 0.794, 19.082



69, 1.294, 19.240



54, 0.689, 74.853



28, 0.593, 19.182



26, 62.103, 38.530



0, 0.706, 19.500





# Inverse Universe

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



54, 0.785, 199.933



70, 1.277, 199.776



54, 0.697, 255.982



28, 0.586, 199.834



49, 30.360, 196.557



1, 0.706, 199.517



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 54, 0.795, 18.987 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 54, 0.795, 18.987 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

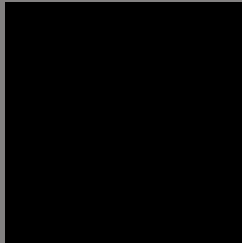
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

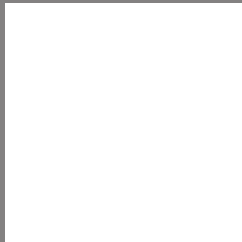
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 54, 0.795, 18.987**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 54, 0.795, 18.987.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 54, 0.795, 18.987.

# 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

54, 0.795, 18.987

### Protanopia

54, 1.333, 353.636

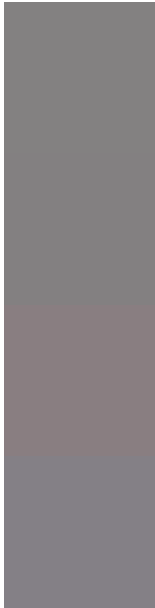
### Deuteranopia

54, 6.844, 0.523



**Tritanopia**  
54, 6.119, 309.366

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54, 0.795, 18.987

## Protanomaly

54, 1.333, 353.636

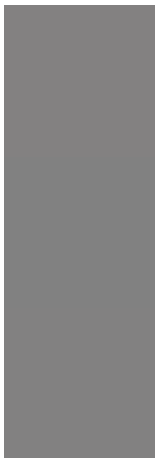
## Deuteranomaly

54, 4.743, 358.533

## Tritanomaly

54, 3.821, 314.813

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54, 0.795, 18.987

## Achromatopsia

54, 0.007, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

54, 0.397, 18.442



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 54, 0.795, 18.987 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(131, 129, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 129, 129)  
}
```

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(131, 129, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 129, 129) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 54, 0.795, 18.987 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(131, 129, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 129, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 129, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 129, 129); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 129, 129); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 129, 129) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 54, 0.795, 18.987 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 129, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
129, 129) }
```

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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