

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(54, 4.670, 20.152)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(54, 4.670, 20.152) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(54, 4.852, 19.849)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8A7E7E
RGB	138, 126, 126
RGB Percent	54%, 49%, 49%
CMY	0.4573, 0.5043, 0.5044
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.09, 0.46
HSL	0°, 5%, 52%
HSV	0°, 9%, 54%
XYZ	21.8483, 21.9746, 22.9601
YIQ	129.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

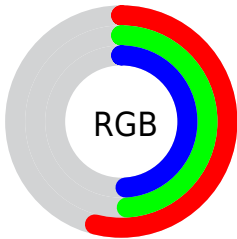
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	138, 126, 126
Decimal	9076350
CIE Lab	54.00, 4.56, 1.65
CIE LCh	54, 4.852, 19.849
Yxy	21.9746, 0.3272, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287266430 (0xFF8A7E7E)
YUV	129.5880, -1.7689, 7.3773
Hunter-Lab	46.8770, 1.1600, 3.7741

# Details

The CIELCh color  $54, 4.852, 19.849$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $57, 4.602, 199.057$ , and the grayscale version is  $54, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $74, 4.531, 19.672$ , and  $34, 4.876, 20.094$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $50, 10.848, 20.671$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $58, 0.711, 199.951$ .

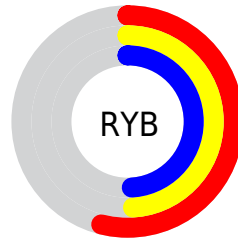
# Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (49%)

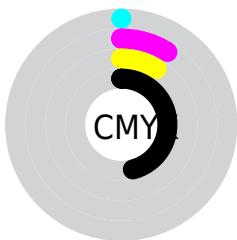
Blue (49%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (49%)

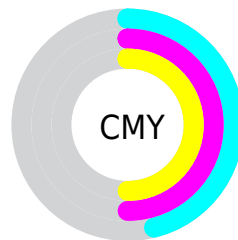


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (50%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 54, 4.852, 19.849 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, 4.852, 19.849 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 54, 4.852, 19.849       54, 4.852, 19.849

 100, 4.852, 19.849       44, 4.852, 19.849

 74, 4.852, 19.849       34, 4.852, 19.849

 84, 4.852, 19.849       24, 4.852, 19.849

 94, 4.852, 19.849       14, 4.852, 19.849

 4, 4.852, 19.849

 0, 4.852, 19.849

 54, 4.852, 19.849       54, 4.852, 19.849

 50, 10.848, 20.671       58, 0.711, 199.951

 46, 17.289, 21.660       62, 5.866, 198.962

42, 24.151, 22.930

67, 10.652,  
198.555

39, 31.361, 24.575

71, 15.107,  
198.241

35, 38.785, 26.696

33, 46.220, 29.375

75, 19.270,  
197.988

30, 53.391, 32.595

80, 23.177,  
197.781

29, 59.848, 36.059

28, 64.769, 38.677

84, 26.859,  
197.610

88, 30.344,  
197.467

92, 33.657,  
197.347

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



54, 4.852, 19.849



57, 4.602, 199.057

# Rectangle

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



54, 4.852, 19.849



54, 4.852, 69.849



54, 4.852, 199.849



54, 4.852, 249.849

# Sweetspot

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



54, 4.851, 19.866



72, 2.045, 19.352



54, 8.398, 324.878



38, 1.567, 19.446



88, 0.010, 296.813



39, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



54, 4.851, 19.866



68, 7.003, 19.984



56, 4.187, 74.333



27, 3.148, 19.902



27, 63.126, 38.663



0, 1.414, 19.424





# Inverse Universe

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



57, 4.602, 199.057



72, 6.579, 198.965



55, 4.109, 256.568



29, 2.977, 199.028



50, 30.829, 196.420



1, 1.414, 199.441



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 54, 4.852, 19.849 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, 4.852, 19.849 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

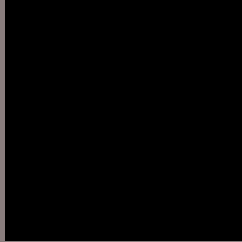
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 54, 4.852, 19.849**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 54, 4.852, 19.849.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 54, 4.852, 19.849.

# 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, 4.852, 19.849

### Protanopia

54, 1.320, 44.995

### Deuteranopia

54, 6.983, 10.682



**Tritanopia**  
54, 8.296, 336.368



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
54, 4.852, 19.849

**Protanomaly**  
54, 2.469, 32.937

**Deuteranomaly**  
54, 6.098, 14.621

**Tritanomaly**  
54, 6.242, 346.507

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
54, 4.852, 19.849

**Achromatopsia**  
54, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
54, 1.594, 19.323

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 54, 4.852, 19.849 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(138, 126, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 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(138, 126, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 126, 126) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 54, 4.852, 19.849 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(138, 126, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 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(138, 126, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 126, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 126, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 126,  
126) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 54, 4.852, 19.849 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 126, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
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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