

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(55, 7.390, 16.046)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(55, 7.390, 16.046) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(55, 7.732, 15.967)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	927F80
RGB	146, 127, 128
RGB Percent	57%, 50%, 50%
CMY	0.4266, 0.5011, 0.4972
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.12, 0.43
HSL	357°, 8%, 54%
HSV	357°, 13%, 57%
XYZ	23.4212, 22.9298, 23.6878
YIQ	132.7950, 11.0030, 4.3390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

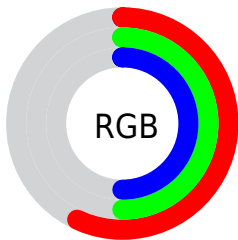
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	146, 127, 128
Decimal	9600896
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.00, 7.43, 2.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	55, 7.732, 15.967
Yxy	22.9298, 0.3344, 0.3274
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287790976 (0xFF927F80)
YUV	132.7950, -2.3639, 11.5808
Hunter-Lab	47.8851, 3.5075, 4.1900

# Details

The CIELCh color  $55, 7.732, 15.967$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $59, 7.188, 194.254$ , and the grayscale version is  $56, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $75, 7.603, 15.931$ , and  $35, 7.578, 15.857$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $51, 14.159, 16.966$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $59, 1.722, 15.004$ .

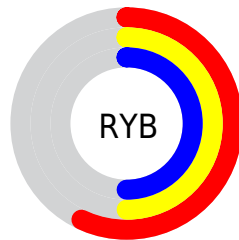
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (50%)

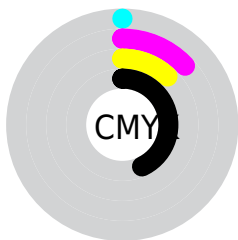
Blue (50%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (50%)

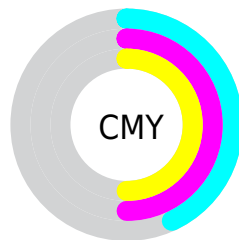


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 55, 7.732, 15.967 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 55, 7.732, 15.967 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 55, 7.732, 15.967       55, 7.732, 15.967

 100, 7.732, 15.967       45, 7.732, 15.967

 75, 7.732, 15.967       35, 7.732, 15.967

 85, 7.732, 15.967       25, 7.732, 15.967

 95, 7.732, 15.967       15, 7.732, 15.967

 5, 7.732, 15.967

 0, 7.732, 15.967

 55, 7.732, 15.967       55, 7.732, 15.967

 51, 14.159, 16.966       59, 1.722, 15.004

 47, 20.992, 18.186       64, 3.879, 194.729

43, 28.169, 19.726

68, 9.099, 194.136

39, 35.571, 21.690

73, 13.974,  
193.674

36, 43.017, 24.190

77, 18.538,  
193.286

34, 50.274, 27.316

32, 57.080, 31.039

82, 22.828,  
192.954

30, 63.063, 35.032

86, 26.876,  
192.666

30, 66.568, 37.174

90, 30.711,  
192.413

94, 32.997,  
195.491

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



55, 7.732, 15.967



59, 7.188, 194.254

# Rectangle

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



55, 7.732, 15.967



55, 7.732, 65.967



55, 7.732, 195.967



55, 7.732, 245.967

# Sweetspot

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



55, 7.731, 15.977



75, 2.871, 15.149



55, 12.925, 323.265



40, 2.061, 15.227



89, 0.011, 296.813



41, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



55, 7.731, 15.977



69, 11.985, 16.288



57, 6.405, 66.429



29, 3.347, 15.640



28, 63.433, 36.818



1, 2.839, 15.045





# Inverse Universe

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



55, 7.731, 15.977



69, 11.985, 16.288



57, 6.123, 249.483



29, 3.347, 15.640



28, 63.433, 36.818



1, 2.839, 15.045



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 55, 7.732, 15.967 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 55, 7.732, 15.967 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

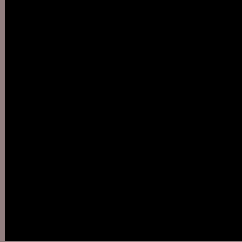
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 55, 7.732, 15.967**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 55, 7.732, 15.967.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 55, 7.732, 15.967.

# 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

55, 7.732, 15.967

### Protanopia

55, 1.316, 44.993

### Deuteranopia

55, 7.732, 15.967



**Tritanopia**  
55, 10.138, 346.137



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
55, 7.732, 15.967

**Protanomaly**  
55, 3.254, 29.732

**Deuteranomaly**  
55, 7.732, 15.967

**Tritanomaly**  
55, 9.326, 355.000

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
55, 7.732, 15.967

**Achromatopsia**  
56, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
55, 2.792, 19.553

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 55, 7.732, 15.967 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(146, 127, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 127, 128)  
}
```

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(146, 127, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 127, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 55, 7.732, 15.967 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(146, 127, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 127, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(146, 127, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 127, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 127, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 127,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 55, 7.732, 15.967 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 127, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
127, 128) }
```

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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