

# Converting Colors

CMYK(0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CMYK(0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53)  
contains.

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# Color

**CMYK(0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	787878
RGB	120, 120, 120
RGB Percent	47%, 47%, 47%
CMY	0.5300, 0.5300, 0.5300
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	0°, 0%, 47%
HSV	0°, 0%, 47%
XYZ	17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988
YIQ	120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	120, 120, 120
Decimal	7895160
CIE Lab	50.37, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	50, 0.007, 296.813
Yxy	18.7317, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286085240 (0xFF787878)
YUV	120.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	43.2801, -2.3093, 2.3515

# Details

The CMYK color `0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53` is a dark color, and the **websafe** version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53`, and the grayscale version is `0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.33`, and `0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.72` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `0.00, 0.10, 0.10, 0.53`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `0.09, 0.00, 0.00, 0.48`.

# Distribution



- Red (47%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (47%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CMYK color 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53 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 CMYK color 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



0.00, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.53

0.00, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.43

0.00, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.33

0.00, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.22

0.00, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.11

0.00, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.00

0.00, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.53

0.00, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.63

0.00, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.72

0.00, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.81

0.00, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.89

0.01, 0.01, 0.00,  
0.99

0.00, 0.00, 0.00,  
1.00

0.00, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.53

0.00, 0.10, 0.10,  
0.53

0.00, 0.20, 0.20,

0.00, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.53

0.09, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.48

0.17, 0.00, 0.00,

0.53

0.00, 0.30, 0.30,  
0.53

0.00, 0.40, 0.40,  
0.53

0.00, 0.50, 0.50,  
0.53

0.00, 0.60, 0.60,  
0.53

0.00, 0.70, 0.70,  
0.53

0.00, 0.80, 0.80,  
0.53

0.00, 0.90, 0.90,  
0.53

0.44

0.23, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.39

0.29, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.34

0.33, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.30

0.38, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.25

0.41, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.20

0.44, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.15

0.47, 0.00, 0.00,  
0.11

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53



0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.39



0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.69



0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.19

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CMYK color 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

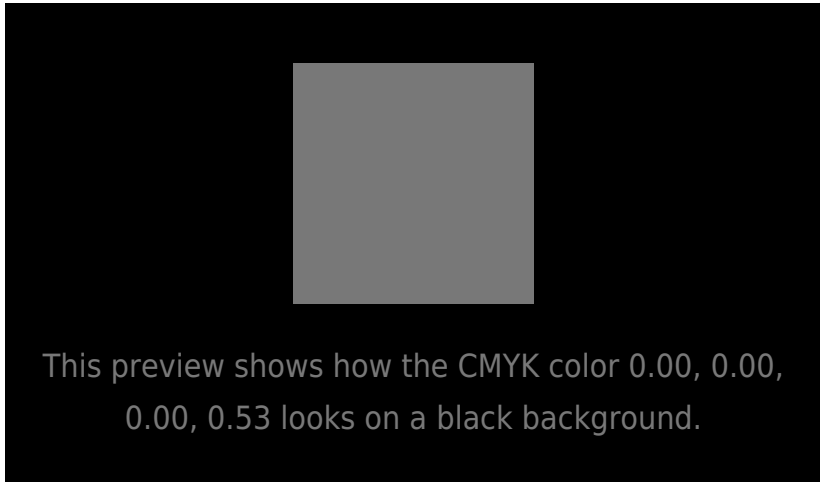
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

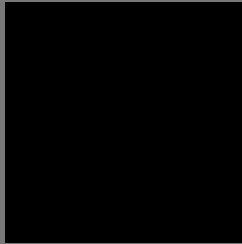
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

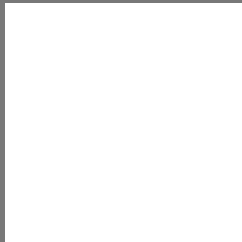
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CMYK 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CMYK color 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CMYK color 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53.

# 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

0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53

### Protanopia

0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.52

### Deuteranopia

0.00, 0.11, 0.08, 0.49





## Tritanopia

0.05, 0.07, 0.00, 0.50

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53

## Protanomaly

0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.53

## Deuteranomaly

0.00, 0.08, 0.05, 0.50

## Tritanomaly

0.03, 0.05, 0.00, 0.51

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53

## Achromatopsia

0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53

## Achromatomaly

0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CMYK 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53 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(120, 120, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 120, 120)  
}
```

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(120, 120, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 120, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CMYK 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53 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(120, 120, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 120, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 120, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 120, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 120, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 120,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CMYK 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 120, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
120, 120) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Have a look at my other booklet HOWCOLORS.WORK – A CSS color notation guide.



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