

Converting Colors

CIELCh(10, 16.396, 164.281)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(10, 16.396, 164.281)
contains.

CIELCh(10, 16.476, 163.563)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(10, 16.476, 163.563)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002115
RGB	0, 33, 21
RGB Percent	0%, 13%, 8%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8715, 0.9186
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.37, 0.87
HSL	158°, 100%, 6%
HSV	158°, 100%, 13%
XYZ	0.6665, 1.1260, 0.8795
YIQ	21.7650, -15.8160, -10.7280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

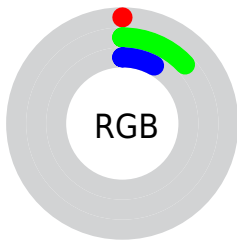
Format	Color
RYB	0, 20, 33
Decimal	8469
CIELab	10.00, -15.80, 4.66
CIELCh	10, 16.476, 163.563
Yxy	1.1260, 0.2494, 0.4214
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278198549 (0xFF002115)
YUV	21.7650, -0.3771, -19.0879
Hunter-Lab	10.6114, -7.3591, 2.5141

Details

The CIELCh color **10, 16.476, 163.563** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **3, 14.638, 359.873**, and the grayscale version is **7, 0.002, 296.812**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30, 16.179, 163.405**, and **0, 0.000, 0.000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10, 16.392, 163.386**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **10, 14.993, 163.948**.

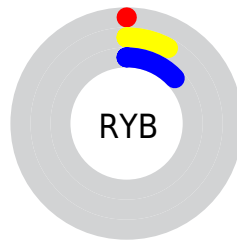
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (13%)

Blue (8%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Blue (13%)

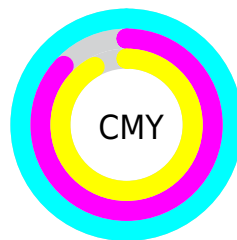


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (87%)



Cyan (100%)


Magenta (87%)


Yellow (92%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 10, 16.476, 163.563 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 10, 16.476, 163.563 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 10, 16.476,
163.563


 10, 16.476,
163.563


 100, 16.476,
163.563


 0, 16.476, 163.563


 30, 16.476,
163.563

 40, 16.476,
163.563


 50, 16.476,
163.563


 60, 16.476,
163.563


 70, 16.476,
163.563


 80, 16.476,


163.563


 90, 16.476,
163.563


 10, 16.476,
163.563


 10, 16.476,
163.563

 10, 16.392,
163.386

 10, 14.993,
163.948

 10, 13.560,
164.738

 11, 12.101,
165.705

 11, 10.571,
166.736

 11, 8.944, 167.684

■ 11, 7.241, 168.562

■ 12, 5.479, 169.380

■ 12, 3.675, 170.150

■ 12, 1.844, 170.899

Harmonies

Complementary

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



10, 16.476, 163.563



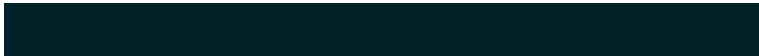
3, 14.638, 359.873

Rectangle

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



10, 16.476, 163.563



10, 16.476, 213.563



10, 16.476, 343.563



10, 16.476, 33.563

Sweetspot

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



10, 16.392, 163.386



16, 6.946, 169.191



10, 21.610, 136.111



7, 4.150, 168.956



62, 0.008, 296.813



8, 0.002, 296.812

Same Dimension

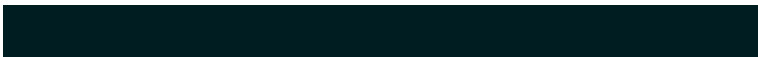
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



10, 16.392, 163.386



15, 20.474, 161.998



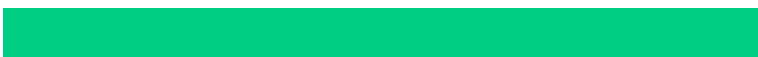
9, 10.860, 212.657



4, 0.618, 171.039



29, 31.574, 159.171



74, 65.655, 156.757

Inverse Universe

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



3, 14.638, 359.873



5, 22.548, 2.615



4, 12.742, 26.352



4, 0.613, 351.966



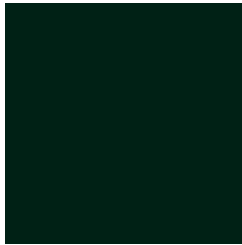
14, 36.172, 9.587



44, 73.008, 15.323

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 10, 16.476, 163.563 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

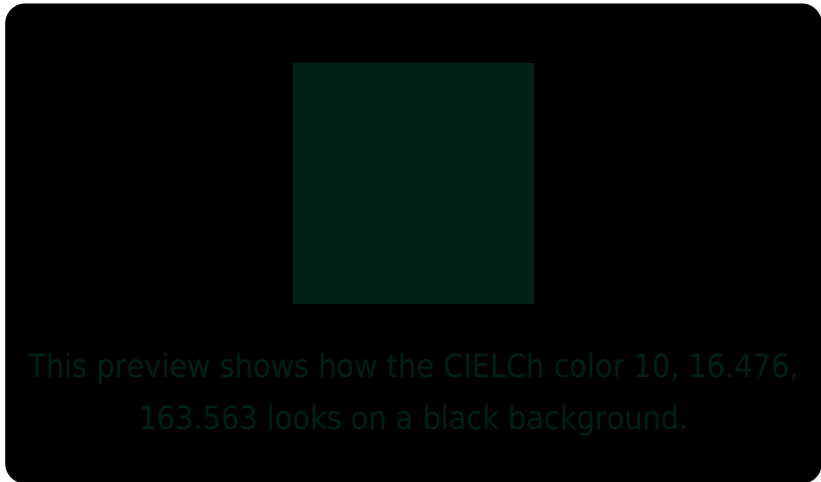
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

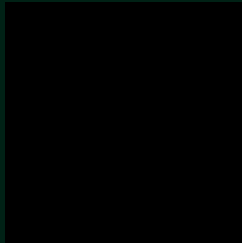
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 10, 16.476, 163.563

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 10, 16.476, 163.563.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 10, 16.476, 163.563.

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
10, 16.476, 163.563

Protanopia
10, 6.606, 93.877

Deuteranopia
10, 4.937, 67.405



Tritanopia
10, 8.017, 213.689

Trichromacy



Original Color
10, 16.476, 163.563

Protanomaly
10, 8.948, 143.303

Deuteranomaly
10, 6.627, 146.779

Tritanomaly
10, 10.337, 184.339

Monochromacy



Original Color
10, 16.476, 163.563

Achromatopsia
7, 0.002, 296.812

Achromatomaly
8, 6.265, 170.149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 10, 16.476, 163.563 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(0, 33, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 33, 21)  
}
```

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(0, 33, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 33, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 10, 16.476, 163.563 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(0, 33, 21) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 33, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 33, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 33, 21); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 33, 21); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 33, 21) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 10, 16.476, 163.563 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 33, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 33,  
21) }
```

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? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor