

Converting Colors

CIELCh(10, 31.655, 195.474)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(10, 31.655, 195.474)
contains.

CIELCh(13, 13.462, 196.386)	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(13, 13.462, 196.386)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002626
RGB	0, 38, 38
RGB Percent	0%, 15%, 15%
CMY	0.9985, 0.8491, 0.8491
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.00, 0.85
HSL	180°, 98%, 8%
HSV	180°, 99%, 15%
XYZ	1.0707, 1.5625, 2.1192
YIQ	26.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 19, 38
Decimal	9766
CIELab	13.00, -12.92, -3.80
CIELCh	13, 13.462, 196.386
Yxy	1.5625, 0.2253, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199846 (0xFF002626)
YUV	26.6380, 5.6015, -23.3615
Hunter-Lab	12.5000, -6.5854, -1.3016

Details

The CIELCh color **13, 13.462, 196.386** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **4, 17.998, 19.396**, and the grayscale version is **10, 0.003, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33, 13.539, 197.533**, and **0, 0.000, 0.000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13, 13.563, 196.364**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13, 12.436, 196.603**.

Distribution



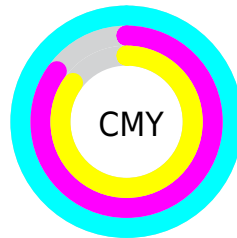
- Red (0%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (85%)





- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (85%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 13, 13.462, 196.386 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 13, 13.462, 196.386 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 13, 13.462,
196.386


 13, 13.462,
196.386


 100, 13.462,
196.386


 3, 13.462, 196.386


 33, 13.462,
196.386

 0, 13.462, 196.386

 43, 13.462,
196.386


 53, 13.462,
196.386


 63, 13.462,
196.386


 73, 13.462,
196.386


 83, 13.462,


196.386


 93, 13.462,
196.386


 13, 13.462,
196.386

 13, 13.462,
196.386

 13, 13.563,
196.364

 13, 12.436,
196.603

 13, 11.449,
196.816

 13, 10.474,
197.029

 14, 9.353, 197.276

 14, 8.070, 197.562

 14, 6.641, 197.886

■ 14, 5.084, 198.247

■ 15, 3.416, 198.646

■ 15, 1.655, 199.110

Harmonies

Complementary

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



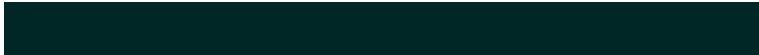
13, 13.462, 196.386



4, 17.998, 19.396

Rectangle

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



13, 13.462, 196.386



13, 13.462, 246.386



13, 13.462, 16.386



13, 13.462, 66.386

Sweetspot

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



13, 13.462, 196.385



20, 6.614, 198.133



12, 28.507, 142.495



8, 4.276, 198.644



63, 0.008, 296.813



9, 0.003, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



13, 13.462, 196.385



18, 16.093, 196.362



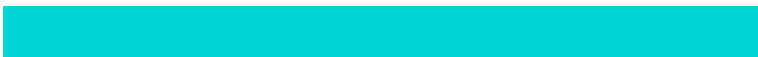
6, 14.805, 269.636



6, 0.896, 199.513



32, 22.376, 196.360



77, 43.549, 196.357

Inverse Universe

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



4, 17.998, 19.396



6, 27.104, 21.750



8, 14.386, 55.981



6, 0.896, 19.283



15, 42.653, 33.018



44, 90.854, 39.994

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 13, 13.462, 196.386 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

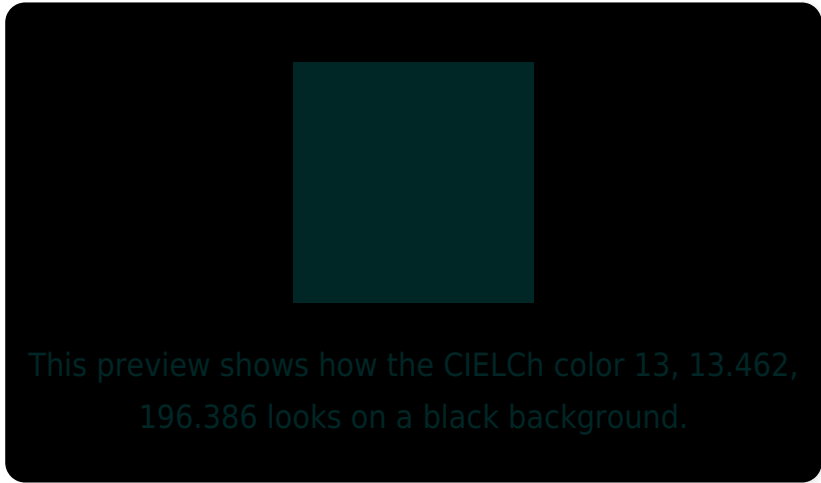
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

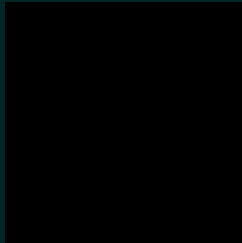
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

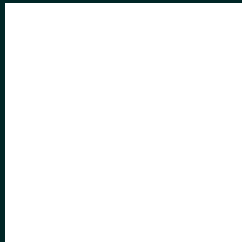
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 13, 13.462, 196.386

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 13, 13.462, 196.386.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 13, 13.462, 196.386.

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


13, 13.462, 196.386

Protanopia

13, 1.435, 290.612

Deuteranopia

13, 5.132, 302.128



Tritanopia
13, 11.292, 208.105

Trichromacy



Original Color
13, 13.462, 196.386

Protanomaly
13, 6.216, 204.671

Deuteranomaly
13, 6.218, 226.047

Tritanomaly
13, 11.848, 203.857

Monochromacy



Original Color
13, 13.462, 196.386

Achromatopsia
10, 0.003, 296.813

Achromatomaly
11, 6.314, 197.790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 13, 13.462, 196.386 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, 38, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 38, 38)  
}
```

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, 38, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 38, 38) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 13, 13.462, 196.386 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, 38, 38) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 38, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 38, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 38, 38); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 38, 38); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 38, 38) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 13, 13.462, 196.386 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 38, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 38,  
38) }
```

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