

Converting Colors

CIELCh(14, 101.588, 134.930)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(14, 101.588, 134.930)
contains.

CIELCh(17, 36.175, 139.074)	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(17, 36.175, 139.074)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003200
RGB	0, 50, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 0%
CMY	0.9995, 0.8030, 0.9988
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.99, 0.80
HSL	120°, 99%, 10%
HSV	120°, 100%, 20%
XYZ	1.1537, 2.3023, 0.3924
YIQ	29.3500, -13.7500, -26.1500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 50, 50
Decimal	12800
CIELab	17.00, -27.33, 23.70
CIELCh	17, 36.175, 139.074
Yxy	2.3023, 0.2998, 0.5983
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202880 (0xFF003200)
YUV	29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399
Hunter-Lab	15.1734, -12.9814, 9.0881

Details

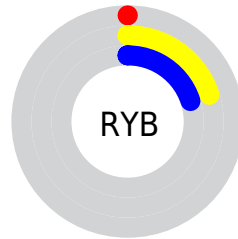
The CIELCh color **17, 36.175, 139.074** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **8, 36.587, 328.345**, and the grayscale version is **11, 0.003, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37, 36.104, 139.331**, and **0, 0.000, 0.000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17, 36.245, 139.076**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17, 33.490, 139.059**.

Distribution



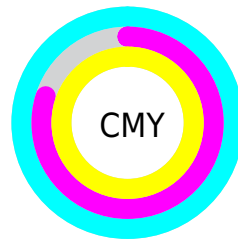
- Red (0%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Black (80%)





- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (100%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 17, 36.175, 139.074 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 17, 36.175, 139.074 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 17, 36.175,
139.074


 17, 36.175,
139.074


 100, 36.175,
139.074


 7, 36.175, 139.074


 37, 36.175,
139.074

 0, 36.175, 139.074

 47, 36.175,
139.074


 57, 36.175,
139.074


 67, 36.175,
139.074


 77, 36.175,
139.074


 87, 36.175,


139.074


 97, 36.175,
139.074


 17, 36.175,
139.074

 17, 36.175,
139.074


 17, 36.245,
139.076

 17, 33.490,
139.059

 17, 30.898,
139.201

 18, 27.982,
139.614

 18, 24.458,
140.464

 18, 20.616,
141.350

■ 19, 16.586,
142.158

■ 19, 12.442,
142.880

■ 20, 8.248, 143.520

■ 20, 4.052, 144.088

Harmonies

Complementary

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



17, 36.175, 139.074



8, 36.587, 328.345

Rectangle

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



17, 36.175, 139.074



17, 36.175, 189.074



17, 36.175, 319.074



17, 36.175, 9.074

Sweetspot

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



17, 36.175, 139.074



26, 15.838, 142.748



20, 28.854, 103.726



11, 10.564, 142.737



66, 0.008, 296.813



13, 0.003, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



17, 36.175, 139.074



23, 45.060, 136.614



17, 25.921, 153.535



9, 2.323, 144.194



32, 55.593, 136.084



76, 105.887, 136.040

Inverse Universe

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



8, 36.587, 328.345



13, 43.832, 328.360



7, 27.215, 354.832



8, 2.328, 324.885



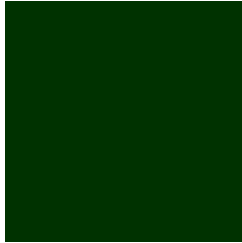
19, 53.587, 328.366



51, 101.933, 328.377

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 17, 36.175, 139.074 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

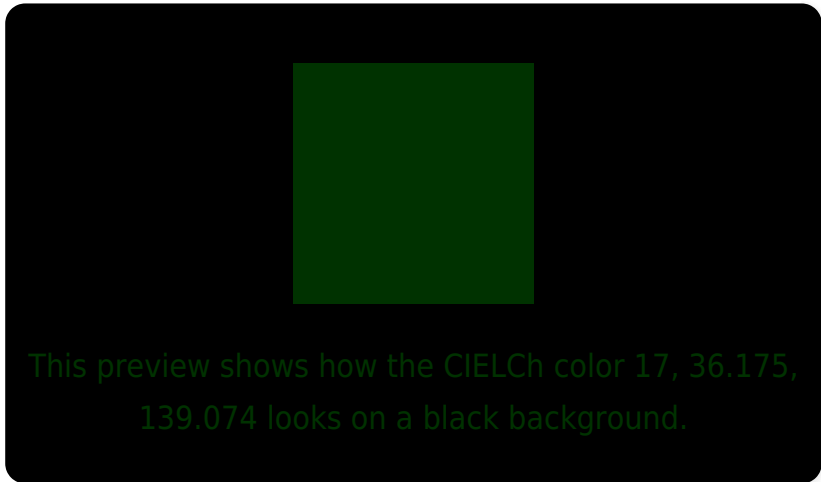
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

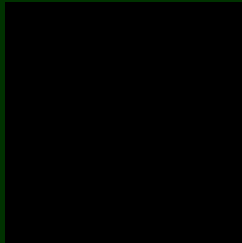
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 17, 36.175, 139.074

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 17, 36.175, 139.074.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 17, 36.175, 139.074.

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
17, 36.175, 139.074

Protanopia
17, 25.050, 97.854

Deuteranopia
17, 20.812, 84.322



Tritanopia
18, 10.255, 209.281

Trichromacy



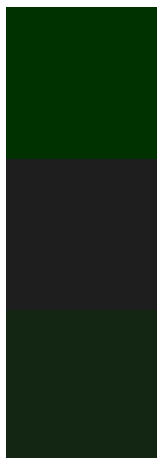
Original Color
17, 36.175, 139.074

Protanomaly
17, 27.858, 121.314

Deuteranomaly
16, 23.263, 118.413

Tritanomaly
17, 18.527, 159.131

Monochromacy



Original Color
17, 36.175, 139.074

Achromatopsia
11, 0.003, 296.813

Achromatomaly
13, 15.607, 141.833

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 17, 36.175, 139.074 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, 50, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 50, 0)  
}
```

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, 50, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 50, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 17, 36.175, 139.074 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, 50, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 50, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 50, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 50, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 50, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 50, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 17, 36.175, 139.074 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 50, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 50,  
0) }
```

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