

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(15, 8.842, 13.960)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(15, 8.842, 13.960) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(15, 8.776, 12.641)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	322123
RGB	50, 33, 35
RGB Percent	20%, 13%, 14%
CMY	0.8029, 0.8696, 0.8618
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.30, 0.80
HSL	353°, 20%, 16%
HSV	353°, 34%, 20%
XYZ	2.1856, 1.9086, 1.8621
YIQ	38.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

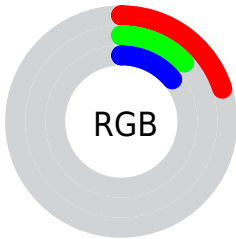
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">50, 33, 35</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3285283</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">15.00, 8.56, 1.92</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">15, 8.776, 12.641</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">1.9086, 0.3669, 0.3204</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281475363</a> (0xFF322123)
YUV	<a href="#">38.3110, -1.6323, 10.2513</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">13.8151, 4.0634, 1.6793</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **15, 8.776, 12.641** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **19, 7.570, 187.469**, and the grayscale version is **15, 0.003, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35, 8.985, 12.882**, and **0, 0.000, 0.000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13, 11.621, 13.896**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17, 6.034, 11.596**.

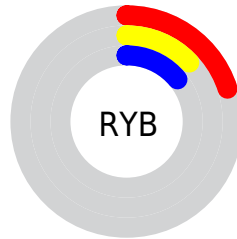
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (13%)

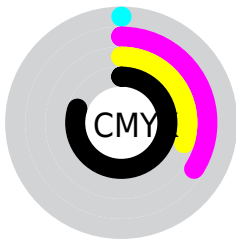
Blue (14%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (14%)

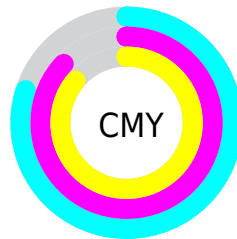


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (87%)


Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 15, 8.776, 12.641 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 15, 8.776, 12.641 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 15, 8.776, 12.641       15, 8.776, 12.641

 100, 8.776, 12.641       5, 8.776, 12.641

 35, 8.776, 12.641       0, 8.776, 12.641

 45, 8.776, 12.641


 55, 8.776, 12.641

 65, 8.776, 12.641

 75, 8.776, 12.641

 85, 8.776, 12.641

 95, 8.776, 12.641

 15, 8.776, 12.641       15, 8.776, 12.641

 13, 11.621, 13.896	 17, 6.034, 11.596
 12, 14.539, 15.407	 18, 3.415, 10.693
 10, 17.472, 17.170	 20, 0.926, 9.783
 9, 20.205, 18.050	 22, 1.433, 189.496
 8, 22.624, 18.157	 24, 3.667, 188.844
 7, 24.975, 17.218	 26, 5.783, 188.324
 6, 26.374, 16.612	 27, 7.791, 187.870
	 29, 9.699, 187.466
	 31, 11.518, 187.102

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



15, 8.776, 12.641



19, 7.570, 187.469

# Rectangle

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



15, 8.776, 12.641



15, 8.776, 62.641



15, 8.776, 192.641



15, 8.776, 242.641

# Sweetspot

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



15, 8.775, 12.645



26, 3.082, 10.413



15, 13.711, 322.081



11, 2.058, 10.433



66, 0.008, 296.813



13, 0.003, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



15, 8.775, 12.645



19, 13.691, 13.818



17, 7.141, 57.310



8, 1.358, 10.169



16, 43.032, 29.219



45, 87.286, 35.418





# Inverse Universe

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



15, 8.775, 12.645



19, 13.691, 13.818



17, 6.195, 243.355



8, 1.358, 10.169



16, 43.032, 29.219

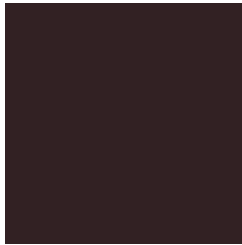


45, 87.286, 35.418



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 15, 8.776, 12.641 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



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 15, 8.776, 12.641 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

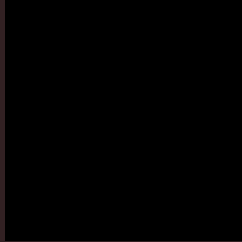
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 15, 8.776, 12.641**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 15, 8.776, 12.641.

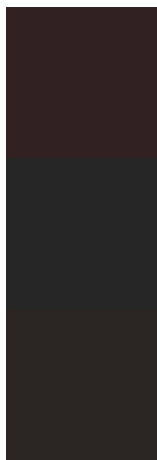


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 15, 8.776, 12.641.

# 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

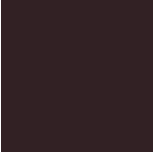
15, 8.776, 12.641

### Protanopia

15, 0.487, 19.156

### Deuteranopia

15, 3.344, 44.758

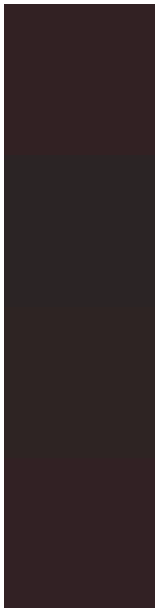


**Tritanopia**

15, 8.839, 8.130



# Trichromacy



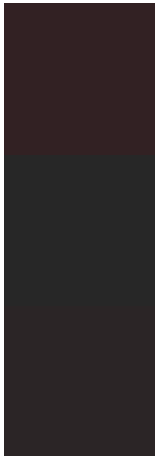
**Original Color**  
15, 8.776, 12.641

**Protanomaly**  
15, 3.551, 8.856

**Deuteranomaly**  
15, 5.145, 28.386

**Tritanomaly**  
15, 8.839, 8.130

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
15, 8.776, 12.641

**Achromatopsia**  
16, 0.003, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
15, 3.046, 6.807

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIElCh 15, 8.776, 12.641 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(50, 33, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 33, 35)  
}
```

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(50, 33, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 33, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 15, 8.776, 12.641 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(50, 33, 35) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 33, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(50, 33, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 33, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 33, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 33, 35)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 15, 8.776, 12.641 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 33, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 33,  
35) }
```

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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