

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(16, 15.797, 332.886)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(16, 15.797, 332.886)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(16, 15.456, 333.772)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	372132
RGB	55, 33, 50
RGB Percent	22%, 13%, 20%
CMY	0.7857, 0.8719, 0.8053
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.09, 0.79
HSL	314°, 25%, 17%
HSV	314°, 40%, 21%
XYZ	2.6595, 2.0993, 3.2442
YIQ	41.5160, 7.6550, 9.9510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

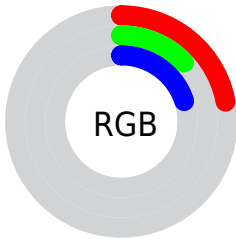
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	55, 33, 50
Decimal	3612978
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	16.00, 13.86, -6.83
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	16, 15.456, 333.772
Yxy	2.0993, 0.3323, 0.2623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281803058 (0xFF372132)
YUV	41.5160, 4.1826, 11.8255
Hunter-Lab	14.4890, 7.4091, -3.1333

# Details

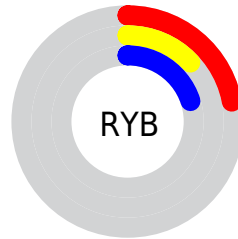
The CIELCh color **16, 15.456, 333.772** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **21, 15.370, 148.767**, and the grayscale version is **17, 0.003, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36, 14.991, 333.803**, and **0, 0.000, 0.000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14, 19.138, 334.398**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18, 11.641, 333.169**.

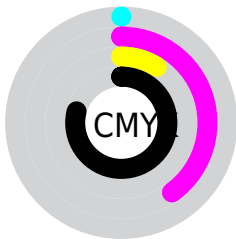
# Distribution



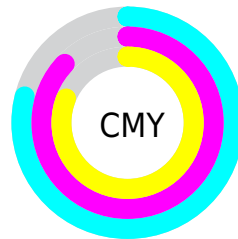
- Red (22%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 16, 15.456, 333.772 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 16, 15.456, 333.772 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 16, 15.456,  
333.772

■ 16, 15.456,  
333.772

■ 100, 15.456,  
333.772

■ 6, 15.456, 333.772

■ 36, 15.456,  
333.772

■ 0, 15.456, 333.772

■ 46, 15.456,  
333.772


■ 56, 15.456,  
333.772


■ 66, 15.456,  
333.772


■ 76, 15.456,  
333.772


■ 86, 15.456,


333.772


 96, 15.456,  
333.772

 16, 15.456,  
333.772


 16, 15.456,  
333.772

 14, 19.138,  
334.398

 18, 11.641,  
333.169

 13, 22.593,  
335.051


 19, 7.774, 332.584

 12, 25.702,  
335.737

 21, 3.908, 332.009

 11, 28.334,  
336.468

 23, 0.083, 329.967

 10, 30.707,  
337.198

 27, 7.353, 150.512

■ 9, 33.333, 337.816

■ 28, 10.939,  
150.035

■ 30, 14.432,  
149.581

■ 32, 17.832,  
149.150

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



16, 15.456, 333.772



21, 15.370, 148.767

# Rectangle

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



16, 15.456, 333.772



16, 15.456, 23.772



16, 15.456, 153.772



16, 15.456, 203.772

# Sweetspot

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



16, 15.455, 333.772



28, 5.753, 332.147



14, 15.834, 301.454



12, 3.739, 332.149



67, 0.008, 296.813



14, 0.003, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



16, 15.455, 333.772



20, 22.878, 334.412



16, 11.694, 1.067



9, 2.164, 331.902



19, 46.504, 338.890



49, 86.418, 340.013



# Inverse Universe

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



16, 15.455, 333.772



20, 22.878, 334.412



21, 10.495, 173.716



9, 2.164, 331.902



19, 46.504, 338.890



49, 86.418, 340.013



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 16, 15.456, 333.772 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

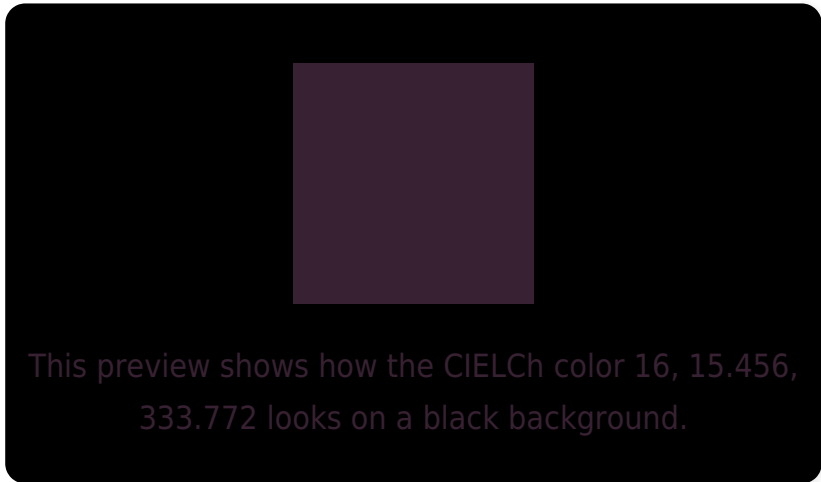
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

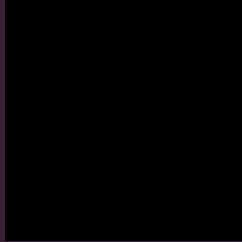
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 16, 15.456, 333.772**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 16, 15.456, 333.772.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 16, 15.456, 333.772.

# 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

16, 15.456, 333.772

### Protanopia

16, 10.569, 283.924

### Deuteranopia

16, 6.342, 295.909





**Tritanopia**  
16, 9.266, 8.923

# Trichromacy



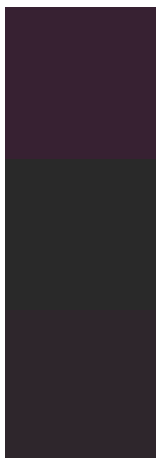
**Original Color**  
16, 15.456, 333.772

**Protanomaly**  
16, 11.590, 306.054

**Deuteranomaly**  
16, 9.215, 315.525

**Tritanomaly**  
16, 11.164, 352.688

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
16, 15.456, 333.772

**Achromatopsia**  
17, 0.003, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
16, 5.683, 333.252

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 16, 15.456, 333.772 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(55, 33, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 33, 50)  
}
```

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(55, 33, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 33, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 16, 15.456, 333.772 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(55, 33, 50) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 33, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 33, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 33, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 33, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 33, 50)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 16, 15.456, 333.772 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 33, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 33,  
50) }
```

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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