

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(16, 19.343, 63.330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(16, 19.343, 63.330) contains.

<b>CIELCh(16, 19.394, 63.648)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

**Color**

**CIELCh(16, 19.394, 63.648)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A230F
RGB	58, 35, 15
RGB Percent	23%, 14%, 6%
CMY	0.7742, 0.8643, 0.9430
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.75, 0.77
HSL	28°, 60%, 14%
HSV	28°, 75%, 23%
XYZ	2.3927, 2.0993, 0.7136
YIQ	39.5970, 20.1280, -1.3440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

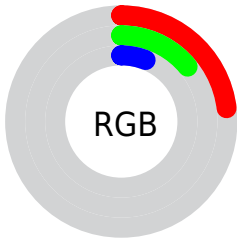
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">58, 52, 15</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3810063</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">16.00, 8.61, 17.38</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">16, 19.394, 63.648</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">2.0993, 0.4596, 0.4033</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282000143 (0xFF3A230F)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">39.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">14.4890, 4.1221, 7.2220</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **16, 19.394, 63.648** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **14, 15.669, 265.531**, and the grayscale version is **16, 0.003, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36, 19.104, 62.653**, and **0, 0.000, 0.000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15, 21.377, 61.250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17, 16.769, 65.158**.

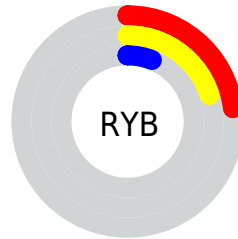
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (14%)

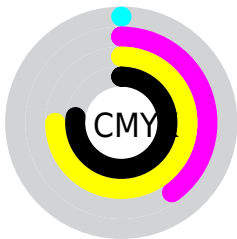
Blue (6%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (6%)

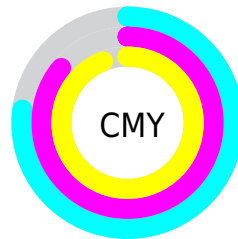


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (75%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 16, 19.394, 63.648 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, 19.394, 63.648 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 16, 19.394, 63.648

 16, 19.394, 63.648

 100, 19.394,  
63.648

 6, 19.394, 63.648

 36, 19.394, 63.648

 0, 19.394, 63.648

 46, 19.394, 63.648

 56, 19.394, 63.648

 66, 19.394, 63.648

 76, 19.394, 63.648

 86, 19.394, 63.648

 96, 19.394, 63.648

■ 16, 19.394, 63.648

■ 16, 19.394, 63.648

■ 15, 21.377, 61.250

■ 17, 16.769, 65.158

■ 14, 23.201, 58.939

■ 18, 13.882, 66.170

■ 14, 24.166, 57.904

■ 19, 11.094, 67.178

■ 20, 8.419, 68.188

■ 21, 5.862, 69.196

■ 23, 3.416, 70.190

■ 24, 1.077, 71.093

■ 25, 1.166, 252.379

■ 26, 3.320, 253.263

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



16, 19.394, 63.648



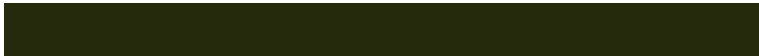
14, 15.669, 265.531

# Rectangle

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



16, 19.394, 63.648



16, 19.394, 113.648



16, 19.394, 243.648



16, 19.394, 293.648

# Sweetspot

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



16, 19.394, 63.652



28, 6.394, 69.373



12, 24.573, 348.198



13, 4.344, 69.307



68, 0.008, 296.813



15, 0.003, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



16, 19.394, 63.652



20, 29.072, 61.065



23, 25.548, 101.804



10, 1.236, 70.804



24, 39.019, 59.653



57, 77.414, 57.466





# Inverse Universe

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



14, 15.669, 265.531



17, 22.771, 272.054



7, 30.557, 298.670



10, 1.213, 252.680



20, 30.027, 276.972

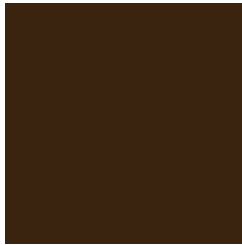


49, 60.884, 281.165



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 16, 19.394, 63.648 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 16, 19.394, 63.648 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

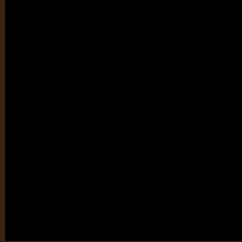
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 16, 19.394, 63.648**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 16, 19.394, 63.648.

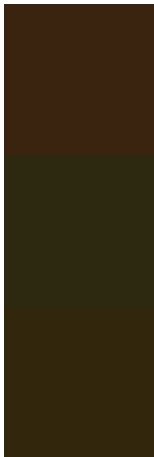


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 16, 19.394, 63.648.

# 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, 19.394, 63.648

### Protanopia

16, 16.408, 95.991

### Deuteranopia

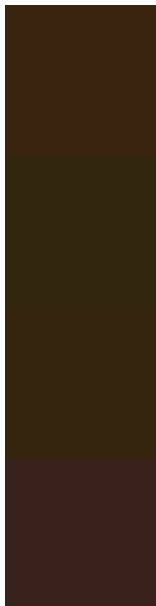
16, 17.998, 83.365



**Tritanopia**  
16, 13.976, 14.864



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16, 19.394, 63.648

## Protanomaly

16, 17.053, 82.371

## Deuteranomaly

16, 18.151, 75.688

## Tritanomaly

16, 14.151, 36.636

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16, 19.394, 63.648

## Achromatopsia

16, 0.003, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

15, 6.881, 65.184

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 16, 19.394, 63.648 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(58, 35, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 35, 15)  
}
```

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(58, 35, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 35, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 16, 19.394, 63.648 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(58, 35, 15) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 35, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 35, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 35, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 35, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 35, 15)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 16, 19.394, 63.648 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 35, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 35,  
15) }
```

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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