

Converting Colors

CIELCh(16, 2.235, 302.358)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(16, 2.235, 302.358) contains.

CIELCh(16, 2.168, 303.351)	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(16, 2.168, 303.351)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	28272A
RGB	40, 39, 42
RGB Percent	16%, 15%, 16%
CMY	0.8419, 0.8458, 0.8340
CMYK	0.05, 0.07, 0.00, 0.83
HSL	260°, 4%, 16%
HSV	260°, 7%, 17%
XYZ	2.0475, 2.0993, 2.5183
YIQ	39.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	40, 39, 42
Decimal	2631466
CIELab	16.00, 1.19, -1.81
CIELCh	16, 2.168, 303.351
Yxy	2.0993, 0.3072, 0.3150
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280821546 (0xFF28272A)
YUV	39.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148
Hunter-Lab	14.4890, -0.1311, -0.1630




Details

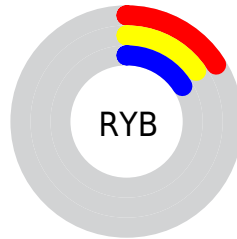
The CIELCh color **16, 2.168, 303.351** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **17, 2.140, 122.749**, and the grayscale version is **16, 0.003, 296.813**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36, 1.921, 303.201**, and **0, 0.000, 0.000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14, 5.292, 303.829**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18, 0.871, 122.946**.

Distribution







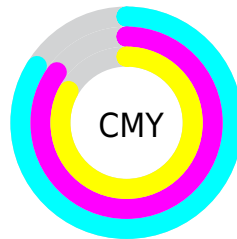
-  Red (16%)
-  Green (15%)
-  Blue (16%)






-  Red (16%)
-  Yellow (15%)
-  Blue (16%)



-  Cyan (5%)
-  Magenta (7%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (83%)



-  Cyan (84%)
-  Magenta (85%)
-  Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 16, 2.168, 303.351 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, 2.168, 303.351 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16, 2.168, 303.351

■ 16, 2.168, 303.351

100, 2.168,
303.351

■ 6, 2.168, 303.351

■ 0, 2.168, 303.351

■ 36, 2.168, 303.351

■ 46, 2.168, 303.351

■ 56, 2.168, 303.351

■ 66, 2.168, 303.351

■ 76, 2.168, 303.351

■ 86, 2.168, 303.351

■ 96, 2.168, 303.351

16, 2.168, 303.351

16, 2.168, 303.351

14, 5.292, 303.829

18, 0.871, 122.946

13, 8.502, 304.358

19, 3.824, 122.541

11, 11.795,
304.936

21, 6.697, 122.193

23, 9.491, 121.885

9, 15.162, 305.557

24, 12.211,
121.611

7, 18.541, 306.130

26, 14.859,
121.368

6, 21.289, 305.676

5, 23.284, 304.377

28, 17.441,
121.154

4, 25.021, 303.153

29, 19.958,
120.965

3, 26.799, 302.391

31, 22.415,
120.799

Harmonies

Complementary

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



16, 2.168, 303.351



17, 2.140, 122.749

Rectangle

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



16, 2.168, 303.351



16, 2.168, 353.351



16, 2.168, 123.351



16, 2.168, 173.351

Sweetspot

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



16, 2.167, 303.344



23, 0.773, 303.102



17, 1.163, 234.217



10, 0.428, 303.080



64, 0.008, 296.813



10, 0.003, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



16, 2.167, 303.344



22, 3.499, 303.462



16, 2.420, 319.530



6, 1.341, 302.680



8, 57.065, 309.605



30, 112.290, 308.697

Inverse Universe

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



16, 2.023, 335.997



22, 3.261, 336.154



17, 2.408, 139.078



6, 1.250, 336.013



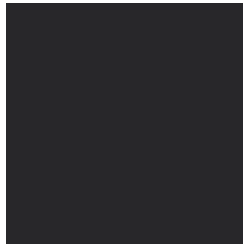
16, 41.022, 345.425



47, 78.458, 347.641

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 16, 2.168, 303.351 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

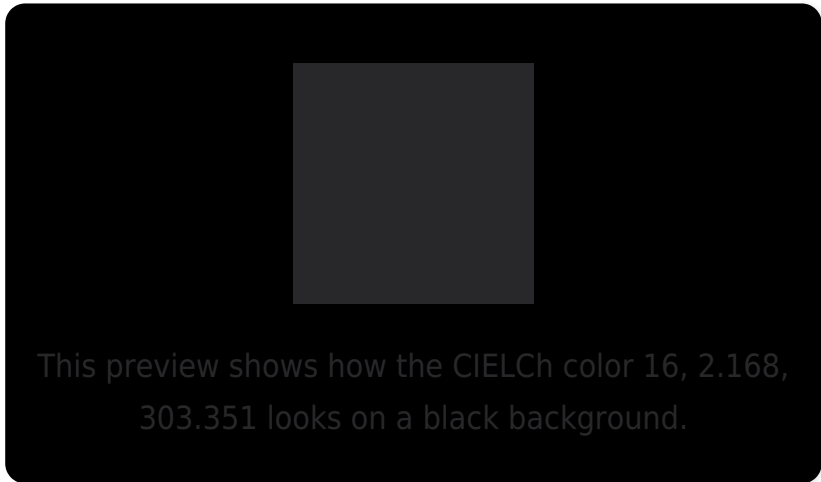
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

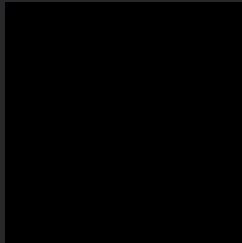
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

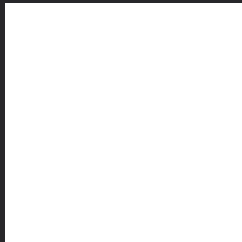
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 16, 2.168, 303.351

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 16, 2.168, 303.351.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 16, 2.168, 303.351.

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, 2.168, 303.351

Protanopia

16, 1.402, 290.567

Deuteranopia

16, 2.559, 324.719



Tritanopia
16, 2.168, 303.351

Trichromacy



Original Color

16, 2.168, 303.351

Protanomaly

16, 1.402, 290.567

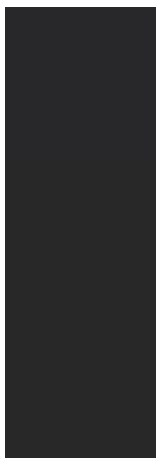
Deuteranomaly

16, 2.323, 314.879

Tritanomaly

16, 2.168, 303.351

Monochromacy



Original Color

16, 2.168, 303.351

Achromatopsia

16, 0.003, 296.813

Achromatomaly

16, 0.703, 290.396

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIElCh 16, 2.168, 303.351 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(40, 39, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 39, 42)  
}
```

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(40, 39, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 39, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 16, 2.168, 303.351 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(40, 39, 42) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 39, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 39, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 39, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 39, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 39, 42)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 16, 2.168, 303.351 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 39, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 39,  
42) }
```

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