

Converting Colors

CIELCh(16, 54.174, 114.895)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(16, 54.174, 114.895)
contains.

CIELCh(16, 31.462, 133.084)	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, 31.462, 133.084)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	102F00
RGB	16, 47, 0
RGB Percent	6%, 18%, 0%
CMY	0.9388, 0.8176, 1.0000
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 1.00, 0.82
HSL	100°, 100%, 9%
HSV	100°, 100%, 18%
XYZ	1.2004, 2.0993, 0.3221
YIQ	32.3730, -3.3890, -21.1890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

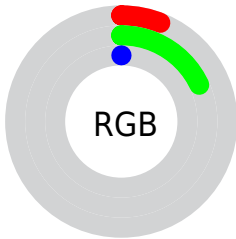
Format	Color
RYB	0, 47, 31
Decimal	1060608
CIELab	16.00, -21.49, 22.98
CIELCh	16, 31.462, 133.084
Yxy	2.0993, 0.3314, 0.5796
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279250688 (0xFF102F00)
YUV	32.3730, -15.9599, -14.3591
Hunter-Lab	14.4890, -10.5667, 8.8240

Details

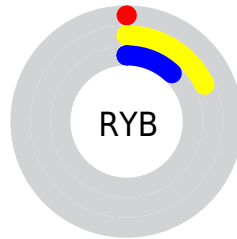
The CIELCh color **16, 31.462, 133.084** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **4, 33.048, 316.090**, and the grayscale version is **12, 0.003, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36, 31.182, 133.291**, and **0, 0.000, 0.000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16, 31.204, 133.305**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16, 28.851, 133.030**.

Distribution



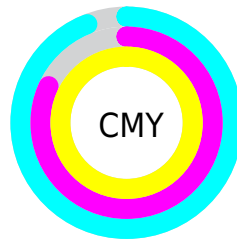
- Red (6%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (82%)





- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (100%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 16, 31.462, 133.084 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, 31.462, 133.084 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 16, 31.462,
133.084


 16, 31.462,
133.084


 100, 31.462,
133.084


 6, 31.462, 133.084


 36, 31.462,
133.084

 0, 31.462, 133.084

 46, 31.462,
133.084


 56, 31.462,
133.084


 66, 31.462,
133.084


 76, 31.462,
133.084


 86, 31.462,


133.084


 96, 31.462,
133.084


 16, 31.462,
133.084


 16, 31.462,
133.084

 16, 31.204,
133.305

 16, 28.851,
133.030

 16, 26.482,
132.589

 17, 23.940,
132.149

 17, 20.922,
132.184

 17, 17.577,
132.608

■ 18, 14.124,
133.045

■ 18, 10.610,
133.472

■ 18, 7.068, 133.879

■ 19, 3.524, 134.263

Harmonies

Complementary

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



16, 31.462, 133.084



4, 33.048, 316.090

Rectangle

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



16, 31.462, 133.084



16, 31.462, 183.084



16, 31.462, 313.084



16, 31.462, 3.084

Sweetspot

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



16, 31.204, 133.305



24, 13.367, 133.398



13, 19.602, 76.834



11, 8.824, 133.867



65, 0.008, 296.813



12, 0.003, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



16, 31.204, 133.305



22, 39.615, 131.410



16, 31.572, 142.650



7, 1.790, 134.932



32, 51.471, 131.344



76, 100.466, 132.585

Inverse Universe

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



4, 33.048, 316.090



7, 43.050, 317.504



7, 31.446, 333.826



7, 1.784, 314.245



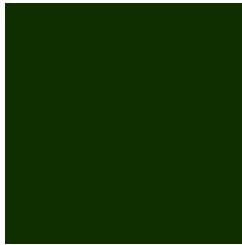
13, 54.681, 317.020



39, 105.770, 316.160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 16, 31.462, 133.084 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

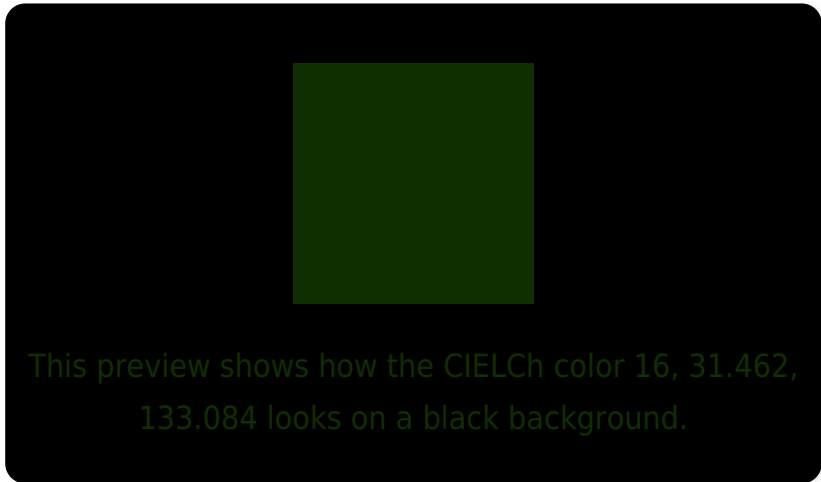
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

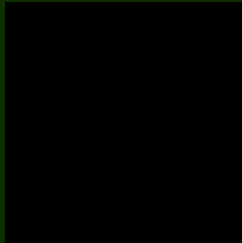
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 16, 31.462, 133.084

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 16, 31.462, 133.084.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 16, 31.462, 133.084.

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, 31.462, 133.084

Protanopia

16, 23.246, 97.734

Deuteranopia

16, 19.498, 82.969



Tritanopia
16, 8.161, 218.150

Trichromacy



Original Color
16, 31.462, 133.084

Protanomaly
15, 24.653, 115.361

Deuteranomaly
16, 21.253, 109.688

Tritanomaly
16, 14.544, 154.248

Monochromacy



Original Color
16, 31.462, 133.084

Achromatopsia
12, 0.003, 296.813

Achromatomaly
13, 13.259, 132.411

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 16, 31.462, 133.084 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(16, 47, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 47, 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(16, 47, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 47, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 16, 31.462, 133.084 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(16, 47, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 47, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 47, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 47, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 47, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 47, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 16, 31.462, 133.084 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 47, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 47,  
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