

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(16, 6.927, 52.647)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(16, 6.927, 52.647) contains.

<b>CIELCh(16, 7.250, 49.183)</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, 7.250, 49.183)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	312520
RGB	49, 37, 32
RGB Percent	19%, 15%, 13%
CMY	0.8070, 0.8541, 0.8737
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.35, 0.81
HSL	18°, 21%, 16%
HSV	18°, 35%, 19%
XYZ	2.2081, 2.0993, 1.6694
YIQ	40.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

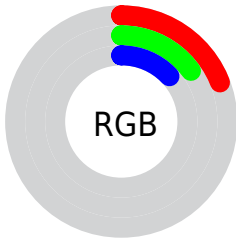
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	49, 39, 32
Decimal	3220768
CIE Lab	16.00, 4.74, 5.49
CIE LCh	16, 7.250, 49.183
Yxy	2.0993, 0.3694, 0.3512
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281410848 (0xFF312520)
YUV	40.0180, -3.9529, 7.8772
Hunter-Lab	14.4890, 1.8479, 3.3110

# Details

The CIELCh color **16, 7.250, 49.183** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **17, 6.092, 233.554**, and the grayscale version is **16, 0.003, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36, 7.346, 50.311**, and **0, 0.000, 0.000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15, 9.657, 48.857**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17, 4.989, 49.587**.

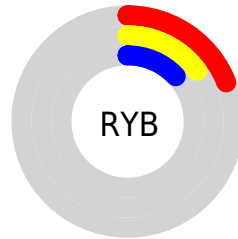
# Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (15%)

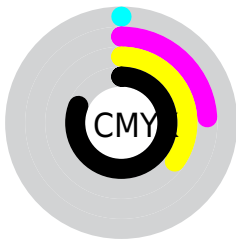
Blue (13%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (13%)

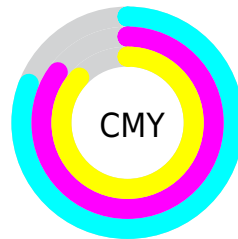


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (81%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 16, 7.250, 49.183 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, 7.250, 49.183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 16, 7.250, 49.183       16, 7.250, 49.183

 100, 7.250, 49.183       6, 7.250, 49.183

 36, 7.250, 49.183       0, 7.250, 49.183

 46, 7.250, 49.183

 56, 7.250, 49.183

 66, 7.250, 49.183

 76, 7.250, 49.183

 86, 7.250, 49.183

 96, 7.250, 49.183

 16, 7.250, 49.183       16, 7.250, 49.183

15, 9.657, 48.857

17, 4.989, 49.587

14, 12.214, 48.602

19, 2.866, 50.022

12, 14.703, 47.688

20, 0.871, 50.374

11, 16.822, 45.471

21, 1.006, 231.322

10, 18.667, 42.636

22, 2.777, 231.759

9, 20.478, 40.430

24, 4.452, 232.305

9, 21.450, 39.541

25, 6.040, 232.872

26, 7.552, 233.446

28, 8.994, 234.019

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



16, 7.250, 49.183



17, 6.092, 233.554

# Rectangle

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



16, 7.250, 49.183



16, 7.250, 99.183



16, 7.250, 229.183



16, 7.250, 279.183

# Sweetspot

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



16, 7.250, 49.191



25, 2.413, 50.195



15, 11.729, 335.644



12, 1.666, 50.182



66, 0.008, 296.813



13, 0.003, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



16, 7.250, 49.191



21, 10.990, 48.899



19, 9.279, 95.988



8, 1.095, 50.168



20, 40.291, 46.449



50, 84.221, 46.806





# Inverse Universe

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



17, 6.092, 233.554



22, 8.779, 234.565



14, 9.552, 283.447



8, 1.058, 231.439



25, 21.896, 251.014



60, 43.128, 255.602



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 16, 7.250, 49.183 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

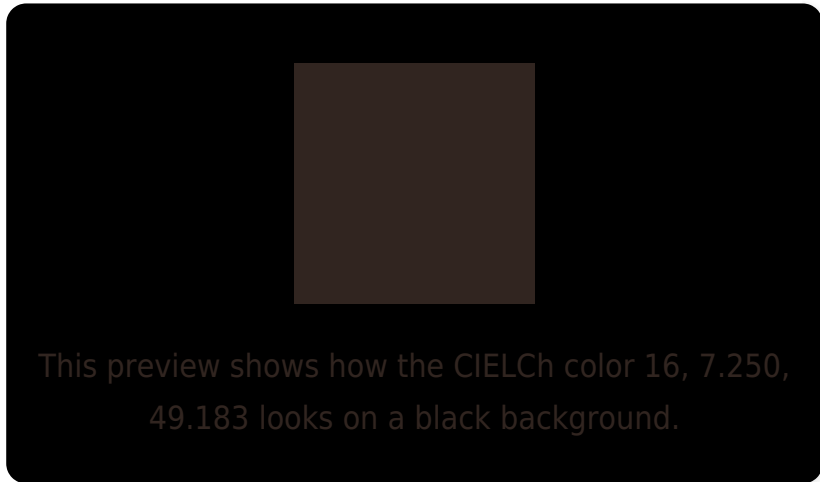
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

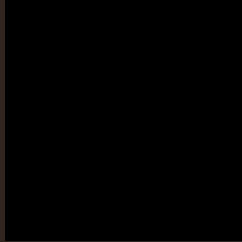
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 16, 7.250, 49.183**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 16, 7.250, 49.183.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 16, 7.250, 49.183.

# 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, 7.250, 49.183

### Protanopia

16, 4.980, 97.027

### Deuteranopia

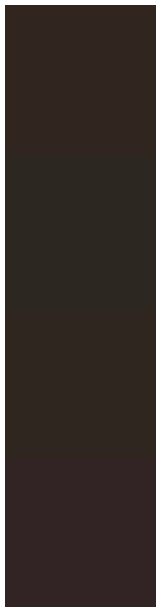
16, 6.335, 61.241



**Tritanopia**  
16, 7.260, 4.606



# Trichromacy



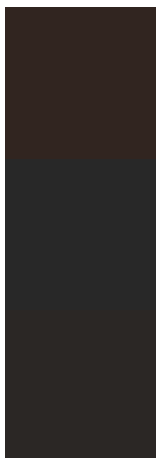
**Original Color**  
16, 7.250, 49.183

**Protanomaly**  
16, 5.220, 72.729

**Deuteranomaly**  
16, 6.748, 58.307

**Tritanomaly**  
16, 7.105, 15.593

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
16, 7.250, 49.183

**Achromatopsia**  
16, 0.003, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
16, 2.429, 54.750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIElCh 16, 7.250, 49.183 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(49, 37, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 37, 32)  
}
```

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(49, 37, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 37, 32) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 16, 7.250, 49.183 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(49, 37, 32) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 37, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 37, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 37, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 37, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 37, 32)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 16, 7.250, 49.183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 37, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 37,  
32) }
```

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