

Converting Colors

CIELCh(16, 72.767, 305.181)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(16, 72.767, 305.181)
contains.

CIELCh(16, 72.748, 305.084)	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, 72.748, 305.084)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	171080
RGB	23, 16, 128
RGB Percent	9%, 6%, 50%
CMY	0.9109, 0.9378, 0.4987
CMYK	0.82, 0.88, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	244°, 78%, 28%
HSV	244°, 88%, 50%
XYZ	4.4157, 2.0993, 20.5396
YIQ	30.8610, -31.7800, 36.3160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

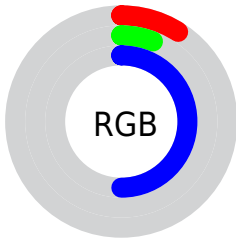
Format	Color
R_{YB}	23, 16, 128
Decimal	1511552
CIE _{Lab}	16.00, 41.81, -59.53
CIE _{LCh}	16, 72.748, 305.084
Yxy	2.0993, 0.1632, 0.0776
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279701632 (0xFF171080)
YUV	30.8610, 47.8895, -6.8941
Hunter-Lab	14.4890, 29.0442, -73.9074

Details

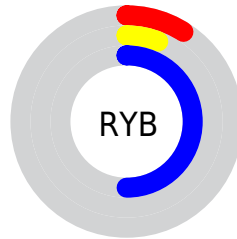
The CIELCh color **16, 72.748, 305.084** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000066**. A complement of this color would be **51, 55.155, 106.594**, and the grayscale version is **11, 0.003, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36, 72.574, 305.020**, and **5, 54.117, 304.880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14, 78.442, 306.242**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19, 65.281, 303.577**.

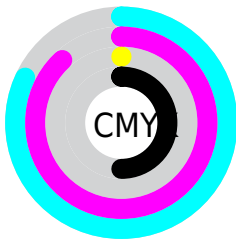
Distribution



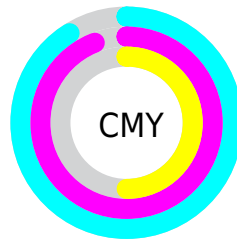
- Red (9%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 16, 72.748, 305.084 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, 72.748, 305.084 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16, 72.748,
305.084

■ 16, 72.748,
305.084

■ 100, 72.748,
305.084

■ 6, 72.748, 305.084

■ 36, 72.748,
305.084

■ 0, 72.748, 305.084

■ 46, 72.748,
305.084

■ 56, 72.748,
305.084


■ 66, 72.748,
305.084


■ 76, 72.748,
305.084

■ 86, 72.748,


305.084


 96, 72.748,
305.084


 16, 72.748,
305.084


 16, 72.748,
305.084

 14, 78.442,
306.242


 19, 65.281,
303.577

 13, 79.835,
306.568

 23, 56.614,
301.801

 27, 47.576,
299.990

 32, 38.609,
298.286

 36, 29.900,
296.754

■ 41, 21.511,
295.413

■ 45, 13.449,
294.253

■ 50, 5.701, 293.259

■ 55, 1.755, 112.382

Harmonies

Complementary

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



16, 72.748, 305.084



51, 55.155, 106.594

Rectangle

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



16, 72.748, 305.084



16, 72.748, 355.084



16, 72.748, 125.084



16, 72.748, 175.084

Sweetspot

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



16, 72.749, 305.085



53, 25.005, 295.289



47, 27.411, 203.679



26, 17.182, 295.651



85, 0.010, 296.813



36, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



16, 72.749, 305.085



19, 96.603, 306.494



22, 68.479, 313.811



24, 4.228, 293.397



13, 79.680, 306.569



0, 0.000, 0.000

Inverse Universe

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



30, 63.450, 330.363



39, 79.809, 330.811



48, 61.790, 128.338



25, 4.893, 326.599



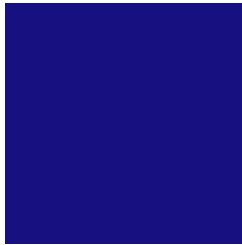
29, 65.980, 330.748



0, 0.000, 0.000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 16, 72.748, 305.084 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

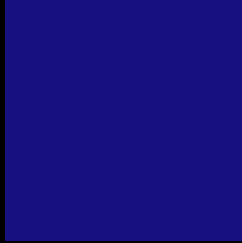
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 16, 72.748, 305.084 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

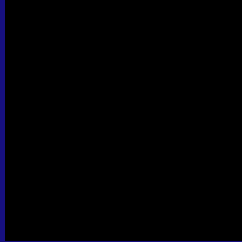
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 16, 72.748, 305.084

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 16, 72.748, 305.084.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 16, 72.748, 305.084.

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, 72.748, 305.084

Protanopia

16, 31.115, 282.342

Deuteranopia

16, 21.433, 265.539



Tritanopia
16, 14.775, 202.010

Trichromacy



Original Color
16, 72.748, 305.084

Protanomaly
15, 47.859, 296.624

Deuteranomaly
15, 41.256, 293.549

Tritanomaly
14, 29.926, 285.878

Monochromacy



Original Color
16, 72.748, 305.084

Achromatopsia
12, 0.003, 296.813

Achromatomaly
12, 29.659, 300.138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 16, 72.748, 305.084 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(23, 16, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 16, 128)  
}
```

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(23, 16, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 16, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 16, 72.748, 305.084 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(23, 16, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 16, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(23, 16, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 16, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 16, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 16,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 16, 72.748, 305.084 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 16, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 16,  
128) }
```

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