

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(17, 1.323, 36.577)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(17, 1.323, 36.577) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(17, 1.454, 19.609)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C2929
RGB	44, 41, 41
RGB Percent	17%, 16%, 16%
CMY	0.8266, 0.8384, 0.8384
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.07, 0.83
HSL	0°, 4%, 17%
HSV	0°, 7%, 17%
XYZ	2.2521, 2.3023, 2.4429
YIQ	41.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

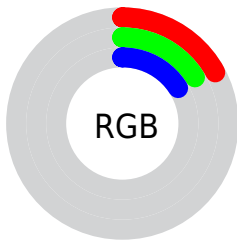
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">44, 41, 41</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">2894121</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">17.00, 1.37, 0.49</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">17, 1.454, 19.609</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">2.3023, 0.3219, 0.3290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281084201</a> (0xFF2C2929)
YUV	<a href="#">41.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">15.1734, -0.0596, 1.0758</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **17, 1.454, 19.609** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **18, 1.404, 199.270**, and the grayscale version is **17, 0.003, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37, 1.284, 19.353**, and **0, 0.000, 0.000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15, 3.710, 20.291**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19, 0.665, 199.592**.

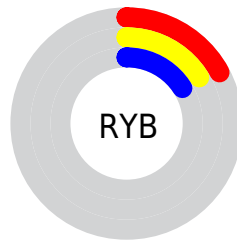
# Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (16%)

Blue (16%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (16%)

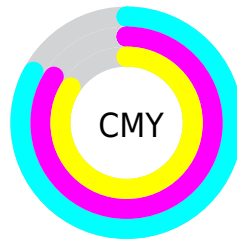


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (83%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 17, 1.454, 19.609 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 17, 1.454, 19.609 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 17, 1.454, 19.609       17, 1.454, 19.609

100, 1.454, 19.609       7, 1.454, 19.609

 37, 1.454, 19.609       0, 1.454, 19.609

 47, 1.454, 19.609

 57, 1.454, 19.609

 67, 1.454, 19.609

 77, 1.454, 19.609

 87, 1.454, 19.609

 97, 1.454, 19.609

 17, 1.454, 19.609       17, 1.454, 19.609

 15, 3.710, 20.291	 19, 0.665, 199.592
 14, 6.111, 21.020	 20, 2.653, 198.985
 12, 8.654, 21.907	 22, 4.520, 198.634
 11, 11.331, 23.002	 24, 6.279, 198.354
 9, 14.015, 23.404	 25, 7.938, 198.123
 8, 16.508, 22.435	 27, 9.509, 197.929
 7, 18.645, 21.288	 29, 11.000, 197.764
 6, 20.426, 20.572	 30, 12.420, 197.623
 5, 22.114, 20.060	 32, 13.776, 197.502

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



17, 1.454, 19.609



18, 1.404, 199.270

# Rectangle

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



17, 1.454, 19.609



17, 1.454, 69.609



17, 1.454, 199.609



17, 1.454, 249.609

# Sweetspot

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



17, 1.453, 19.635



24, 0.536, 19.104



17, 2.541, 324.707



11, 0.308, 19.011



65, 0.008, 296.813



12, 0.003, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



17, 1.453, 19.635



23, 2.185, 19.753



18, 1.260, 74.652



7, 1.112, 19.330



16, 43.791, 33.549



45, 91.678, 40.003





# Inverse Universe

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



18, 1.404, 199.270



24, 2.093, 199.168



17, 1.248, 256.212



7, 1.111, 199.553



33, 22.827, 196.434



78, 43.915, 196.439



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 17, 1.454, 19.609 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 CIELCh color 17, 1.454, 19.609 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

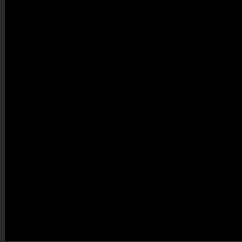
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

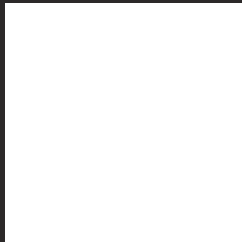
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 17, 1.454, 19.609**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 17, 1.454, 19.609.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 17, 1.454, 19.609.

# 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

17, 1.454, 19.609

### Protanopia

17, 0.839, 74.817

### Deuteranopia

17, 2.439, 19.886



**Tritanopia**  
17, 2.838, 332.766



# Trichromacy



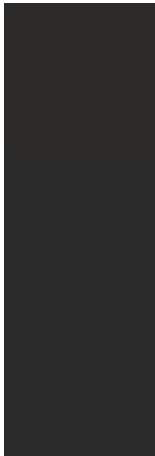
**Original Color**  
17, 1.454, 19.609

**Protanomaly**  
17, 0.839, 74.817

**Deuteranomaly**  
17, 1.945, 19.753

**Tritanomaly**  
17, 2.378, 344.188

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
17, 1.454, 19.609

**Achromatopsia**  
17, 0.003, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
17, 0.480, 19.119

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 17, 1.454, 19.609 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(44, 41, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 41, 41)  
}
```

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(44, 41, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 41, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 17, 1.454, 19.609 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(44, 41, 41) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 41, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 41, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 41, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 41, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 41, 41)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 17, 1.454, 19.609 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 41, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 41,  
41) }
```

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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