

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(17, 11.259, 124.747)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(17, 11.259, 124.747)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(17, 11.386, 123.054)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	262C1C
RGB	38, 44, 28
RGB Percent	15%, 17%, 11%
CMY	0.8508, 0.8272, 0.8900
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.36, 0.83
HSL	83°, 22%, 14%
HSV	83°, 36%, 17%
XYZ	1.9140, 2.3023, 1.4452
YIQ	40.3820, 1.5600, -6.2480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

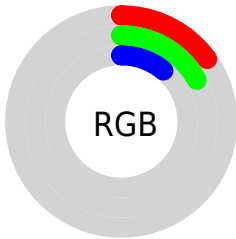
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 44, 34
Decimal	2501660
CIE Lab	17.00, -6.21, 9.54
CIE LCh	17, 11.386, 123.054
Yxy	2.3023, 0.3381, 0.4067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280691740 (0xFF262C1C)
YUV	40.3820, -6.1043, -2.0890
Hunter-Lab	15.1734, -4.0372, 4.9744

# Details

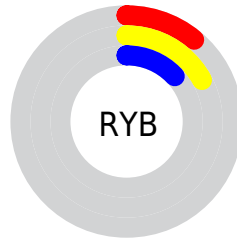
The CIELCh color **17, 11.386, 123.054** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **12, 12.002, 306.319**, and the grayscale version is **16, 0.003, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37, 10.779, 122.844**, and **0, 0.000, 0.000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17, 14.446, 122.635**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17, 8.276, 123.488**.

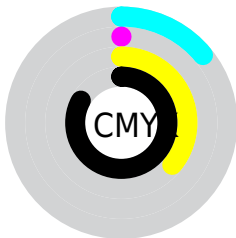
# Distribution



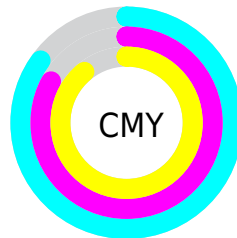
- Red (15%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (83%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 17, 11.386, 123.054 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, 11.386, 123.054 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17, 11.386,  
123.054

■ 17, 11.386,  
123.054

■ 100, 11.386,  
123.054

■ 7, 11.386, 123.054

■ 37, 11.386,  
123.054

■ 0, 11.386, 123.054

■ 47, 11.386,  
123.054


■ 57, 11.386,  
123.054


■ 67, 11.386,  
123.054


■ 77, 11.386,  
123.054


■ 87, 11.386,

123.054


 97, 11.386,  
123.054

 17, 11.386,  
123.054

 17, 11.386,  
123.054


 17, 14.446,  
122.635

 17, 8.276, 123.488


 17, 17.424,  
122.245

 18, 5.138, 123.919

 18, 1.989, 124.345


 16, 20.112,  
122.202

 18, 1.158, 304.711

 16, 22.352,  
122.613

 18, 4.293, 305.110

 19, 7.410, 305.472

 16, 24.344,  
123.185

 19, 10.502,

■ 16, 26.351,  
123.692

305.811

■ 16, 27.092,  
123.864

■ 20, 13.566,  
306.127

■ 20, 16.597,  
306.420

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



17, 11.386, 123.054



12, 12.002, 306.319

# Rectangle

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



17, 11.386, 123.054



17, 11.386, 173.054



17, 11.386, 303.054



17, 11.386, 353.054

# Sweetspot

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



17, 11.387, 123.056



23, 4.244, 124.121



14, 6.882, 57.215



10, 2.778, 124.128



64, 0.008, 296.813



10, 0.003, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



17, 11.387, 123.056



22, 16.825, 122.632



16, 13.053, 139.084



8, 1.677, 124.983



33, 47.275, 122.085



78, 91.887, 123.457



# Inverse Universe

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



12, 12.002, 306.319



14, 18.037, 306.893



13, 13.161, 322.134



7, 1.675, 304.192



9, 57.822, 310.256

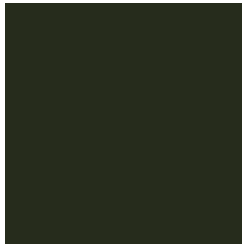


31, 112.418, 309.335



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 17, 11.386, 123.054 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

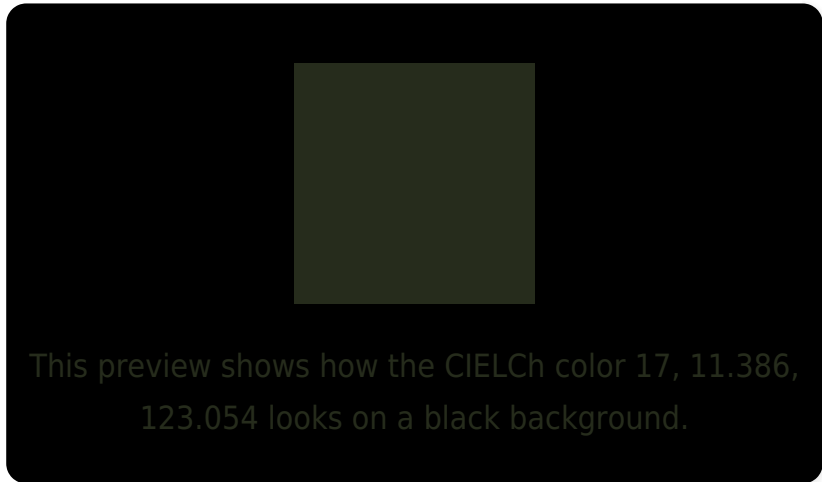
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

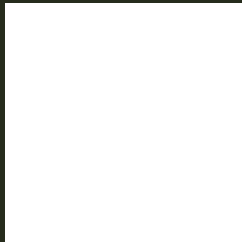
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 17, 11.386, 123.054**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 17, 11.386, 123.054.

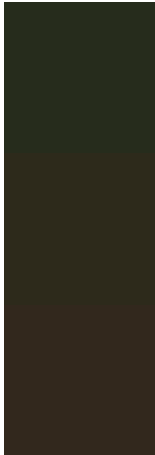


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 17, 11.386, 123.054.

# 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, 11.386, 123.054

### Protanopia

17, 10.438, 98.642

### Deuteranopia

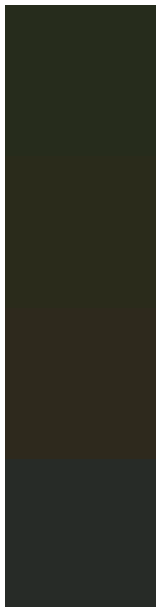
17, 9.380, 73.490





**Tritanopia**  
17, 2.267, 266.665

# Trichromacy



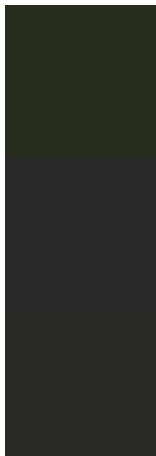
**Original Color**  
17, 11.386, 123.054

**Protanomaly**  
17, 10.966, 110.035

**Deuteranomaly**  
17, 8.725, 90.331

**Tritanomaly**  
17, 3.397, 144.035

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
17, 11.386, 123.054

**Achromatopsia**  
16, 0.003, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
16, 3.627, 125.034

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 17, 11.386, 123.054 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(38, 44, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 44, 28)  
}
```

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(38, 44, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 44, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 17, 11.386, 123.054 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(38, 44, 28) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 44, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 44, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 44, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 44, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 44, 28)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 17, 11.386, 123.054 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 44, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 44,  
28) }
```

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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