

Converting Colors

CIELCh(17, 15.223, 196.381)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(17, 15.223, 196.381)
contains.

CIELCh(17, 15.287, 196.425)	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(17, 15.287, 196.425)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	013030
RGB	1, 48, 48
RGB Percent	0%, 19%, 19%
CMY	0.9974, 0.8130, 0.8130
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	180°, 97%, 9%
HSV	180°, 99%, 19%
XYZ	1.5789, 2.3023, 3.1227
YIQ	33.9470, -28.0120, -9.9640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

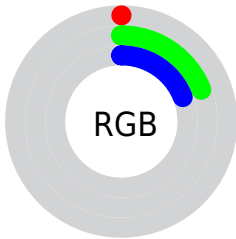
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 25, 48
Decimal	77872
CIE _{Lab}	17.00, -14.66, -4.32
CIE _{LCh}	17, 15.287, 196.425
Yxy	2.3023, 0.2254, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278267952 (0xFF013030)
YUV	33.9470, 6.9281, -28.8945
Hunter-Lab	15.1734, -7.9792, -1.5805

Details

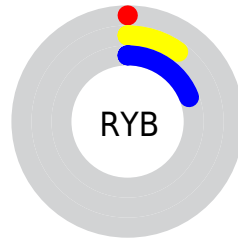
The CIELCh color **17, 15.287, 196.425** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **6, 24.761, 20.813**, and the grayscale version is **13, 0.003, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37, 15.027, 197.498**, and **0, 0.000, 0.000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17, 15.429, 196.398**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17, 14.303, 196.607**.

Distribution



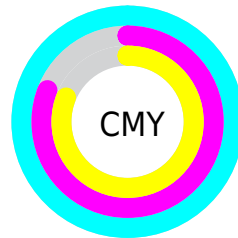
- Red (0%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (81%)





- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (81%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 17, 15.287, 196.425 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, 15.287, 196.425 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 17, 15.287,
196.425


 17, 15.287,
196.425


 100, 15.287,
196.425


 7, 15.287, 196.425


 37, 15.287,
196.425

 0, 15.287, 196.425

 47, 15.287,
196.425


 57, 15.287,
196.425


 67, 15.287,
196.425


 77, 15.287,
196.425


 87, 15.287,


196.425


 97, 15.287,
196.425


 17, 15.287,
196.425


 17, 15.287,
196.425


 17, 15.429,
196.398

 17, 14.303,
196.607

 17, 13.351,
196.786

 17, 12.291,
196.987

 18, 11.007,
197.233

 18, 9.515, 197.524

■ 18, 7.833, 197.857

■ 19, 5.985, 198.231

■ 19, 3.994, 198.647

■ 19, 1.886, 199.133

Harmonies

Complementary

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



17, 15.287, 196.425



6, 24.761, 20.813

Rectangle

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



17, 15.287, 196.425



17, 15.287, 246.425



17, 15.287, 16.425



17, 15.287, 66.425

Sweetspot

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



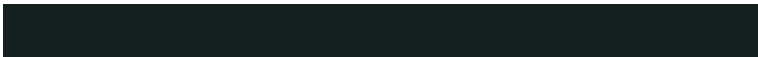
17, 15.287, 196.424



24, 7.682, 198.114



16, 34.415, 139.668



11, 5.111, 198.101



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, 15.287, 196.424



23, 18.079, 196.398



8, 18.450, 274.213



7, 1.112, 199.531



33, 22.835, 196.399



78, 43.931, 196.400

Inverse Universe

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



8, 35.095, 328.184



12, 41.693, 328.236



11, 19.061, 60.384



7, 1.977, 324.414



19, 52.660, 328.236



51, 101.312, 328.236

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 17, 15.287, 196.425 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

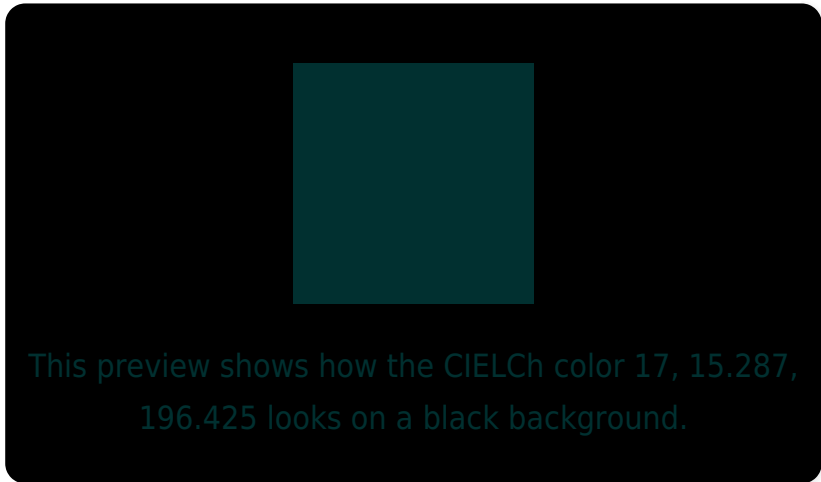
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

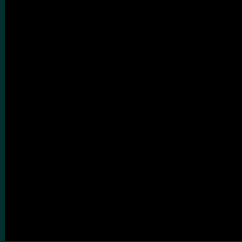
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 17, 15.287, 196.425

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 17, 15.287, 196.425.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 17, 15.287, 196.425.

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, 15.287, 196.425

Protanopia

17, 1.476, 309.200

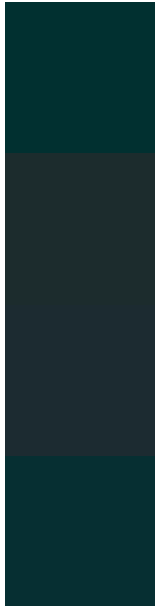
Deuteranopia

17, 5.755, 305.311



Tritanopia
17, 13.053, 209.414

Trichromacy



Original Color
17, 15.287, 196.425

Protanomaly
17, 6.911, 203.830

Deuteranomaly
16, 7.357, 233.321

Tritanomaly
17, 13.669, 205.688

Monochromacy



Original Color
17, 15.287, 196.425

Achromatopsia
13, 0.003, 296.813

Achromatomaly
14, 7.389, 197.747

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 17, 15.287, 196.425 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(1, 48, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 48, 48)  
}
```

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(1, 48, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 48, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 17, 15.287, 196.425 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(1, 48, 48) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 48, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 48, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 48, 48); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 48, 48); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 48, 48) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 17, 15.287, 196.425 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 48, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 48,  
48) }
```

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