

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(18, 6.278, 341.119)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(18, 6.278, 341.119) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(18, 6.301, 339.883)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33292F
RGB	51, 41, 47
RGB Percent	20%, 16%, 18%
CMY	0.7991, 0.8383, 0.8148
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.08, 0.80
HSL	324°, 11%, 18%
HSV	324°, 20%, 20%
XYZ	2.6951, 2.5180, 3.0572
YIQ	44.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

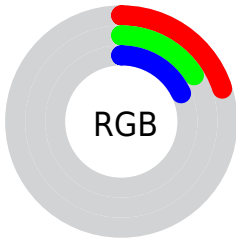
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">51, 41, 47</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3352879</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">18.00, 5.92, -2.17</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">18, 6.301, 339.883</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">2.5180, 0.3259, 0.3045</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281542959 (0xFF33292F)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">44.6740, 1.1467, 5.5479</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">15.8683, 2.5466, -0.3149</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **18, 6.301, 339.883** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **20, 6.222, 157.353**, and the grayscale version is **18, 0.003, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38, 6.358, 337.717**, and **0, 0.000, 0.000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16, 9.569, 340.614**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20, 3.052, 339.190**.

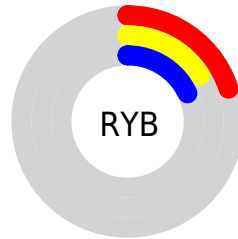
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (16%)

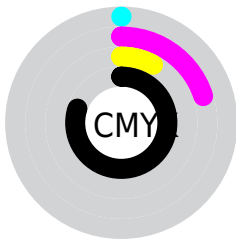
Blue (18%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (18%)

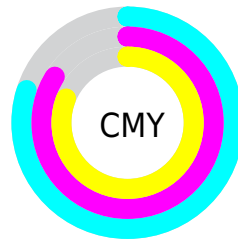


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 18, 6.301, 339.883 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 18, 6.301, 339.883 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 18, 6.301, 339.883

 18, 6.301, 339.883

 100, 6.301,  
339.883

 8, 6.301, 339.883

 38, 6.301, 339.883

 0, 6.301, 339.883

 48, 6.301, 339.883

 58, 6.301, 339.883

 68, 6.301, 339.883

 78, 6.301, 339.883

 88, 6.301, 339.883

 98, 6.301, 339.883

■ 18, 6.301, 339.883

■ 18, 6.301, 339.883

■ 16, 9.569, 340.614

■ 20, 3.052, 339.190

■ 15, 12.817,  
341.401

■ 21, 0.145, 159.599

■ 13, 15.983,  
342.260

■ 23, 3.275, 158.067

■ 25, 6.327, 157.494

■ 12, 18.987,  
343.214

■ 27, 9.296, 156.966

■ 11, 21.726,  
344.290

■ 29, 12.183,  
156.472

■ 9, 24.086, 345.529

■ 30, 14.988,  
156.006

■ 8, 26.312, 346.769

■ 32, 17.715,  
155.566

■ 7, 28.829, 347.768

■ 7, 28.947, 347.812

■ 34, 20.367,  
155.150



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



18, 6.301, 339.883



20, 6.222, 157.353

# Rectangle

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



18, 6.301, 339.883



18, 6.301, 29.883



18, 6.301, 159.883



18, 6.301, 209.883

# Sweetspot

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



18, 6.300, 339.885



27, 2.379, 338.960



17, 7.209, 306.357



12, 1.544, 338.956



66, 0.008, 296.813



13, 0.003, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



18, 6.300, 339.885



23, 9.233, 340.218



18, 4.954, 12.570



8, 1.760, 339.098



17, 41.172, 350.531



47, 77.155, 353.270



# Inverse Universe

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



18, 6.300, 339.885



23, 9.233, 340.218



20, 4.548, 189.932



8, 1.760, 339.098



17, 41.172, 350.531

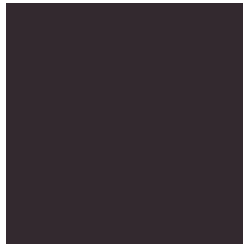


47, 77.155, 353.270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 18, 6.301, 339.883 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

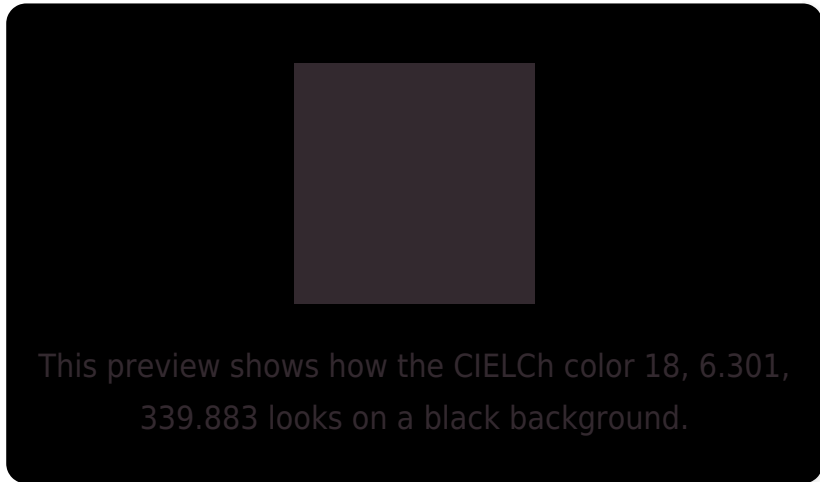
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

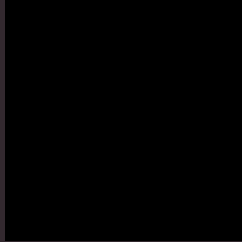
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 18, 6.301, 339.883**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 18, 6.301, 339.883.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 18, 6.301, 339.883.

# 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

18, 6.301, 339.883

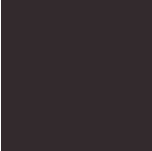
### Protanopia

18, 3.452, 291.048

### Deuteranopia

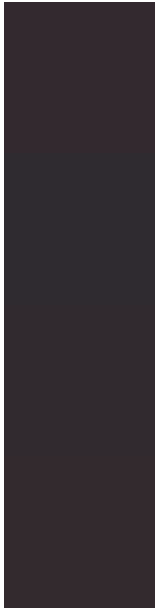
18, 3.357, 324.796





**Tritanopia**  
18, 4.799, 355.094

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

18, 6.301, 339.883

## Protanomaly

18, 3.943, 319.170

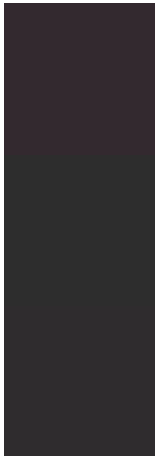
## Deuteranomaly

18, 4.794, 334.491

## Tritanomaly

18, 5.111, 348.060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

18, 6.301, 339.883

## Achromatopsia

18, 0.003, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

18, 1.988, 335.967

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 18, 6.301, 339.883 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(51, 41, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 41, 47)  
}
```

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(51, 41, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 41, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 18, 6.301, 339.883 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(51, 41, 47) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 41, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(51, 41, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 41, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 41, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 41, 47)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 18, 6.301, 339.883 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 41, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 41,  
47) }
```

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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