

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(20, 9.333, 61.823)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(20, 9.333, 61.823) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(20, 9.147, 61.675)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B2E25
RGB	59, 46, 37
RGB Percent	23%, 18%, 15%
CMY	0.7696, 0.8206, 0.8558
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.37, 0.77
HSL	25°, 23%, 19%
HSV	25°, 37%, 23%
XYZ	3.0861, 2.9891, 2.1452
YIQ	48.8610, 10.6370, -0.0430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

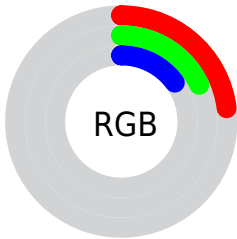
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	59, 52, 37
Decimal	3878437
CIE Lab	20.00, 4.34, 8.05
CIE LCh	20, 9.147, 61.675
Yxy	2.9891, 0.3754, 0.3636
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282068517 (0xFF3B2E25)
YUV	48.8610, -5.8475, 8.8919
Hunter-Lab	17.2889, 1.6072, 4.7456

# Details

The CIELCh color **20, 9.147, 61.675** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **20, 7.936, 249.653**, and the grayscale version is **20, 0.004, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **40, 9.083, 61.647**, and **1, 3.358, 19.405** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19, 11.914, 60.847**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21, 6.522, 62.539**.

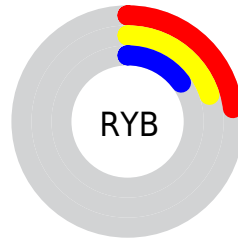
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (18%)

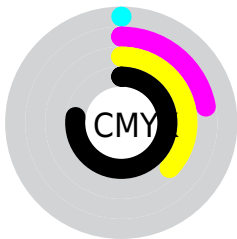
Blue (15%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (15%)

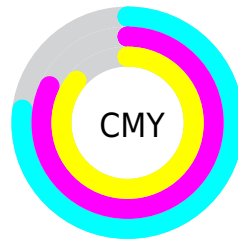


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (82%)


Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 20, 9.147, 61.675 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 20, 9.147, 61.675 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 20, 9.147, 61.675       20, 9.147, 61.675

 100, 9.147, 61.675       10, 9.147, 61.675

 40, 9.147, 61.675       0, 9.147, 61.675

 50, 9.147, 61.675

 60, 9.147, 61.675

 70, 9.147, 61.675

 80, 9.147, 61.675

 90, 9.147, 61.675

 20, 9.147, 61.675       20, 9.147, 61.675

 19, 11.914, 60.847       21, 6.522, 62.539

■ 18, 14.821, 60.037

■ 23, 4.033, 63.405

■ 16, 17.843, 59.226

■ 24, 1.672, 64.235

■ 15, 20.450, 57.549

■ 25, 0.572, 245.564

■ 14, 22.503, 55.021

■ 26, 2.710, 246.202

■ 13, 24.495, 52.844

■ 28, 4.752, 247.054

■ 13, 25.012, 52.366

■ 29, 6.709, 247.909

■ 30, 8.589, 248.750

■ 32, 10.401,  
249.571

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



20, 9.147, 61.675



20, 7.936, 249.653

# Rectangle

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



20, 9.147, 61.675



20, 9.147, 111.675



20, 9.147, 241.675



20, 9.147, 291.675

# Sweetspot

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



20, 9.147, 61.682



31, 3.127, 63.907



18, 13.612, 341.308



14, 2.063, 63.885



68, 0.008, 296.813



15, 0.003, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



20, 9.147, 61.682



25, 14.085, 60.872



23, 13.022, 102.380



11, 1.299, 64.152



23, 40.654, 54.948



55, 80.470, 53.282





# Inverse Universe

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



20, 7.936, 249.653



25, 11.709, 251.401



16, 13.852, 290.121



11, 1.265, 245.919



22, 27.533, 269.976

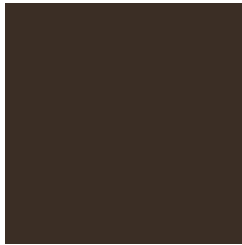


54, 54.576, 274.252



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 20, 9.147, 61.675 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 20, 9.147, 61.675 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

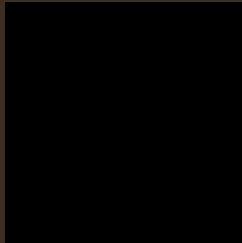
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 20, 9.147, 61.675**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 20, 9.147, 61.675.

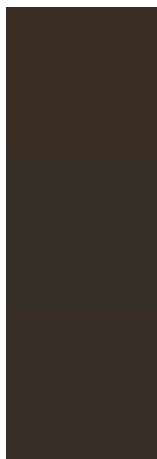


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 20, 9.147, 61.675.

# 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

20, 9.147, 61.675

### Protanopia

20, 7.066, 91.945

### Deuteranopia

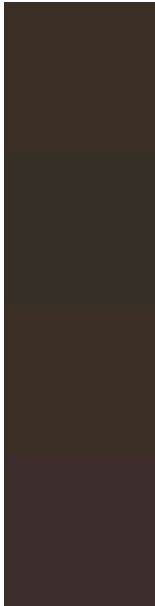
20, 8.385, 66.369



**Tritanopia**  
20, 8.145, 1.934



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20, 9.147, 61.675

## Protanomaly

20, 7.085, 78.622

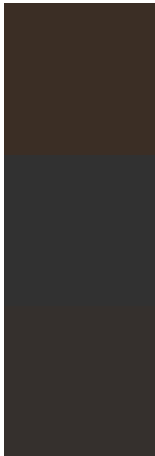
## Deuteranomaly

20, 8.758, 63.918

## Tritanomaly

20, 7.464, 26.123

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20, 9.147, 61.675

## Achromatopsia

20, 0.004, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

20, 3.160, 59.603

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 20, 9.147, 61.675 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(59, 46, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 46, 37)  
}
```

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(59, 46, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 46, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 20, 9.147, 61.675 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(59, 46, 37) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 46, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 46, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 46, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 46, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 46, 37)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 20, 9.147, 61.675 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 46, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 46,  
37) }
```

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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