

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(26, 1.310, 153.347)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(26, 1.310, 153.347) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(26, 1.116, 163.582)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C3E3D
RGB	60, 62, 61
RGB Percent	24%, 24%, 24%
CMY	0.7646, 0.7568, 0.7607
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.02, 0.76
HSL	150°, 2%, 24%
HSV	150°, 3%, 24%
XYZ	4.4319, 4.7465, 5.1009
YIQ	61.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

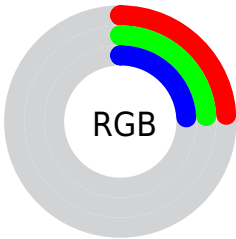
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	60, 61, 62
Decimal	3948093
CIE Lab	26.00, -1.07, 0.32
CIE LCh	26, 1.116, 163.582
Yxy	4.7465, 0.3104, 0.3324
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282138173 (0xFF3C3E3D)
YUV	61.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296
Hunter-Lab	21.7865, -1.8155, 1.3689

# Details

The CIELCh color **26, 1.116, 163.582** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **26, 1.126, 343.706**, and the grayscale version is **26, 0.004, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **46, 1.012, 163.768**, and **6, 1.083, 163.154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25, 4.592, 162.703**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **27, 2.345, 344.015**.

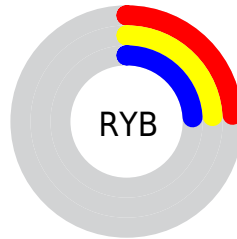
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (24%)

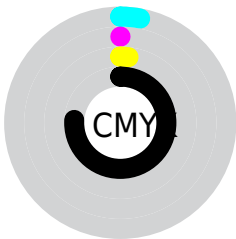
Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (24%)

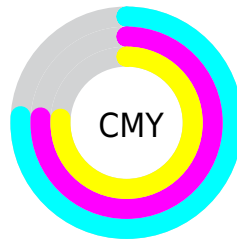


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 26, 1.116, 163.582 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 26, 1.116, 163.582 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26, 1.116, 163.582

■ 26, 1.116, 163.582

■ 100, 1.116,  
163.582

■ 16, 1.116, 163.582

■ 46, 1.116, 163.582

■ 6, 1.116, 163.582

■ 56, 1.116, 163.582

■ 0, 1.116, 163.582

■ 66, 1.116, 163.582

■ 76, 1.116, 163.582

■ 86, 1.116, 163.582

■ 96, 1.116, 163.582

■ 26, 1.116, 163.582

■ 26, 1.116, 163.582

■ 25, 4.592, 162.703

■ 27, 2.345, 344.015

■ 25, 8.053, 161.874

■ 27, 5.770, 344.691

■ 24, 11.464,  
160.972

■ 28, 9.142, 345.290

■ 24, 14.786,  
159.977

■ 29, 12.448,  
345.845

■ 23, 17.975,  
158.872

■ 30, 15.680,  
346.364

■ 23, 20.985,  
157.640

■ 31, 18.831,  
346.852

■ 23, 23.776,  
156.265

■ 32, 21.901,  
347.314

■ 22, 26.311,  
154.734

■ 33, 24.888,  
347.753

■ 22, 28.710,  
153.258

■ 34, 27.793,  
348.170



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



26, 1.116, 163.582



26, 1.126, 343.706

# Rectangle

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



26, 1.116, 163.582



26, 1.116, 213.582



26, 1.116, 343.582



26, 1.116, 33.582

# Sweetspot

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



26, 1.117, 163.566



35, 0.432, 164.054



26, 1.380, 128.397



16, 0.241, 164.136



69, 0.009, 296.813



16, 0.003, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



26, 1.117, 163.566



34, 1.741, 163.461



26, 0.894, 198.119



11, 0.951, 163.460



35, 41.626, 150.778



78, 80.673, 148.832



# Inverse Universe

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



26, 1.126, 343.706



34, 1.756, 343.811



26, 0.910, 17.933



11, 0.958, 343.813



18, 41.222, 358.999

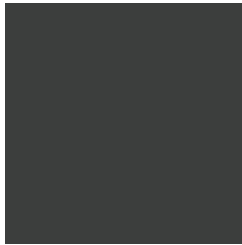


48, 76.220, 2.540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 26, 1.116, 163.582 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

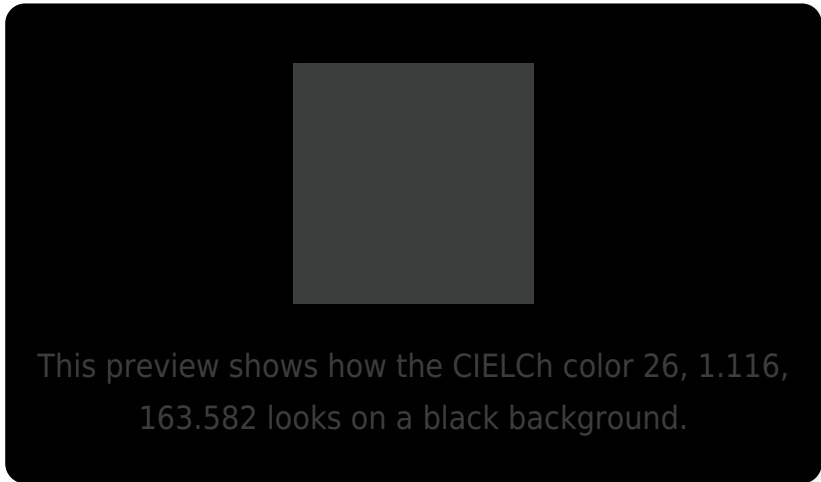
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

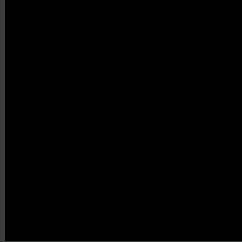
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

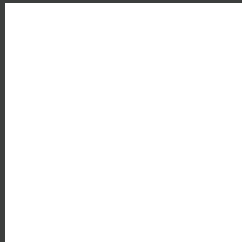
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 26, 1.116, 163.582**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 26, 1.116, 163.582.

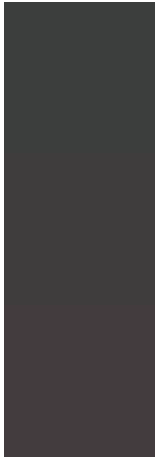


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 26, 1.116, 163.582.

# 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

26, 1.116, 163.582


### Protanopia

26, 0.906, 19.303

### Deuteranopia

26, 3.451, 357.771





**Tritanopia**  
26, 3.280, 290.856

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26, 1.116, 163.582

## Protanomaly

26, 0.452, 18.958

## Deuteranomaly

26, 1.513, 353.929

## Tritanomaly

26, 1.970, 290.595

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26, 1.116, 163.582

## Achromatopsia

26, 0.004, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

26, 0.004, 296.813

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 26, 1.116, 163.582 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(60, 62, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 62, 61)  
}
```

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(60, 62, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 62, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 26, 1.116, 163.582 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(60, 62, 61) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 62, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 62, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 62, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 62, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 62, 61)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 26, 1.116, 163.582 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 62, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 62,  
61) }
```

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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