

Converting Colors

CIELCh(26, 16.600, 147.882)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(26, 16.600, 147.882)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(26, 16.487, 148.378)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B4330
RGB	43, 67, 48
RGB Percent	17%, 26%, 19%
CMY	0.8312, 0.7371, 0.8116
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.28, 0.74
HSL	132°, 22%, 22%
HSV	132°, 36%, 26%
XYZ	3.5411, 4.7465, 3.5295
YIQ	57.6580, -8.2050, -10.9970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

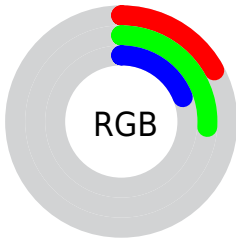
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 63, 67
Decimal	2835248
CIE _{Lab}	26.00, -14.04, 8.64
CIE _{LCh}	26, 16.487, 148.378
Yxy	4.7465, 0.2997, 0.4017
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281025328 (0xFF2B4330)
YUV	57.6580, -4.7614, -12.8551
Hunter-Lab	21.7865, -9.1133, 5.6454

Details

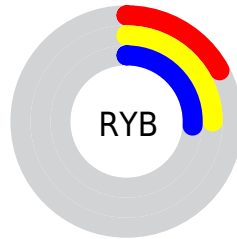
The CIELCh color $26, 16.487, 148.378$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `003333`. A complement of this color would be $21, 16.564, 332.872$, and the grayscale version is $24, 0.004, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $46, 16.488, 148.748$, and $6, 15.770, 144.443$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $25, 20.977, 147.461$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $27, 11.899, 149.185$.

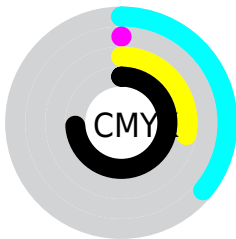
Distribution



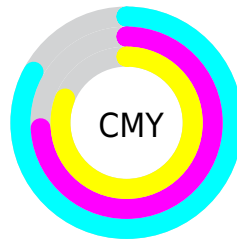
- Red (17%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (74%)





- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (81%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 26, 16.487, 148.378 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, 16.487, 148.378 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 26, 16.487,
148.378


 26, 16.487,
148.378

 100, 16.487,
148.378


 16, 16.487,
148.378


 46, 16.487,
148.378


 6, 16.487, 148.378

 56, 16.487,
148.378

 0, 16.487, 148.378

 66, 16.487,
148.378

 76, 16.487,
148.378

 86, 16.487,
148.378

 96, 16.487,

148.378

■ 26, 16.487,
148.378

■ 26, 16.487,
148.378

■ 25, 20.977,
147.461

■ 27, 11.899,
149.185

■ 25, 25.297,
146.422

■ 27, 7.272, 149.897

■ 25, 29.372,
145.255

■ 28, 2.656, 150.549

■ 29, 1.912, 330.965

■ 24, 33.122,
143.962

■ 30, 6.401, 331.498

■ 24, 36.470,
142.562

■ 31, 10.792,
331.934

■ 24, 39.526,
141.379

■ 31, 15.071,
332.319

■ 24, 40.744,
141.011

■ 32, 19.230,
332.663

■ 33, 23.266,
332.972

Harmonies

Complementary

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



26, 16.487, 148.378



21, 16.564, 332.872

Rectangle

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



26, 16.487, 148.378



26, 16.487, 198.378



26, 16.487, 328.378



26, 16.487, 18.378

Sweetspot

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



26, 16.488, 148.378



36, 6.255, 150.184



27, 15.492, 115.832



17, 4.138, 150.156



70, 0.009, 296.813



18, 0.003, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



26, 16.488, 148.378



33, 24.405, 147.563



26, 11.280, 172.826



12, 2.526, 150.374



35, 53.744, 139.893



78, 102.367, 138.528

Inverse Universe

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



21, 16.564, 332.872



26, 24.488, 333.428



21, 12.387, 359.499



12, 2.534, 331.250



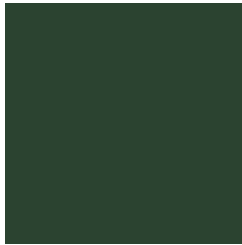
20, 48.868, 337.900



51, 89.127, 338.829

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 26, 16.487, 148.378 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

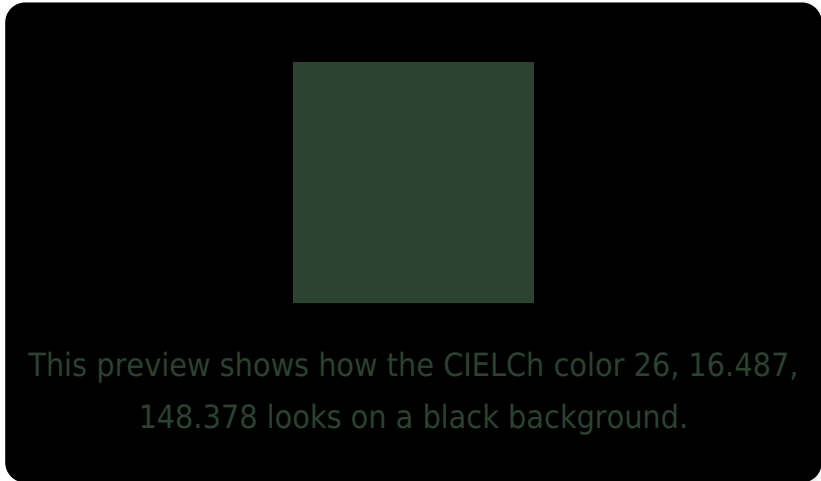
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

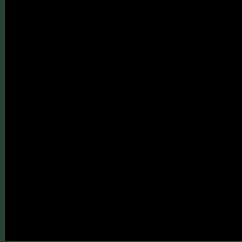
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 26, 16.487, 148.378

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 26, 16.487, 148.378.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 26, 16.487, 148.378.

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](#).

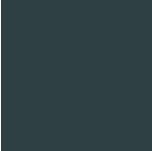
Dichromacy



Original Color
26, 16.487, 148.378

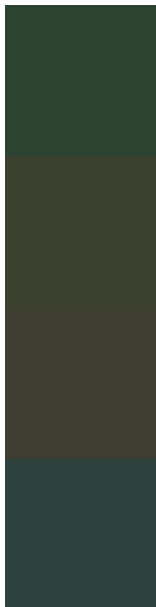
Protanopia
26, 10.702, 94.649

Deuteranopia
26, 8.352, 64.423



Tritanopia
26, 7.532, 224.370

Trichromacy



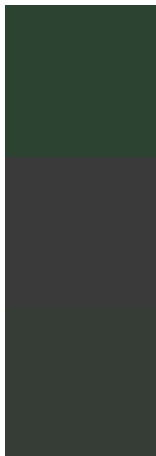
Original Color
26, 16.487, 148.378

Protanomaly
26, 11.288, 120.206

Deuteranomaly
26, 8.471, 111.659

Tritanomaly
26, 8.566, 180.083

Monochromacy



Original Color
26, 16.487, 148.378

Achromatopsia
24, 0.004, 296.813

Achromatomaly
25, 5.914, 147.349

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 26, 16.487, 148.378 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(43, 67, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 67, 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(43, 67, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 67, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 26, 16.487, 148.378 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(43, 67, 48) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 67, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 67, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 67, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 67, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 67, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 26, 16.487, 148.378 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 67, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 67,  
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](#).

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