

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(31, 6.074, 3.460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(31, 6.074, 3.460) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(31, 6.108, 2.297)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	534649
RGB	83, 70, 73
RGB Percent	33%, 27%, 29%
CMY	0.6756, 0.7265, 0.7148
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.12, 0.68
HSL	346°, 9%, 30%
HSV	346°, 16%, 32%
XYZ	6.9108, 6.6515, 7.1769
YIQ	74.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

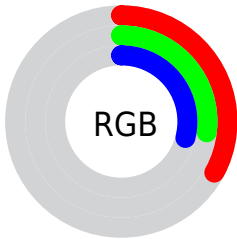
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">83, 70, 73</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5457481</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">31.00, 6.10, 0.24</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">31, 6.108, 2.297</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">6.6515, 0.3332, 0.3207</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4283647561 (0xFF534649)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">74.2290, -0.6059, 7.6922</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">25.7905, 2.6974, 1.5543</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color  $[31, 6.108, 2.297]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `333333`. A complement of this color would be  $[34, 5.799, 179.668]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[31, 0.005, 296.813]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[51, 6.360, 4.222]$ , and  $[11, 6.053, 0.226]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[28, 10.204, 3.400]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[34, 2.170, 1.294]$ .

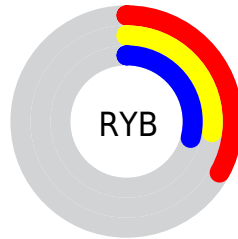
# Distribution



 Red (33%)

 Green (27%)

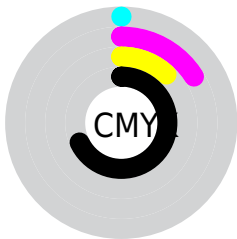
 Blue (29%)



 Red (33%)

 Yellow (27%)

 Blue (29%)

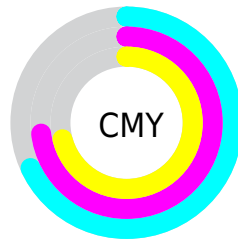



 Cyan (0%)


 Magenta (16%)

 Yellow (12%)

 Black (68%)



 Cyan (68%)

 Magenta (73%)

 Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 31, 6.108, 2.297 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 31, 6.108, 2.297 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 31, 6.108, 2.297

■ 31, 6.108, 2.297

■ 100, 6.108, 2.297

■ 21, 6.108, 2.297

■ 51, 6.108, 2.297

■ 11, 6.108, 2.297

■ 61, 6.108, 2.297

■ 1, 6.108, 2.297

■ 71, 6.108, 2.297

■ 0, 6.108, 2.297

■ 81, 6.108, 2.297

■ 91, 6.108, 2.297

■ 31, 6.108, 2.297

■ 31, 6.108, 2.297

■ 28, 10.204, 3.400

■ 34, 2.170, 1.294

■ 26, 14.427, 4.676

■ 36, 1.593, 180.770

■ 24, 18.712, 6.199

■ 39, 5.177, 179.934

■ 21, 22.966, 8.048

■ 42, 8.591, 179.269

■ 19, 27.060, 10.324

■ 45, 11.842,  
178.680

■ 18, 30.846, 13.148

■ 47, 14.944,  
178.147

■ 16, 34.194, 16.637

■ 15, 37.344, 20.393

■ 50, 17.910,  
177.661

■ 15, 38.776, 21.570

■ 53, 20.752,  
177.215

■ 56, 23.481,  
176.804

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



31, 6.108, 2.297



34, 5.799, 179.668

# Rectangle

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



31, 6.108, 2.297



31, 6.108, 52.297



31, 6.108, 182.297



31, 6.108, 232.297

# Sweetspot

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



31, 6.107, 2.304



44, 2.352, 1.236



31, 9.335, 318.414



21, 1.587, 1.279



74, 0.009, 296.813



22, 0.004, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



31, 6.107, 2.304



39, 9.223, 2.718



32, 4.843, 46.697



15, 2.116, 1.603



20, 46.233, 23.748



49, 85.452, 27.952





# Inverse Universe

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



31, 6.107, 2.304



39, 9.223, 2.718



33, 4.450, 228.433



15, 2.116, 1.603



20, 46.233, 23.748



49, 85.452, 27.952



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 31, 6.108, 2.297 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 31, 6.108, 2.297 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

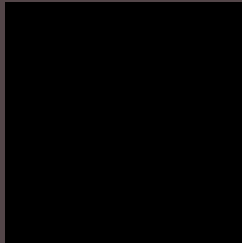
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 31, 6.108, 2.297**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 31, 6.108, 2.297.

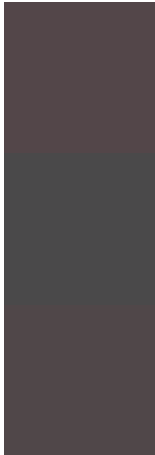


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 31, 6.108, 2.297.

# 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

31, 6.108, 2.297

### Protanopia

31, 0.780, 324.346

### Deuteranopia

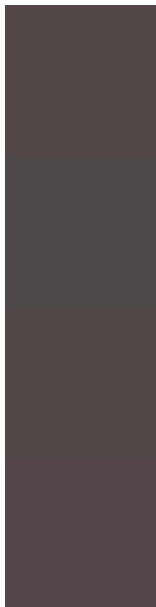
31, 4.199, 2.481



**Tritanopia**  
31, 7.274, 349.073



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31, 6.108, 2.297

## Protanomaly

31, 2.550, 349.849

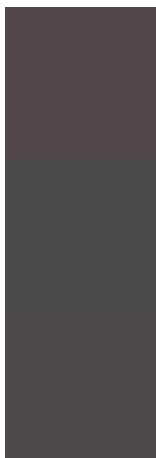
## Deuteranomaly

31, 4.631, 4.259

## Tritanomaly

31, 6.984, 353.578

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31, 6.108, 2.297

## Achromatopsia

31, 0.005, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

31, 2.550, 349.849

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 31, 6.108, 2.297 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(83, 70, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 70, 73)  
}
```

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(83, 70, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 70, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 31, 6.108, 2.297 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(83, 70, 73) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 70, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 70, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 70, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 70, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 70, 73)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 31, 6.108, 2.297 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 70, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 70,  
73) }
```

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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