

Converting Colors

CIELCh(38, 17.316, 345.338)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(38, 17.316, 345.338)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(38, 17.316, 345.338)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	715061
RGB	113, 80, 97
RGB Percent	44%, 31%, 38%
CMY	0.5573, 0.6866, 0.6200
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.14, 0.56
HSL	329°, 17%, 38%
HSV	329°, 29%, 44%
XYZ	11.8113, 10.0881, 12.6096
YIQ	91.8050, 14.2110, 12.2830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

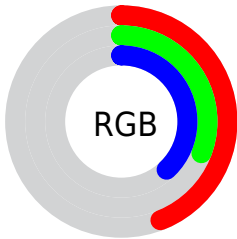
Format	Color
R_{YB}	113, 80, 97
Decimal	7426145
CIE _{Lab}	38.00, 16.75, -4.38
CIE _{LCh}	38, 17.316, 345.338
Yxy	10.0881, 0.3423, 0.2923
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285616225 (0xFF715061)
YUV	91.8050, 2.5611, 18.5880
Hunter-Lab	31.7617, 10.7960, -1.3054

Details

The CIELCh color $[38, 17.316, 345.338]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `#996666`. A complement of this color would be $[45, 16.773, 160.331]$, and the grayscale version is $[39, 0.006, 296.813]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[58, 17.067, 344.689]$, and $[18, 17.137, 344.635]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[35, 23.257, 346.405]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[41, 11.318, 344.388]$.

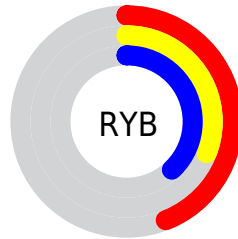
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (31%)

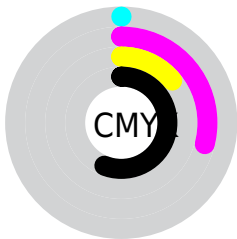
Blue (38%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (38%)

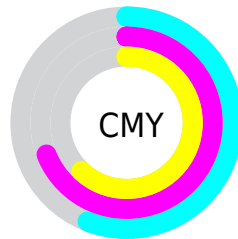


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)


Magenta (69%)


Yellow (62%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 38, 17.316, 345.338 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 38, 17.316, 345.338 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 38, 17.316,
345.338


 38, 17.316,
345.338


 100, 17.316,
345.338


 28, 17.316,
345.338

 58, 17.316,
345.338


 18, 17.316,
345.338


 68, 17.316,
345.338

 8, 17.316, 345.338

 78, 17.316,
345.338

 0, 17.316, 345.338

 88, 17.316,
345.338

 98, 17.316,
345.338

■ 38, 17.316,
345.338

■ 38, 17.316,
345.338

■ 35, 23.257,
346.405

■ 41, 11.318,
344.388

■ 32, 28.987,
347.623

■ 44, 5.376, 343.513

■ 48, 0.442, 163.384

■ 30, 34.284,
349.048

■ 51, 6.100, 162.121

■ 27, 38.885,
350.753

■ 55, 11.579,
161.444

■ 25, 42.514,
352.843

■ 58, 16.875,
160.829

■ 24, 44.961,
355.444


■ 62, 21.990,
160.260

■ 23, 46.680,
358.399

■ 65, 26.934,
159.731

■ 23, 46.826,

358.622

 69, 31.715,
159.237

Harmonies

Complementary

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



38, 17.316, 345.338



45, 16.773, 160.331

Rectangle

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



38, 17.316, 345.338



38, 17.316, 35.338



38, 17.316, 165.338



38, 17.316, 215.338

Sweetspot

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



38, 17.314, 345.340



57, 6.546, 343.514



37, 21.431, 309.850



29, 4.525, 343.614



81, 0.010, 296.813



31, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



38, 17.314, 345.340



47, 25.908, 346.040



38, 14.873, 20.362



22, 3.261, 343.493



25, 48.828, 358.899



53, 82.903, 1.397

Inverse Universe

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



38, 17.314, 345.340



47, 25.908, 346.040



45, 12.400, 196.493



22, 3.261, 343.493



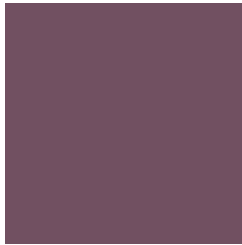
25, 48.828, 358.899



53, 82.903, 1.397

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 38, 17.316, 345.338 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

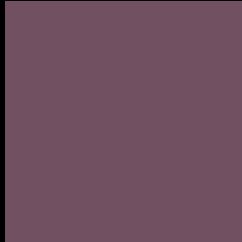
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 38, 17.316, 345.338 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

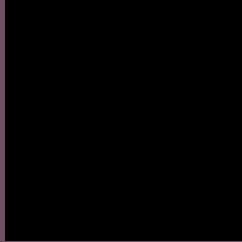
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 38, 17.316, 345.338

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 38, 17.316, 345.338.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 38, 17.316, 345.338.

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


38, 17.316, 345.338

Protanopia

38, 8.634, 286.282

Deuteranopia

38, 6.720, 324.896



Tritanopia
38, 13.598, 5.948

Trichromacy



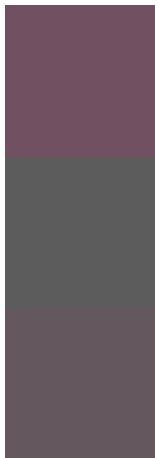
Original Color
38, 17.316, 345.338

Protanomaly
38, 10.148, 315.242

Deuteranomaly
38, 10.582, 336.839

Tritanomaly
38, 14.675, 357.190

Monochromacy



Original Color
38, 17.316, 345.338

Achromatopsia
39, 0.006, 296.813

Achromatomaly
39, 6.284, 344.558

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 38, 17.316, 345.338 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(113, 80, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 80, 97)  
}
```

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(113, 80, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 80, 97) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 38, 17.316, 345.338 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(113, 80, 97) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 80, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 80, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 80, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 80, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 80,  
97) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 38, 17.316, 345.338 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 80, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 80,  
97) }
```

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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