

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(38, 5.624, 20.146)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(38, 5.624, 20.146) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(38, 5.662, 20.156)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	635656
RGB	99, 86, 86
RGB Percent	39%, 34%, 34%
CMY	0.6099, 0.6609, 0.6609
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.13, 0.61
HSL	0°, 7%, 36%
HSV	0°, 13%, 39%
XYZ	10.2604, 10.0881, 10.3080
YIQ	89.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

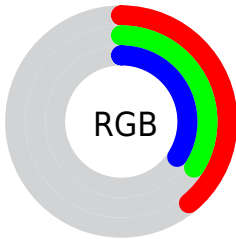
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	99, 86, 86
Decimal	6510166
CIE Lab	38.00, 5.32, 1.95
CIE LCh	38, 5.662, 20.156
Yxy	10.0881, 0.3347, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284700246 (0xFF635656)
YUV	89.8870, -1.9163, 7.9921
Hunter-Lab	31.7617, 2.0802, 2.9911

# Details

The CIELCh color  $38, 5.662, 20.156$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $41, 5.237, 198.826$ , and the grayscale version is  $38, 0.005, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $58, 5.590, 19.903$ , and  $18, 5.452, 20.625$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $35, 10.362, 20.997$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $41, 1.286, 19.336$ .

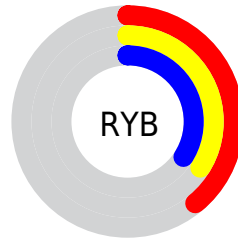
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (34%)

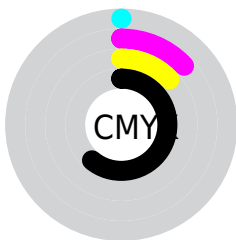
Blue (34%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (34%)

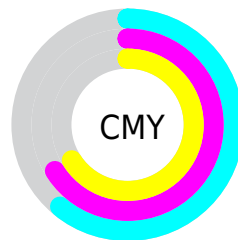


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 38, 5.662, 20.156 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, 5.662, 20.156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 38, 5.662, 20.156       38, 5.662, 20.156

 100, 5.662, 20.156       28, 5.662, 20.156

 58, 5.662, 20.156       18, 5.662, 20.156

 68, 5.662, 20.156       8, 5.662, 20.156

 78, 5.662, 20.156       0, 5.662, 20.156

 88, 5.662, 20.156

 98, 5.662, 20.156

 38, 5.662, 20.156       38, 5.662, 20.156

 35, 10.362, 20.997       41, 1.286, 19.336

 32, 15.386, 22.035       44, 2.780, 199.211

■ 29, 20.708, 23.363

■ 48, 6.561, 198.740

■ 26, 26.262, 25.066

■ 51, 10.084,  
198.396

■ 24, 31.941, 27.237

■ 54, 13.377,  
198.122

■ 22, 37.589, 29.937

■ 21, 42.947, 33.017

■ 57, 16.467,  
197.897

■ 19, 46.916, 34.817

■ 61, 19.378,  
197.712

■ 19, 49.409, 35.631

■ 64, 22.132,  
197.557

■ 67, 24.747,  
197.426

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



38, 5.662, 20.156



41, 5.237, 198.826

# Rectangle

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



38, 5.662, 20.156



38, 5.662, 70.156



38, 5.662, 200.156



38, 5.662, 250.156

# Sweetspot

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



38, 5.661, 20.168



53, 2.088, 19.460



38, 9.673, 325.095



27, 1.499, 19.519



78, 0.009, 296.813



28, 0.004, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



38, 5.661, 20.168



48, 8.740, 20.432



40, 4.857, 73.884



19, 2.443, 19.860



22, 55.893, 37.355



51, 100.589, 40.002





# Inverse Universe

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



41, 5.237, 198.826



53, 7.914, 198.651



39, 4.713, 257.093



21, 2.318, 199.056



43, 27.790, 196.414



87, 48.193, 196.416



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 38, 5.662, 20.156 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 38, 5.662, 20.156 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

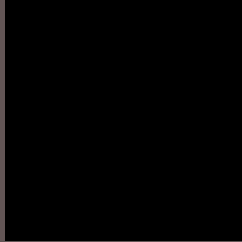
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 38, 5.662, 20.156

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 38, 5.662, 20.156.

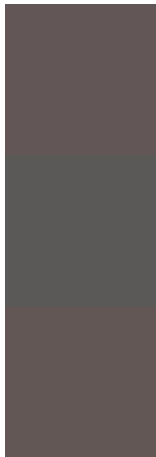


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 38, 5.662, 20.156.

# 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, 5.662, 20.156

### Protanopia

38, 1.043, 55.193

### Deuteranopia

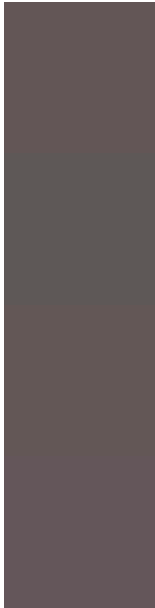
38, 5.264, 26.727



**Tritanopia**  
38, 7.021, 348.840



# Trichromacy



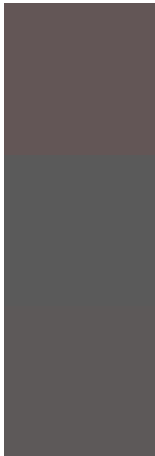
**Original Color**  
38, 5.662, 20.156

**Protanomaly**  
38, 2.650, 32.999

**Deuteranomaly**  
38, 5.264, 26.727

**Tritanomaly**  
38, 6.498, 358.193

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
38, 5.662, 20.156

**Achromatopsia**  
38, 0.005, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
38, 1.705, 19.460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 38, 5.662, 20.156 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(99, 86, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 86, 86)  
}
```

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(99, 86, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 86, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 38, 5.662, 20.156 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(99, 86, 86) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 86, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 86, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 86, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 86, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 86, 86)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 38, 5.662, 20.156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 86, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 86,  
86) }
```

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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