

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(38, 65.893, 289.734)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(38, 65.893, 289.734)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(38, 65.509, 289.567)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0154BF
RGB	1, 84, 191
RGB Percent	0%, 33%, 75%
CMY	0.9977, 0.6709, 0.2514
CMYK	1.00, 0.56, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	214°, 99%, 38%
HSV	214°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	12.5634, 10.0881, 50.5161
YIQ	71.3810, -83.8150, 15.6810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

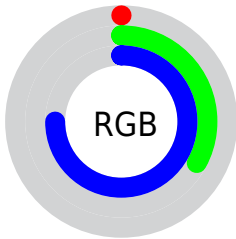
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	1, 59, 191
Decimal	87231
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.00, 21.94, -61.73
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 65.509, 289.567
Yxy	10.0881, 0.1717, 0.1379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278277311 (0xFF0154BF)
YUV	71.3810, 58.9722, -61.7241
Hunter-Lab	31.7617, 15.0228, -72.0659

# Details

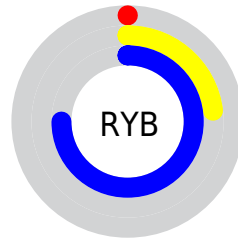
The CIELCh color **38, 65.509, 289.567** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. A complement of this color would be **54, 67.019, 65.936**, and the grayscale version is **30, 0.005, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58, 65.255, 289.452**, and **21, 62.725, 297.396** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38, 65.731, 289.688**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41, 58.552, 285.454**.

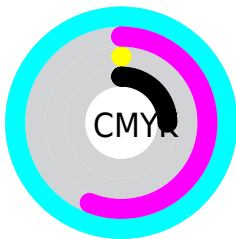
# Distribution



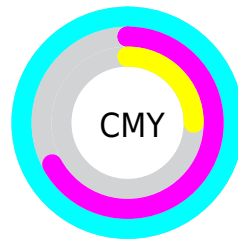
- Red (0%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 38, 65.509, 289.567 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, 65.509, 289.567 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 38, 65.509,  
289.567


 38, 65.509,  
289.567

 100, 65.509,  
289.567


 28, 65.509,  
289.567

 58, 65.509,  
289.567


 18, 65.509,  
289.567

 68, 65.509,  
289.567

 8, 65.509, 289.567

 78, 65.509,  
289.567

 0, 65.509, 289.567

 88, 65.509,  
289.567

 98, 65.509,  
289.567

■ 38, 65.509,  
289.567

■ 38, 65.509,  
289.567

■ 38, 65.731,  
289.688

■ 41, 58.552,  
285.454

■ 45, 51.793,  
281.357

■ 48, 45.192,  
277.557

■ 52, 38.689,  
274.163

■ 56, 32.225,  
271.208

■ 61, 25.764,  
268.676

■ 65, 19.287,  
266.525

■ 69, 12.795,

264.704

■ 73, 6.297, 263.174

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



38, 65.509, 289.567



54, 67.019, 65.936

# Rectangle

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



38, 65.509, 289.567



38, 65.509, 339.567



38, 65.509, 109.567



38, 65.509, 159.567

# Sweetspot

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



38, 65.509, 289.569



82, 24.054, 266.682



68, 67.857, 151.811



42, 16.539, 267.569



99, 0.012, 296.813



52, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



38, 65.509, 289.569



49, 81.203, 290.388



23, 107.228, 306.401



38, 3.649, 263.127



31, 56.325, 289.054



4, 12.276, 273.014



# Inverse Universe

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



41, 67.869, 7.977



53, 82.579, 8.987



74, 78.038, 105.942



37, 4.782, 347.911



33, 59.066, 7.351



3, 13.513, 355.213



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 38, 65.509, 289.567 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 CIE LCh color 38, 65.509, 289.567 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

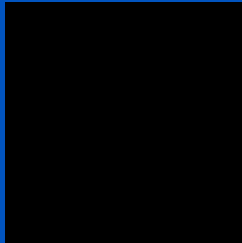
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 38, 65.509, 289.567**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 38, 65.509, 289.567.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 38, 65.509, 289.567.

# 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, 65.509, 289.567


### Protanopia

38, 59.701, 286.850

### Deuteranopia

38, 41.755, 273.560





**Tritanopia**  
38, 24.300, 205.444

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
38, 65.509, 289.567

**Protanomaly**  
38, 62.039, 288.030

**Deuteranomaly**  
38, 49.974, 280.993

**Tritanomaly**  
37, 30.749, 256.341

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
38, 65.509, 289.567

**Achromatopsia**  
30, 0.005, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
32, 25.886, 273.224

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 38, 65.509, 289.567 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(1, 84, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 84, 191)  
}
```

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(1, 84, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 84, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 38, 65.509, 289.567 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(1, 84, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 84, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 84, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 84, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 84, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 84, 191)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 38, 65.509, 289.567 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 84, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 84,  
191) }
```

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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