

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(38, 7.516, 34.334)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(38, 7.516, 34.334) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(38, 7.328, 34.761)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	665653
RGB	102, 86, 83
RGB Percent	40%, 34%, 33%
CMY	0.6003, 0.6630, 0.6748
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.19, 0.60
HSL	9°, 10%, 36%
HSV	9°, 19%, 40%
XYZ	10.3518, 10.0881, 9.5708
YIQ	90.4420, 10.4990, 2.4590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

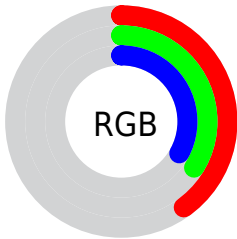
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	102, 87, 83
Decimal	6706771
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.00, 6.02, 4.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 7.328, 34.761
Yxy	10.0881, 0.3449, 0.3361
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284896851 (0xFF665653)
YUV	90.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364
Hunter-Lab	31.7617, 2.5939, 4.3673

# Details

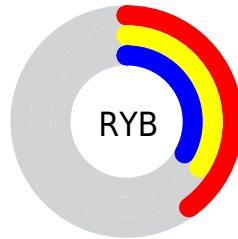
The CIELCh color  $[38, 7.328, 34.761]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be  $[41, 6.522, 215.011]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[38, 0.005, 296.813]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[58, 7.248, 38.151]$ , and  $[18, 7.453, 36.804]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[35, 11.710, 35.006]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[41, 3.266, 34.624]$ .

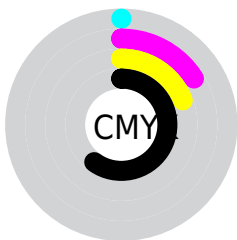
# Distribution



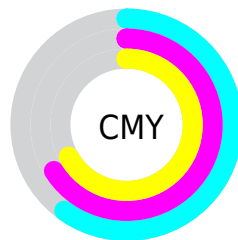
- Red (40%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 38, 7.328, 34.761 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, 7.328, 34.761 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 38, 7.328, 34.761       38, 7.328, 34.761

 100, 7.328, 34.761       28, 7.328, 34.761

 58, 7.328, 34.761       18, 7.328, 34.761

 68, 7.328, 34.761       8, 7.328, 34.761

 78, 7.328, 34.761       0, 7.328, 34.761

 88, 7.328, 34.761

 98, 7.328, 34.761

 38, 7.328, 34.761       38, 7.328, 34.761

 35, 11.710, 35.006       41, 3.266, 34.624

 33, 16.429, 35.392       44, 0.497, 215.414

30, 21.484, 35.976

46, 3.988, 214.900

28, 26.850, 36.796

49, 7.235, 214.998

26, 32.462, 37.877

52, 10.266,  
215.161

24, 38.187, 39.193

55, 13.106,  
215.360

22, 43.515, 40.231

21, 47.635, 40.468

58, 15.776,  
215.582

21, 48.160, 40.564

61, 18.297,  
215.820

63, 20.687,  
216.066

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



38, 7.328, 34.761



41, 6.522, 215.011

# Rectangle

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



38, 7.328, 34.761



38, 7.328, 84.761



38, 7.328, 214.761



38, 7.328, 264.761

# Sweetspot

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



38, 7.327, 34.772



53, 2.789, 34.575



38, 12.712, 329.881



27, 1.838, 34.585



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, 7.327, 34.772



48, 10.905, 34.850



41, 8.028, 87.540



20, 2.126, 34.629



24, 53.576, 41.396



52, 97.489, 42.014





# Inverse Universe

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



41, 6.522, 215.011



52, 9.443, 215.106



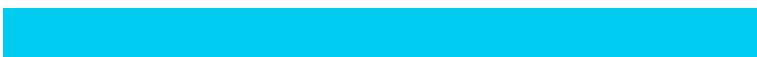
38, 7.972, 272.237



21, 2.016, 214.896



37, 24.170, 224.980



76, 41.881, 226.978



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 38, 7.328, 34.761 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, 7.328, 34.761 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

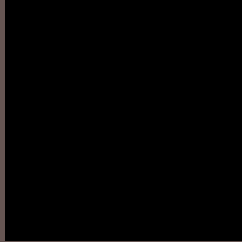
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 38, 7.328, 34.761**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 38, 7.328, 34.761.

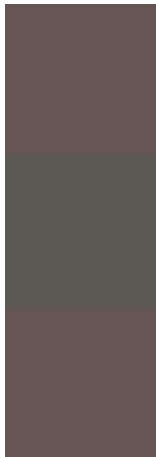


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 38, 7.328, 34.761.

# 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, 7.328, 34.761

### Protanopia

38, 2.763, 81.789

### Deuteranopia

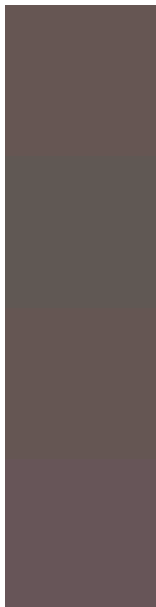
38, 6.890, 35.649



**Tritanopia**  
38, 8.558, 355.276



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
38, 7.328, 34.761

**Protanomaly**  
38, 4.265, 54.721

**Deuteranomaly**  
38, 6.890, 35.649

**Tritanomaly**  
38, 8.029, 7.376

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
38, 7.328, 34.761

**Achromatopsia**  
38, 0.005, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
38, 2.468, 49.262

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 38, 7.328, 34.761 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(102, 86, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 86, 83)  
}
```

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(102, 86, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 86, 83) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 38, 7.328, 34.761 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(102, 86, 83) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 86, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 86, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 86, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 86, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 86,  
83) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 38, 7.328, 34.761 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 86, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102, 86,  
83) }
```

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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