

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(39, 17.090, 336.480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(39, 17.090, 336.480)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(39, 17.093, 336.466)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	705367
RGB	112, 83, 103
RGB Percent	44%, 33%, 40%
CMY	0.5600, 0.6737, 0.5953
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.08, 0.56
HSL	319°, 15%, 38%
HSV	319°, 26%, 44%
XYZ	12.2758, 10.6589, 14.2964
YIQ	93.9510, 10.8640, 12.3680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

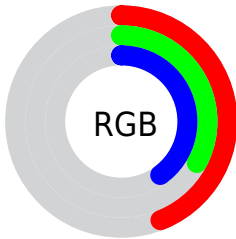
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	112, 83, 103
Decimal	7361383
CIE Lab	39.00, 15.67, -6.83
CIE LCh	39, 17.093, 336.466
Yxy	10.6589, 0.3297, 0.2863
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285551463 (0xFF705367)
YUV	93.9510, 4.4612, 15.8290
Hunter-Lab	32.6480, 9.9830, -3.1092

# Details

The CIELCh color  $[39, 17.093, 336.466]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[45, 16.918, 152.796]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[40, 0.006, 296.813]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[59, 16.874, 336.529]$ , and  $[19, 16.860, 337.247]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[36, 23.671, 337.237]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[42, 10.440, 335.741]$ .

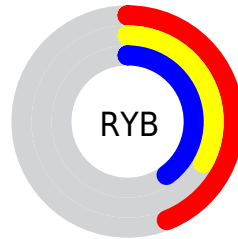
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (33%)

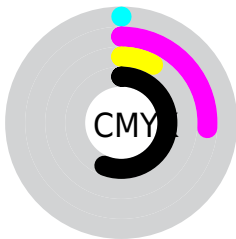
Blue (40%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (40%)

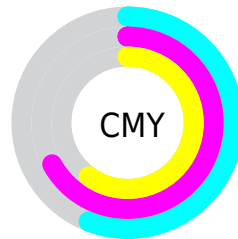


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 39, 17.093, 336.466 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 39, 17.093, 336.466 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 39, 17.093,  
336.466

 39, 17.093,  
336.466

 100, 17.093,  
336.466

 29, 17.093,  
336.466

 59, 17.093,  
336.466

 19, 17.093,  
336.466

 69, 17.093,  
336.466

 9, 17.093, 336.466

 79, 17.093,  
336.466

 0, 17.093, 336.466

 89, 17.093,  
336.466

 99, 17.093,  
336.466

39, 17.093,  
336.466

39, 17.093,  
336.466

36, 23.671,  
337.237

42, 10.440,  
335.741

33, 30.017,  
338.065

45, 3.827, 335.030

49, 2.675, 154.537

31, 35.913,  
338.969

52, 9.025, 153.879

28, 41.089,  
339.973

55, 15.200,  
153.303

26, 45.255,  
341.118

59, 21.192,  
152.765

25, 48.152,  
342.456


62, 27.002,  
152.260

24, 49.827,  
344.012

66, 32.634,  
151.784

24, 50.492,

344.655

 69, 38.099,  
151.335

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



39, 17.093, 336.466



45, 16.918, 152.796

# Rectangle

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



39, 17.093, 336.466



39, 17.093, 26.466



39, 17.093, 156.466



39, 17.093, 206.466

# Sweetspot

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



39, 17.091, 336.467



57, 6.479, 335.202



37, 18.320, 303.410



29, 4.645, 335.291



81, 0.010, 296.813



31, 0.005, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



39, 17.091, 336.467



48, 25.337, 336.919



39, 13.118, 5.832



22, 3.686, 335.259



26, 52.851, 344.810



55, 89.304, 346.086



# Inverse Universe

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



39, 17.091, 336.467



48, 25.337, 336.919



45, 11.866, 181.019



22, 3.686, 335.259



26, 52.851, 344.810

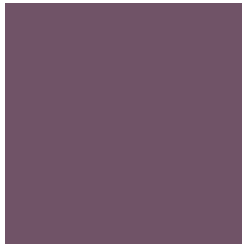


55, 89.304, 346.086



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 39, 17.093, 336.466 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 39, 17.093, 336.466 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

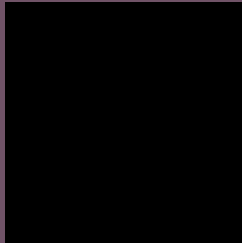
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 39, 17.093, 336.466**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 39, 17.093, 336.466.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 39, 17.093, 336.466.

# 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

39, 17.093, 336.466

### Protanopia

39, 10.429, 287.510

### Deuteranopia

39, 7.782, 309.556





**Tritanopia**  
39, 11.982, 0.431

# Trichromacy



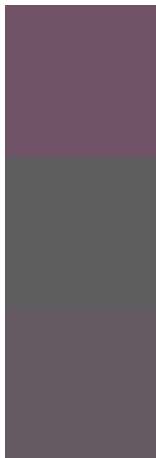
**Original Color**  
39, 17.093, 336.466

**Protanomaly**  
39, 11.675, 309.799

**Deuteranomaly**  
39, 10.365, 325.131

**Tritanomaly**  
39, 13.578, 348.925

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
39, 17.093, 336.466

**Achromatopsia**  
40, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
39, 6.312, 337.688

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 39, 17.093, 336.466 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(112, 83, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 83, 103)  
}
```

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(112, 83, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 83, 103) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 39, 17.093, 336.466 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(112, 83, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 83, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 83, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 83, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 83, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 83,  
103) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 39, 17.093, 336.466 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 83, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 83,  
103) }
```

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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