

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(48, 23.872, 36.333)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(48, 23.872, 36.333) contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(48, 23.878, 36.084)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	98655B
RGB	152, 101, 91
RGB Percent	60%, 40%, 36%
CMY	0.4032, 0.6032, 0.6425
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.40, 0.40
HSL	10°, 25%, 48%
HSV	10°, 40%, 60%
XYZ	19.5523, 16.7945, 12.1478
YIQ	115.1090, 33.6060, 7.7020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

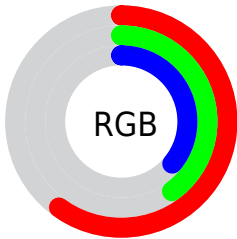
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	152, 103, 91
Decimal	9987419
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.00, 19.30, 14.06
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 23.878, 36.084
Yxy	16.7945, 0.4032, 0.3463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288177499 (0xFF98655B)
YUV	115.1090, -11.8857, 32.3534
Hunter-Lab	40.9810, 13.4465, 11.1117

# Details

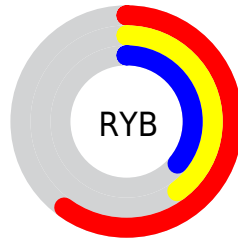
The CIELCh color **48, 23.878, 36.084** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **56, 17.901, 216.733**, and the grayscale version is **49, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68, 24.034, 35.785**, and **28, 23.883, 37.115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45, 31.025, 36.732**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52, 17.209, 35.668**.

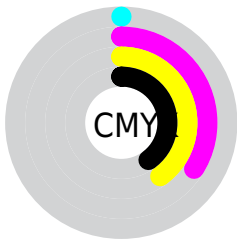
# Distribution



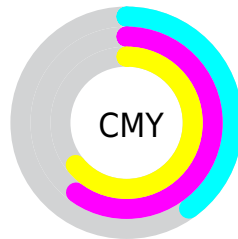
- Red (60%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 48, 23.878, 36.084 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 48, 23.878, 36.084 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 48, 23.878, 36.084

 48, 23.878, 36.084

 100, 23.878,  
36.084

 38, 23.878, 36.084

 68, 23.878, 36.084

 28, 23.878, 36.084

 78, 23.878, 36.084

 18, 23.878, 36.084

 88, 23.878, 36.084

 8, 23.878, 36.084

 98, 23.878, 36.084

 0, 23.878, 36.084

 48, 23.878, 36.084

 48, 23.878, 36.084

 45, 31.025, 36.732

 52, 17.209, 35.668

 41, 38.600, 37.637

 55, 11.029, 35.422

39, 46.476, 38.814

59, 5.320, 35.288

36, 54.384, 40.187

63, 0.047, 25.853

34, 61.738, 41.470

67, 4.830, 215.586

33, 67.926, 42.613

71, 9.352, 215.702

75, 13.560,  
215.891

79, 17.491,  
216.119

83, 21.181,  
216.371

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



48, 23.878, 36.084



56, 17.901, 216.733

# Rectangle

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



48, 23.878, 36.084



48, 23.878, 86.084



48, 23.878, 216.084



48, 23.878, 266.084

# Sweetspot

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



48, 23.877, 36.089



74, 7.934, 35.313



47, 37.743, 331.250



38, 5.274, 35.326



90, 0.011, 296.813



42, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



48, 23.877, 36.089



58, 36.814, 36.647



56, 24.569, 84.629



30, 2.981, 35.278



30, 63.525, 42.462



1, 3.120, 35.079





# Inverse Universe

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



56, 17.901, 216.733



70, 25.546, 217.444



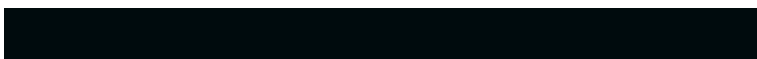
47, 24.180, 276.360



31, 2.815, 215.586



45, 27.906, 226.917



2, 3.088, 216.892



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 48, 23.878, 36.084 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 48, 23.878, 36.084 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

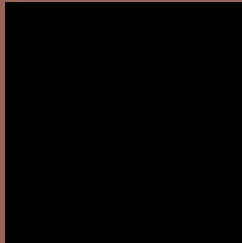
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 48, 23.878, 36.084**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 23.878, 36.084.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 23.878, 36.084.

# 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

48, 23.878, 36.084

### Protanopia

48, 10.291, 94.280

### Deuteranopia

48, 16.026, 66.670



**Tritanopia**  
48, 23.834, 12.875



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 23.878, 36.084

**Protanomaly**  
48, 13.129, 58.730

**Deuteranomaly**  
48, 18.452, 53.135

**Tritanomaly**  
48, 23.104, 20.983

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 23.878, 36.084

**Achromatopsia**  
48, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
48, 8.404, 36.407

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 48, 23.878, 36.084 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(152, 101, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 101, 91)  
}
```

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(152, 101, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 101, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 48, 23.878, 36.084 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(152, 101, 91) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 101, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 101, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 101, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 101, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 101,  
91) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 48, 23.878, 36.084 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 101, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
101, 91) }
```

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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