

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(19, 46.948, 339.320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(19, 46.948, 339.320)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(19, 46.609, 339.473)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	21
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	27

**Color**

**CIELCh(19, 46.609, 339.473)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5D0047
RGB	93, 0, 71
RGB Percent	36%, 0%, 28%
CMY	0.6368, 1.0000, 0.7229
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.24, 0.64
HSL	314°, 100%, 18%
HSV	314°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	5.5958, 2.7468, 6.1384
YIQ	35.9010, 32.6370, 41.7970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

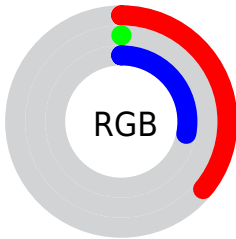
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	93, 0, 71
Decimal	6094919
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	19.00, 43.65, -16.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	19, 46.609, 339.473
Yxy	2.7468, 0.3864, 0.1897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284284999 (0xFF5D0047)
YUV	35.9010, 17.3038, 50.0758
Hunter-Lab	16.5735, 31.2646, -10.3580

# Details

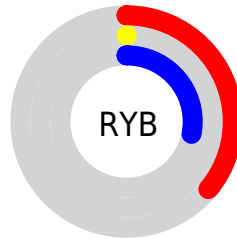
The CIELCh color **19, 46.609, 339.473** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **34, 51.032, 140.761**, and the grayscale version is **14, 0.003, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **39, 46.867, 339.446**, and **6, 26.155, 345.935** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19, 46.461, 339.497**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20, 44.503, 338.502**.

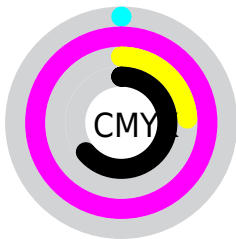
# Distribution



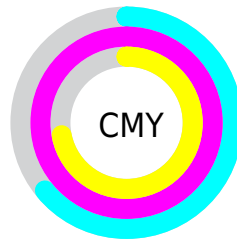
- Red (36%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (64%)




- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 19, 46.609, 339.473 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 19, 46.609, 339.473 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 19, 46.609,  
339.473

 19, 46.609,  
339.473

 100, 46.609,  
339.473

 9, 46.609, 339.473


 39, 46.609,  
339.473

 0, 46.609, 339.473

 49, 46.609,  
339.473

 59, 46.609,  
339.473

 69, 46.609,  
339.473

 79, 46.609,  
339.473

 89, 46.609,


339.473


 99, 46.609,  
339.473

 19, 46.609,  
339.473


 19, 46.609,  
339.473


 19, 46.461,  
339.497

 20, 44.503,  
338.502

 21, 42.160,  
337.520

 23, 38.698,  
336.644

 24, 34.301,  
335.842

 26, 29.207,  
335.094

■ 29, 23.646,  
334.385

■ 31, 17.813,  
333.708

■ 34, 11.861,  
333.057

■ 37, 5.900, 332.422

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



19, 46.609, 339.473



34, 51.032, 140.761

# Rectangle

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



19, 46.609, 339.473



19, 46.609, 29.473



19, 46.609, 159.473



19, 46.609, 209.473

# Sweetspot

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



19, 46.461, 339.497



40, 22.024, 333.769



9, 62.108, 308.120



19, 15.133, 333.957



77, 0.009, 296.813



26, 0.004, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



19, 46.461, 339.497



26, 55.460, 339.934



17, 41.541, 19.765



17, 3.279, 332.347



23, 52.136, 339.792



53, 90.935, 340.748



# Inverse Universe

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



19, 46.461, 339.497



26, 55.460, 339.934



34, 31.581, 166.152



17, 3.279, 332.347



23, 52.136, 339.792



53, 90.935, 340.748



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 19, 46.609, 339.473 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

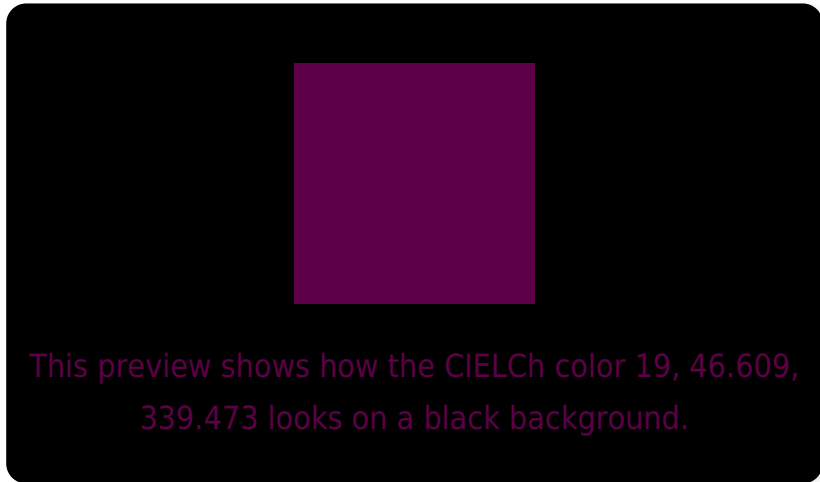
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

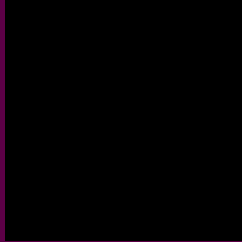
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 19, 46.609, 339.473**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 19, 46.609, 339.473.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 19, 46.609, 339.473.

# 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

19, 46.609, 339.473

### Protanopia

21, 34.669, 284.914

### Deuteranopia

21, 10.852, 286.158





**Tritanopia**  
20, 31.675, 27.256

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
19, 46.609, 339.473

**Protanomaly**  
17, 40.085, 304.600

**Deuteranomaly**  
18, 27.449, 323.547

**Tritanomaly**  
19, 34.413, 4.314

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
19, 46.609, 339.473

**Achromatopsia**  
14, 0.003, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
14, 23.065, 335.395

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 19, 46.609, 339.473 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(93, 0, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 0, 71)  
}
```

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(93, 0, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 0, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 19, 46.609, 339.473 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(93, 0, 71) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 0, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 0, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 0, 71); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 0, 71); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 0, 71) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 19, 46.609, 339.473 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 0, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 0,  
71) }
```

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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