

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(33, 54.289, 1.916)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(33, 54.289, 1.916) contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(33, 54.297, 1.594)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96144D
RGB	150, 20, 77
RGB Percent	59%, 8%, 30%
CMY	0.4105, 0.9235, 0.6970
CMYK	0.00, 0.87, 0.49, 0.41
HSL	334°, 77%, 33%
HSV	334°, 87%, 59%
XYZ	14.2278, 7.5373, 7.7745
YIQ	65.3680, 59.1830, 45.2870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

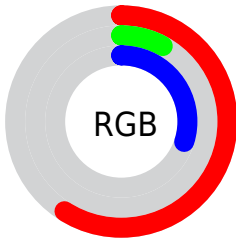
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">150, 20, 77</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9835597</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">33.00, 54.28, 1.51</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">33, 54.297, 1.594</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">7.5373, 0.4817, 0.2552</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288025677</a> (0xFF96144D)
YUV	<a href="#">65.3680, 5.7346, 74.2223</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">27.4541, 44.4612, 2.4281</a>

# Details

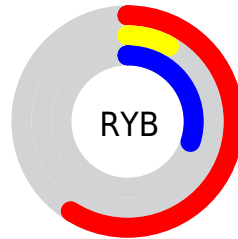
The CIELCh color **33, 54.297, 1.594** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **55, 51.414, 155.425**, and the grayscale version is **28, 0.004, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **53, 54.071, 1.676**, and **18, 40.592, 11.978** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32, 56.325, 5.569**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35, 50.968, 358.367**.

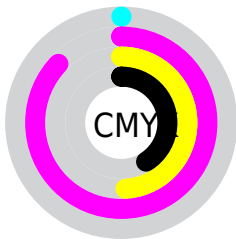
# Distribution



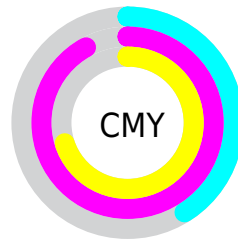
- Red (59%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 33, 54.297, 1.594 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 33, 54.297, 1.594 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 33, 54.297, 1.594

 33, 54.297, 1.594

 100, 54.297, 1.594

 23, 54.297, 1.594

 53, 54.297, 1.594

 13, 54.297, 1.594

 63, 54.297, 1.594

 3, 54.297, 1.594

 73, 54.297, 1.594

 0, 54.297, 1.594


 83, 54.297, 1.594

 93, 54.297, 1.594

 33, 54.297, 1.594

 33, 54.297, 1.594

 32, 56.325, 5.569

 35, 50.968,  
358.367

 32, 56.917, 6.776

■ 37, 46.249,  
355.809

■ 40, 40.393,  
353.759

■ 43, 33.748,  
352.084

■ 47, 26.648,  
350.681

■ 51, 19.361,  
349.479

■ 55, 12.076,  
348.424

■ 59, 4.916, 347.456

■ 63, 2.047, 166.863

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



33, 54.297, 1.594



55, 51.414, 155.425

# Rectangle

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



33, 54.297, 1.594



33, 54.297, 51.594



33, 54.297, 181.594



33, 54.297, 231.594

# Sweetspot

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



33, 54.294, 1.595



66, 23.153, 349.424



27, 77.419, 313.794



33, 15.854, 349.785



90, 0.011, 296.813



42, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



33, 54.294, 1.595



42, 69.365, 7.866



32, 61.907, 36.972



29, 3.915, 347.665



29, 53.392, 6.362



1, 3.381, 346.927





# Inverse Universe

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



33, 54.294, 1.595



42, 69.365, 7.866



54, 30.897, 203.719



29, 3.915, 347.665



29, 53.392, 6.362

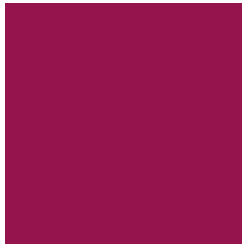


1, 3.381, 346.927



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 33, 54.297, 1.594 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



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 33, 54.297, 1.594 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

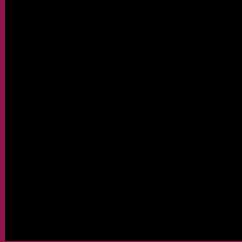
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 33, 54.297, 1.594

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 33, 54.297, 1.594.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 33, 54.297, 1.594.

# 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

33, 54.084, 1.716

### Protanopia

34, 19.548, 286.054

### Deuteranopia

34, 7.040, 52.130



**Tritanopia**  
33, 54.430, 31.398



# Trichromacy



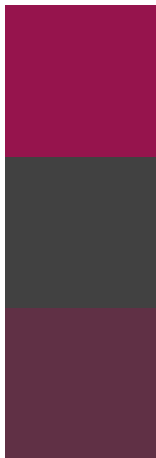
**Original Color**  
33, 54.084, 1.716

**Protanomaly**  
31, 30.242, 328.647

**Deuteranomaly**  
31, 26.784, 1.894

**Tritanomaly**  
33, 52.884, 20.587

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
33, 54.084, 1.716

**Achromatopsia**  
28, 0.004, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
27, 24.774, 352.445

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 33, 54.297, 1.594 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(150, 20, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 20, 77)  
}
```

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(150, 20, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 20, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 33, 54.297, 1.594 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(150, 20, 77) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 20, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(150, 20, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 20, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 20, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 20,  
77) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 33, 54.297, 1.594 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 20, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 20,  
77) }
```

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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