

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(33, 83.059, 321.635)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(33, 83.059, 321.635)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(33, 83.174, 321.695)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8500A1
RGB	133, 0, 161
RGB Percent	52%, 0%, 63%
CMY	0.4790, 1.0000, 0.3691
CMYK	0.17, 1.00, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	290°, 100%, 32%
HSV	290°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	16.0693, 7.5373, 34.2650
YIQ	58.1210, 27.5870, 78.2670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

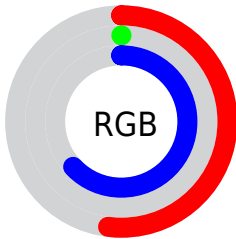
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	133, 0, 161
Decimal	8716449
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.00, 65.27, -51.56
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 83.174, 321.695
Yxy	7.5373, 0.2777, 0.1302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286906529 (0xFF8500A1)
YUV	58.1210, 50.7193, 65.6689
Hunter-Lab	27.4541, 56.4343, -54.7809

# Details

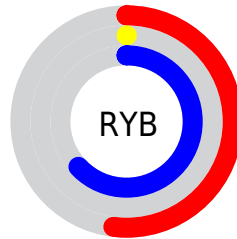
The CIELCh color **33, 83.174, 321.695** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **58, 83.544, 134.850**, and the grayscale version is **24, 0.004, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **53, 83.137, 321.567**, and **19, 63.314, 318.220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33, 83.125, 321.690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34, 80.339, 322.016**.

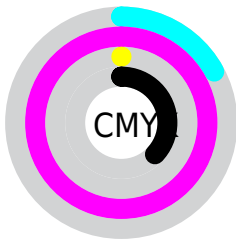
# Distribution



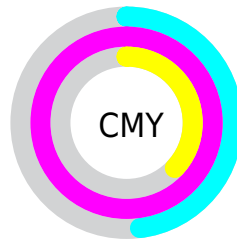
- Red (52%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (37%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 33, 83.174, 321.695 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, 83.174, 321.695 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 33, 83.174,  
321.695


 33, 83.174,  
321.695

 100, 83.174,  
321.695


 23, 83.174,  
321.695

 53, 83.174,  
321.695


 13, 83.174,  
321.695


 63, 83.174,  
321.695

 3, 83.174, 321.695

 73, 83.174,  
321.695

 0, 83.174, 321.695

 83, 83.174,  
321.695

 93, 83.174,  
321.695

■ 33, 83.174,  
321.695

■ 33, 83.174,  
321.695

■ 33, 83.125,  
321.690

■ 34, 80.339,  
322.016

■ 36, 75.870,  
322.184

■ 39, 69.398,  
322.162

■ 42, 61.290,  
321.986

■ 45, 52.001,  
321.695

■ 49, 41.962,  
321.324

■ 53, 31.522,  
320.905

■ 57, 20.942,

320.461

■ 62, 10.398,  
320.005

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



33, 83.174, 321.695



58, 83.544, 134.850

# Rectangle

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



33, 83.174, 321.695



33, 83.174, 11.695



33, 83.174, 141.695



33, 83.174, 191.695

# Sweetspot

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



33, 83.125, 321.690



68, 39.028, 320.930



22, 83.656, 302.702



33, 26.571, 321.099



92, 0.011, 296.813



44, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



33, 83.125, 321.690



43, 101.051, 321.573



35, 64.862, 345.883



32, 5.948, 319.971



30, 77.156, 321.742



1, 9.072, 318.262



# Inverse Universe

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



33, 66.607, 30.727



44, 81.769, 31.804



58, 73.862, 141.894



32, 3.721, 6.010



30, 61.552, 30.225



1, 5.622, 6.527



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 33, 83.174, 321.695 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, 83.174, 321.695 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

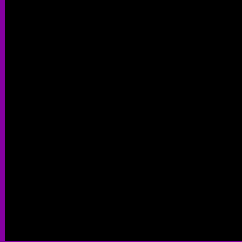
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 33, 83.174, 321.695

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 33, 83.174, 321.695.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 33, 83.174, 321.695.

# 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, 83.174, 321.695

### Protanopia

34, 53.984, 285.950

### Deuteranopia

34, 40.266, 275.294





**Tritanopia**  
34, 26.549, 17.743

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
33, 83.174, 321.695

**Protanomaly**  
28, 71.300, 301.147

**Deuteranomaly**  
28, 62.531, 299.751

**Tritanomaly**  
31, 47.005, 338.276

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
33, 83.174, 321.695

**Achromatopsia**  
24, 0.004, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
24, 40.683, 321.983

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 33, 83.174, 321.695 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(133, 0, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 0, 161)  
}
```

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(133, 0, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 0, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 33, 83.174, 321.695 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(133, 0, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 0, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 0, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 0, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 0, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 0,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 33, 83.174, 321.695 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 0, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 0,  
161) }
```

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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