

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(38, 59.151, 333.817)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(38, 59.151, 333.817)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(38, 59.498, 333.607)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	962D85
RGB	150, 45, 133
RGB Percent	59%, 18%, 52%
CMY	0.4111, 0.8228, 0.4778
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.11, 0.41
HSL	310°, 54%, 38%
HSV	310°, 70%, 59%
XYZ	17.7982, 10.0881, 23.2562
YIQ	86.4270, 34.3320, 49.6280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

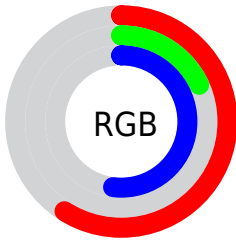
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	150, 45, 133
Decimal	9842053
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.00, 53.30, -26.45
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 59.498, 333.607
Yxy	10.0881, 0.3480, 0.1973
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288032133 (0xFF962D85)
YUV	86.4270, 22.9605, 55.7535
Hunter-Lab	31.7617, 44.4426, -21.1795

# Details

The CIELCh color **38, 59.498, 333.607** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **55, 61.141, 142.364**, and the grayscale version is **37, 0.005, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58, 59.288, 333.830**, and **20, 51.161, 334.038** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36, 64.300, 334.288**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40, 53.075, 332.950**.

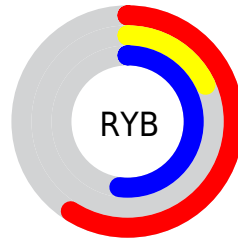
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (18%)

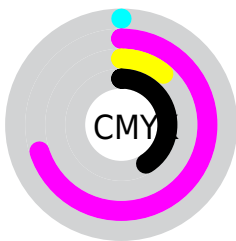
Blue (52%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (52%)

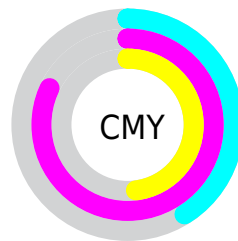


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (82%)


Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 38, 59.498, 333.607 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 38, 59.498, 333.607 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 38, 59.498,  
333.607

 38, 59.498,  
333.607

 100, 59.498,  
333.607

 28, 59.498,  
333.607

 58, 59.498,  
333.607

 18, 59.498,  
333.607

 68, 59.498,  
333.607

 8, 59.498, 333.607

 78, 59.498,  
333.607

 0, 59.498, 333.607

 88, 59.498,  
333.607

 98, 59.498,  
333.607

■ 38, 59.498,  
333.607

■ 38, 59.498,  
333.607

■ 36, 64.300,  
334.288

■ 40, 53.075,  
332.950

■ 35, 67.244,  
335.011

■ 43, 45.402,  
332.304

■ 34, 68.727,  
335.780

■ 47, 36.868,  
331.665

■ 34, 68.740,  
335.787

■ 50, 27.815,  
331.033

■ 54, 18.518,  
330.410

■ 58, 9.177, 329.793

■ 62, 0.074, 152.503

■ 66, 9.148, 148.697

■ 71, 17.995,  
148.144

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



38, 59.498, 333.607



55, 61.141, 142.364

# Rectangle

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



38, 59.498, 333.607



38, 59.498, 23.607



38, 59.498, 153.607



38, 59.498, 203.607

# Sweetspot

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



38, 59.496, 333.607



69, 24.309, 330.504



27, 66.665, 304.021



35, 16.589, 330.661



90, 0.011, 296.813



42, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



38, 59.496, 333.607



47, 80.771, 334.701



36, 46.670, 3.430



29, 5.163, 329.748



31, 64.591, 335.719



1, 4.488, 329.235



# Inverse Universe

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



38, 59.496, 333.607



47, 80.771, 334.701



56, 40.249, 164.315



29, 5.163, 329.748



31, 64.591, 335.719



1, 4.488, 329.235



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 38, 59.498, 333.607 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 38, 59.498, 333.607 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

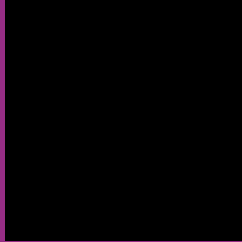
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 38, 59.498, 333.607**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 38, 59.498, 333.607.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 38, 59.498, 333.607.

# 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**  
38, 59.498, 333.607

**Protanopia**  
39, 50.389, 286.528

**Deuteranopia**  
38, 23.494, 284.550





**Tritanopia**  
38, 36.517, 22.230

# Trichromacy



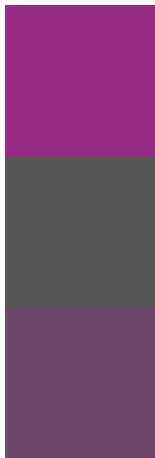
**Original Color**  
38, 59.498, 333.607

**Protanomaly**  
36, 52.645, 301.566

**Deuteranomaly**  
37, 36.349, 312.873

**Tritanomaly**  
38, 40.624, 358.243

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
38, 59.498, 333.607

**Achromatopsia**  
37, 0.005, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
36, 24.921, 331.113

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 38, 59.498, 333.607 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, 45, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 45, 133)  
}
```

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, 45, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 45, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 38, 59.498, 333.607 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, 45, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 45, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(150, 45, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 45, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 45, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 45,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 38, 59.498, 333.607 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 45, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 45,  
133) }
```

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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