

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(39, 32.953, 0.928)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(39, 32.953, 0.928) contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(39, 33.163, 1.161)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D455C
RGB	141, 69, 92
RGB Percent	55%, 27%, 36%
CMY	0.4477, 0.7299, 0.6397
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.35, 0.45
HSL	341°, 34%, 41%
HSV	341°, 51%, 55%
XYZ	15.0040, 10.6589, 11.3608
YIQ	93.1500, 35.5290, 22.4170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

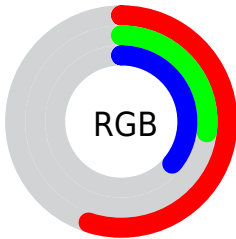
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	141, 69, 92
Decimal	9258332
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.00, 33.16, 0.67
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 33.163, 1.161
Yxy	10.6589, 0.4053, 0.2879
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287448412 (0xFF8D455C)
YUV	93.1500, -0.5670, 41.9644
Hunter-Lab	32.6480, 24.8986, 2.2220

# Details

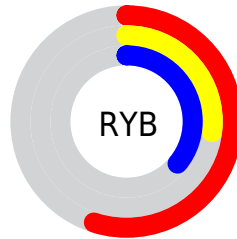
The CIELCh color **39, 33.163, 1.161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **54, 28.921, 169.239**, and the grayscale version is **39, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59, 33.459, 1.083**, and **19, 33.090, 1.765** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36, 39.308, 3.339**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42, 26.636, 359.395**.

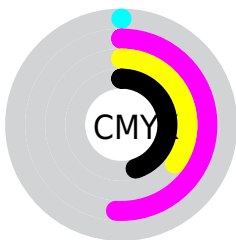
# Distribution



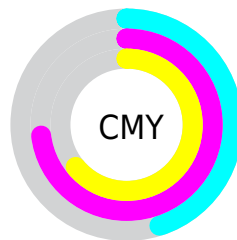
- Red (55%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (64%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 39, 33.163, 1.161 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 39, 33.163, 1.161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 39, 33.163, 1.161       39, 33.163, 1.161

 100, 33.163, 1.161       29, 33.163, 1.161

 59, 33.163, 1.161       19, 33.163, 1.161



 69, 33.163, 1.161       9, 33.163, 1.161

 79, 33.163, 1.161       0, 33.163, 1.161

 89, 33.163, 1.161

 99, 33.163, 1.161

 39, 33.163, 1.161       39, 33.163, 1.161

 36, 39.308, 3.339       42, 26.636,  
359.395

 33, 44.790, 6.062

31, 49.344, 9.493

46, 19.979,  
357.930

30, 52.848, 13.769

50, 13.366,  
356.686

29, 55.547, 17.967

54, 6.910, 355.597

58, 0.678, 354.184

62, 5.303, 173.964

66, 11.024,  
173.190

71, 16.493,  
172.511

75, 21.723,  
171.898

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



39, 33.163, 1.161



54, 28.921, 169.239

# Rectangle

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



39, 33.163, 1.161



39, 33.163, 51.161



39, 33.163, 181.161



39, 33.163, 231.161

# Sweetspot

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



39, 33.161, 1.163



67, 11.678, 356.042



38, 46.638, 316.760



34, 7.965, 356.243



88, 0.010, 296.813



39, 0.006, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



39, 33.161, 1.163



47, 48.627, 3.636



41, 29.731, 37.004



28, 3.540, 355.399



28, 53.854, 17.729



0, 2.351, 354.618





# Inverse Universe

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



39, 33.161, 1.163



47, 48.627, 3.636



50, 20.308, 217.994



28, 3.540, 355.399



28, 53.854, 17.729

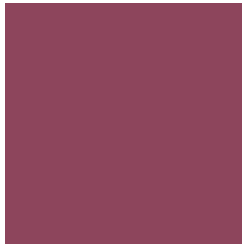


0, 2.351, 354.618



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 39, 33.163, 1.161 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

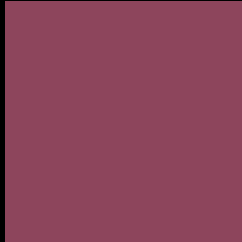
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 39, 33.163, 1.161 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

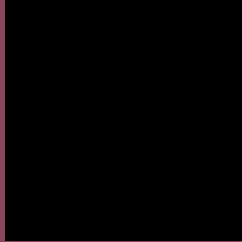
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 39, 33.163, 1.161

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 39, 33.163, 1.161.

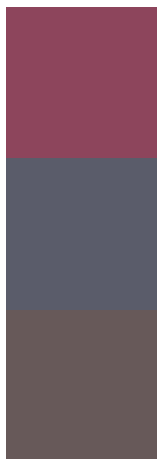


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 39, 33.163, 1.161.

# 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

39, 33.163, 1.161

### Protanopia

39, 8.585, 286.235

### Deuteranopia

39, 6.067, 20.196



**Tritanopia**  
39, 30.998, 19.158



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
39, 33.163, 1.161

**Protanomaly**  
39, 14.411, 335.403

**Deuteranomaly**  
39, 15.961, 4.240

**Tritanomaly**  
39, 31.195, 12.810

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
39, 33.163, 1.161

**Achromatopsia**  
39, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
39, 12.413, 355.103

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 39, 33.163, 1.161 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(141, 69, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 69, 92)  
}
```

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(141, 69, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 69, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 39, 33.163, 1.161 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(141, 69, 92) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 69, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 69, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 69, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 69, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 69,  
92) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 39, 33.163, 1.161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 69, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 69,  
92) }
```

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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