

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(39, 46.741, 340.527)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(39, 46.741, 340.527)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(39, 46.738, 340.486)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	933B76
RGB	147, 59, 118
RGB Percent	58%, 23%, 46%
CMY	0.4232, 0.7683, 0.5369
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.20, 0.42
HSL	320°, 43%, 40%
HSV	320°, 60%, 58%
XYZ	16.8933, 10.6589, 18.3336
YIQ	92.0380, 33.5090, 37.0050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

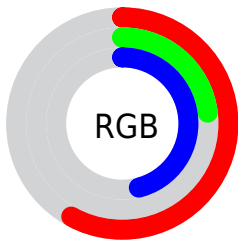
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 59, 118
Decimal	9649014
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.00, 44.05, -15.61
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 46.738, 340.486
Yxy	10.6589, 0.3682, 0.2323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287839094 (0xFF933B76)
YUV	92.0380, 12.7993, 48.2017
Hunter-Lab	32.6480, 35.2284, -10.4408

# Details

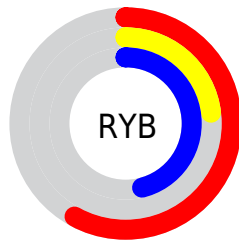
The CIELCh color  $[39, 46.738, 340.486]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $993366$ . A complement of this color would be  $[55, 46.484, 149.535]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[39, 0.006, 296.813]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[59, 46.566, 340.547]$ , and  $[19, 46.272, 340.118]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[36, 52.462, 341.665]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[42, 39.892, 339.454]$ .

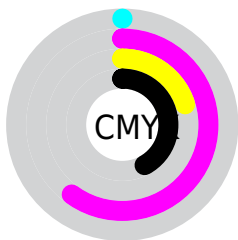
# Distribution



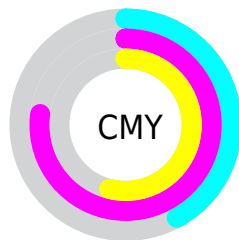
- Red (58%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 39, 46.738, 340.486 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, 46.738, 340.486 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 39, 46.738,  
340.486

 39, 46.738,  
340.486

 100, 46.738,  
340.486

 29, 46.738,  
340.486

 59, 46.738,  
340.486

 19, 46.738,  
340.486

 69, 46.738,  
340.486

 9, 46.738, 340.486

 79, 46.738,  
340.486

 0, 46.738, 340.486

 89, 46.738,  
340.486

 99, 46.738,  
340.486

39, 46.738,  
340.486

39, 46.738,  
340.486

36, 52.462,  
341.665

42, 39.892,  
339.454

34, 56.702,  
343.048

45, 32.307,  
338.527

33, 59.198,  
344.712

49, 24.301,  
337.679

32, 60.340,  
346.642

53, 16.120,  
336.892

32, 60.360,  
346.676

57, 7.938, 336.146

61, 0.133, 157.585

65, 8.025, 154.894

69, 15.700,  
154.276

■ 74, 23.144,  
153.704

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



39, 46.738, 340.486



55, 46.484, 149.535

# Rectangle

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



39, 46.738, 340.486



39, 46.738, 30.486



39, 46.738, 160.486



39, 46.738, 210.486

# Sweetspot

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



39, 46.736, 340.486



68, 18.116, 336.782



32, 55.493, 306.816



35, 12.704, 336.986



89, 0.011, 296.813



41, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



39, 46.736, 340.486



47, 65.788, 342.143



38, 39.682, 13.524



29, 4.582, 336.100



30, 57.593, 346.529



1, 3.977, 335.506



# Inverse Universe

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



39, 46.736, 340.486



47, 65.788, 342.143



56, 30.329, 178.700



29, 4.582, 336.100



30, 57.593, 346.529



1, 3.977, 335.506



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 39, 46.738, 340.486 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

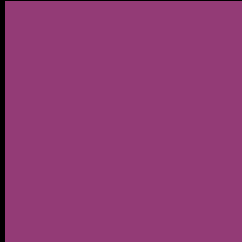
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 39, 46.738, 340.486 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

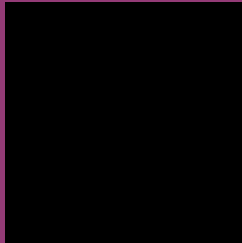
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 39, 46.738, 340.486

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 39, 46.738, 340.486.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 39, 46.738, 340.486.

# 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, 46.738, 340.486

**Protanopia**  
39, 31.356, 285.058

**Deuteranopia**  
39, 13.468, 292.234





**Tritanopia**  
39, 33.367, 20.064

# Trichromacy



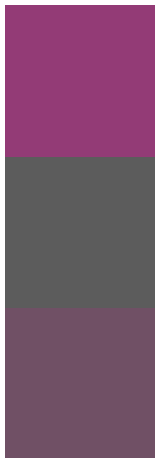
**Original Color**  
39, 46.738, 340.486

**Protanomaly**  
38, 34.206, 308.050

**Deuteranomaly**  
38, 25.374, 322.815

**Tritanomaly**  
39, 35.743, 1.729

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
39, 46.738, 340.486

**Achromatopsia**  
39, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
38, 18.440, 338.153

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 39, 46.738, 340.486 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(147, 59, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 59, 118)  
}
```

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(147, 59, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 59, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 39, 46.738, 340.486 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(147, 59, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 59, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 59, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 59, 118); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 59, 118); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 59, 118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 39, 46.738, 340.486 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 59, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 59,  
118) }
```

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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