

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(41, 21.965, 300.773)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(41, 21.965, 300.773)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(41, 22.147, 300.948)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	645C80
RGB	100, 92, 128
RGB Percent	39%, 36%, 50%
CMY	0.6087, 0.6401, 0.4990
CMYK	0.22, 0.28, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	253°, 16%, 43%
HSV	253°, 28%, 50%
XYZ	12.9190, 11.8645, 21.9498
YIQ	98.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

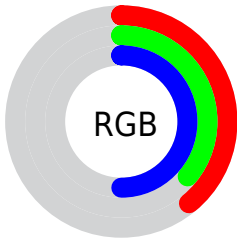
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	100, 92, 128
Decimal	6577280
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.00, 11.39, -18.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 22.147, 300.948
Yxy	11.8645, 0.2764, 0.2539
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284767360 (0xFF645C80)
YUV	98.4960, 14.5455, 1.3190
Hunter-Lab	34.4449, 6.6699, -13.6706

# Details

The CIELCh color `41, 22.147, 300.948` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666699`. A complement of this color would be `52, 20.888, 117.060`, and the grayscale version is `42, 0.006, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `61, 22.295, 300.739`, and `21, 22.492, 300.741` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `37, 30.545, 301.893`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `45, 14.027, 300.108`.

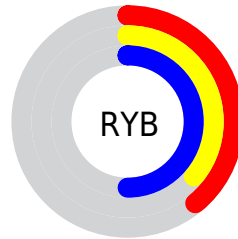
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (36%)

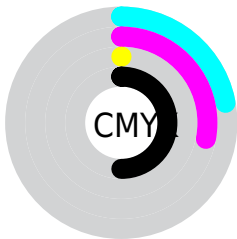
Blue (50%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (50%)

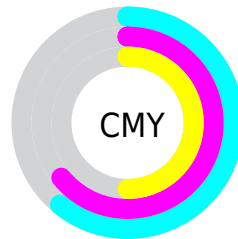


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 41, 22.147, 300.948 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 41, 22.147, 300.948 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 41, 22.147,  
300.948


 41, 22.147,  
300.948


 100, 22.147,  
300.948

 31, 22.147,  
300.948

 61, 22.147,  
300.948


 21, 22.147,  
300.948

 71, 22.147,  
300.948

 11, 22.147,  
300.948

 81, 22.147,  
300.948

 1, 22.147, 300.948

 91, 22.147,  
300.948

 0, 22.147, 300.948

 41, 22.147,

 41, 22.147,

300.948

37, 30.545,  
301.893

32, 39.186,  
302.938

28, 47.971,  
304.057

24, 56.679,  
305.192

20, 64.884,  
306.233

17, 71.881,  
307.015

15, 77.405,  
307.547

14, 78.468,  
307.692

300.948

45, 14.027,  
300.108

50, 6.194, 299.371

54, 1.359, 118.743

59, 8.647, 118.178

63, 15.685,  
117.695

67, 22.487,  
117.279

72, 29.068,  
116.919

76, 35.442,  
116.609

80, 41.622,



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



41, 22.147, 300.948



52, 20.888, 117.060

# Rectangle

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



41, 22.147, 300.948



41, 22.147, 350.948



41, 22.147, 120.948



41, 22.147, 170.948

# Sweetspot

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



41, 22.146, 300.948



64, 7.510, 299.373



49, 11.154, 222.856



33, 5.391, 299.465



85, 0.010, 296.813



36, 0.005, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



41, 22.146, 300.948



49, 33.468, 301.562



43, 23.884, 317.416



24, 4.276, 299.436



14, 78.350, 307.693



0, 0.000, 0.000



# Inverse Universe

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



44, 22.022, 333.081



53, 32.821, 333.531



51, 23.438, 134.969



25, 4.371, 331.834



28, 58.534, 339.102



0, 0.000, 0.000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 41, 22.147, 300.948 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 41, 22.147, 300.948 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

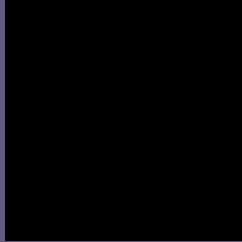
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 41, 22.147, 300.948**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 41, 22.147, 300.948.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 41, 22.147, 300.948.

# 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

41, 22.147, 300.948

### Protanopia

41, 21.944, 286.078

### Deuteranopia

41, 19.463, 287.746





**Tritanopia**  
41, 4.871, 286.171

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
41, 22.147, 300.948

**Protanomaly**  
41, 21.863, 291.514

**Deuteranomaly**  
41, 20.053, 293.117

**Tritanomaly**  
41, 11.645, 297.658

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
41, 22.147, 300.948

**Achromatopsia**  
42, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
41, 7.998, 299.942

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 41, 22.147, 300.948 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(100, 92, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 92, 128)  
}
```

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(100, 92, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 92, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 41, 22.147, 300.948 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(100, 92, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 92, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 92, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 92, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 92, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 92,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 41, 22.147, 300.948 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 92, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 92,  
128) }
```

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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