

Converting Colors

CIELCh(44, 89.901, 269.889)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(44, 89.901, 269.889)
contains.

CIELCh(52, 80.561, 289.081)	3
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Color

CIELCh(52, 80.561, 289.081)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0975FF
RGB	9, 117, 255
RGB Percent	4%, 46%, 100%
CMY	0.9636, 0.5404, 0.0000
CMYK	0.96, 0.54, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	214°, 100%, 52%
HSV	214°, 96%, 100%
XYZ	24.7852, 20.1443, 98.4190
YIQ	100.4400, -108.6660, 20.0220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

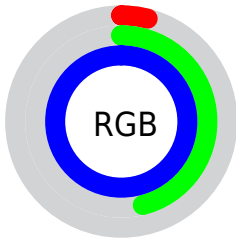
Format	Color
<code>RYB</code>	<code>9, 84, 255</code>
Decimal	<code>620031</code>
CIELab	<code>52.00, 26.34, -76.13</code>
CIElCh	<code>52, 80.561, 289.081</code>
Yxy	<code>20.1443, 0.1729, 0.1405</code>
Android (<code>android.graphics.Color</code>)	<code>4278810111 (0xFF0975FF)</code>
YUV	<code>100.4400, 76.1981, -80.1929</code>
Hunter-Lab	<code>44.8824, 20.0280, -98.5944</code>

Details

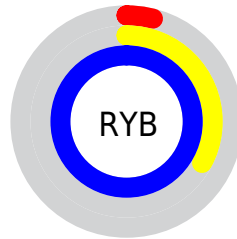
The CIELCh color **52, 80.561, 289.081** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **71, 82.291, 66.130**, and the grayscale version is **42, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69, 49.036, 278.007**, and **35, 78.088, 295.495** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 83.016, 290.346**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56, 71.073, 284.574**.

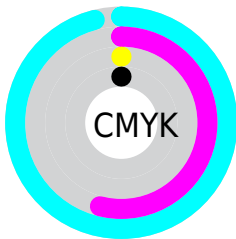
Distribution



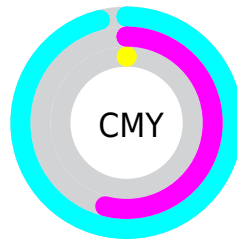
- Red (4%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 52, 80.561, 289.081 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 52, 80.561, 289.081 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 52, 80.561,
289.081


 52, 80.561,
289.081


 100, 80.561,
289.081


 42, 80.561,
289.081


 72, 80.561,
289.081

 32, 80.561,
289.081

 82, 80.561,
289.081

 22, 80.561,
289.081

 92, 80.561,
289.081

 12, 80.561,
289.081

 2, 80.561, 289.081

 0, 80.561, 289.081

■ 52, 80.561,
289.081

■ 52, 80.561,
289.081

■ 50, 83.016,
290.346

■ 56, 71.073,
284.574

■ 61, 62.597,
280.444

■ 65, 54.309,
276.653

■ 70, 46.126,
273.296

■ 75, 37.977,
270.395

■ 81, 29.819,
267.923

■ 86, 21.637,
265.831

■ 91, 13.435,

264.069

■ 97, 5.227, 262.609

Harmonies

Complementary

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



52, 80.561, 289.081



71, 82.291, 66.130

Rectangle

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



52, 80.561, 289.081



52, 80.561, 339.081



52, 80.561, 109.081



52, 80.561, 159.081

Sweetspot

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



52, 79.785, 288.854



84, 23.796, 266.349



89, 83.513, 152.142



43, 16.323, 267.237



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



52, 79.785, 288.854



50, 83.016, 290.346



33, 131.986, 306.199



50, 4.669, 263.031



38, 65.653, 289.580



11, 26.468, 283.526

Inverse Universe

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



55, 83.854, 7.164



54, 84.504, 8.935



96, 96.464, 105.947



50, 6.135, 347.858



41, 68.020, 7.985



10, 31.432, 1.480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 52, 80.561, 289.081 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

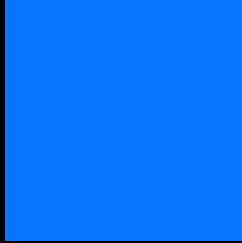
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 52, 80.561, 289.081 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

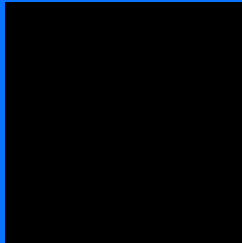
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

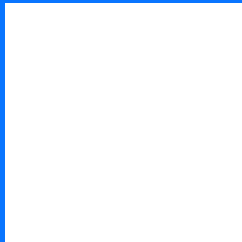
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 52, 80.561, 289.081

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 52, 80.561, 289.081.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 52, 80.561, 289.081.

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

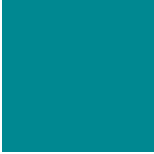
52, 79.913, 288.917

Protanopia

52, 77.738, 287.917

Deuteranopia

52, 54.747, 275.508



Tritanopia
51, 30.408, 206.656

Trichromacy



Original Color
52, 79.913, 288.917

Protanomaly
52, 78.259, 288.144

Deuteranomaly
52, 63.601, 281.499

Tritanomaly
51, 38.583, 256.776

Monochromacy



Original Color
52, 79.913, 288.917

Achromatopsia
43, 0.006, 296.813

Achromatomaly
44, 31.320, 272.944

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 52, 80.561, 289.081 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(9, 117, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 117, 255)  
}
```

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(9, 117, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 117, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 52, 80.561, 289.081 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(9, 117, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 117, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 117, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 117, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 117, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 117,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 52, 80.561, 289.081 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 117, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 117,  
255) }
```

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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