

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(46, 36.505, 345.037)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(46, 36.505, 345.037)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(46, 36.855, 344.755)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9E557E
RGB	158, 85, 126
RGB Percent	62%, 33%, 49%
CMY	0.3804, 0.6667, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.20, 0.38
HSL	326°, 30%, 48%
HSV	326°, 46%, 62%
XYZ	21.1103, 15.2687, 21.5688
YIQ	111.5010, 30.3470, 28.2270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

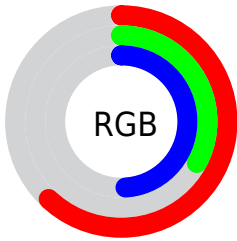
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	158, 85, 126
Decimal	10376574
CIE Lab	46.00, 35.56, -9.69
CIE LCh	46, 36.855, 344.755
Yxy	15.2687, 0.3643, 0.2635
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288566654 (0xFF9E557E)
YUV	111.5010, 7.1480, 40.7796
Hunter-Lab	39.0751, 28.0528, -5.3744

# Details

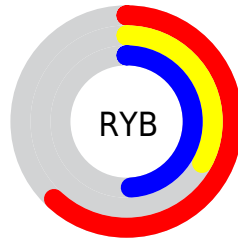
The CIELCh color `46, 36.855, 344.755` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996699`. A complement of this color would be `60, 35.595, 155.997`, and the grayscale version is `47, 0.006, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `66, 36.638, 344.568`, and `26, 36.753, 345.134` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `43, 44.037, 346.055`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `50, 29.086, 343.631`.

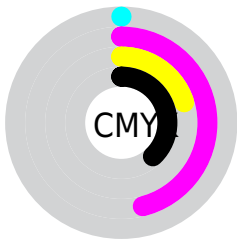
# Distribution



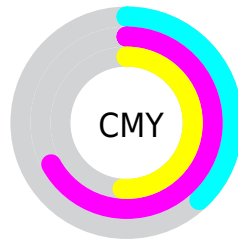
- Red (62%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (51%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 46, 36.855, 344.755 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 46, 36.855, 344.755 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 46, 36.855,  
344.755


 46, 36.855,  
344.755


 100, 36.855,  
344.755


 36, 36.855,  
344.755

 66, 36.855,  
344.755


 26, 36.855,  
344.755

 76, 36.855,  
344.755

 16, 36.855,  
344.755


 86, 36.855,  
344.755

 6, 36.855, 344.755

 96, 36.855,  
344.755

 0, 36.855, 344.755

 46, 36.855,

 46, 36.855,

344.755

43, 44.037,  
346.055

40, 50.266,  
347.593

37, 55.143,  
349.462

35, 58.348,  
351.782

34, 59.855,  
354.662

34, 60.298,  
355.815

344.755

50, 29.086,  
343.631

54, 21.039,  
342.634

58, 12.929,  
341.732

62, 4.903, 340.879

67, 2.953, 160.309

71, 10.587,  
159.542

76, 17.980,  
158.891

80, 25.125,  
158.292

■ 85, 32.029,  
157.736

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



46, 36.855, 344.755



60, 35.595, 155.997

# Rectangle

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



46, 36.855, 344.755



46, 36.855, 34.755



46, 36.855, 164.755



46, 36.855, 214.755

# Sweetspot

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



46, 36.853, 344.756



75, 13.874, 341.566



42, 45.200, 309.270



39, 9.671, 341.742



92, 0.011, 296.813



44, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



46, 36.853, 344.756



56, 53.625, 346.037



45, 32.450, 19.304



31, 4.485, 341.141



30, 56.076, 355.482



1, 5.695, 341.928



# Inverse Universe

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



46, 36.853, 344.756



56, 53.625, 346.037



61, 24.443, 190.739



31, 4.485, 341.141



30, 56.076, 355.482

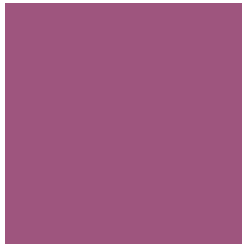


1, 5.695, 341.928



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 46, 36.855, 344.755 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

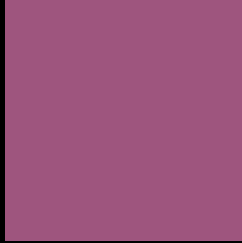
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 46, 36.855, 344.755 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

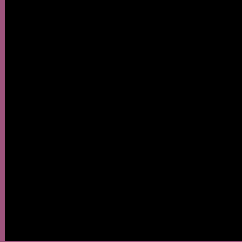
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 46, 36.855, 344.755

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 36.855, 344.755.

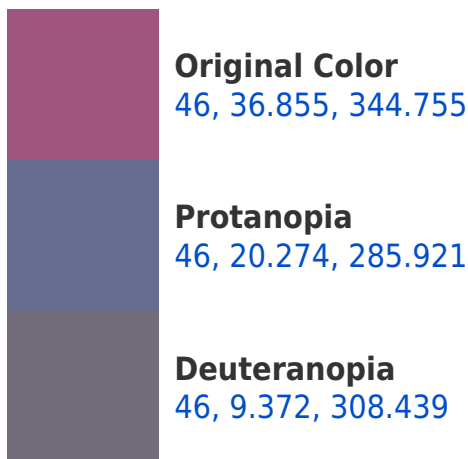


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 36.855, 344.755.

# 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







**Tritanopia**  
46, 28.106, 16.352

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
46, 36.855, 344.755

**Protanomaly**  
46, 23.083, 313.964

**Deuteranomaly**  
46, 18.863, 332.935

**Tritanomaly**  
46, 29.971, 2.352

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
46, 36.855, 344.755

**Achromatopsia**  
47, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
46, 13.475, 343.263

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 46, 36.855, 344.755 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(158, 85, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 85, 126)  
}
```

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(158, 85, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 85, 126) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 46, 36.855, 344.755 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(158, 85, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 85, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 85, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 85, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 85, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 85,  
126) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 46, 36.855, 344.755 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 85, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 85,  
126) }
```

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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