

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(46, 50.188, 316.148)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(46, 50.188, 316.148)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(46, 50.135, 316.138)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8C58A8
RGB	140, 88, 168
RGB Percent	55%, 35%, 66%
CMY	0.4526, 0.6564, 0.3428
CMYK	0.17, 0.48, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	279°, 31%, 50%
HSV	279°, 48%, 66%
XYZ	21.2339, 15.2687, 38.6717
YIQ	112.6680, 5.3120, 35.9040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

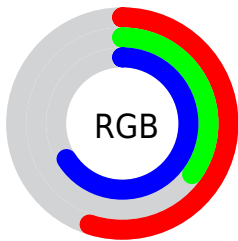
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	140, 88, 168
Decimal	9197736
CIE Lab	46.00, 36.15, -34.74
CIE LCh	46, 50.135, 316.138
Yxy	15.2687, 0.2825, 0.2031
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287387816 (0xFF8C58A8)
YUV	112.6680, 27.2787, 23.9702
Hunter-Lab	39.0751, 28.6174, -31.3253

# Details

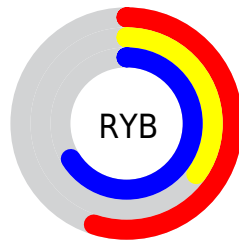
The CIELCh color  $46, 50.135, 316.138$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `9966CC`. A complement of this color would be  $64, 48.044, 131.858$ , and the grayscale version is  $47, 0.006, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $66, 50.536, 316.058$ , and  $26, 49.659, 316.314$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $42, 60.260, 316.478$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $51, 39.595, 315.732$ .

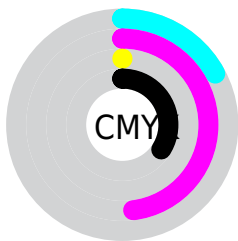
# Distribution



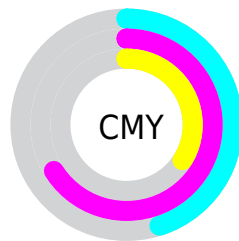
- Red (55%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 46, 50.135, 316.138 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, 50.135, 316.138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 46, 50.135,  
316.138


 46, 50.135,  
316.138


 100, 50.135,  
316.138


 36, 50.135,  
316.138

 66, 50.135,  
316.138


 26, 50.135,  
316.138


 76, 50.135,  
316.138

 16, 50.135,  
316.138

 86, 50.135,  
316.138

 6, 50.135, 316.138

 96, 50.135,  
316.138

 0, 50.135, 316.138

 46, 50.135,

 46, 50.135,

316.138

42, 60.260,  
316.478

38, 69.562,  
316.701

35, 77.511,  
316.741

32, 83.539,  
316.524

30, 87.433,  
316.021

30, 88.250,  
315.905

316.138

51, 39.595,  
315.732

55, 28.930,  
315.296

60, 18.326,  
314.856

65, 7.895, 314.421

70, 2.298, 134.101

75, 12.222,  
133.677

80, 21.863,  
133.331

85, 31.219,  
133.020

■ 90, 40.299,  
132.741

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



46, 50.135, 316.138



64, 48.044, 131.858

# Rectangle

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



46, 50.135, 316.138



46, 50.135, 6.138



46, 50.135, 136.138



46, 50.135, 186.138

# Sweetspot

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



46, 50.134, 316.138



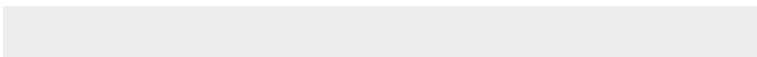
78, 17.791, 314.705



49, 30.613, 276.893



40, 12.408, 314.795



94, 0.011, 296.813



46, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



46, 50.134, 316.138



54, 73.347, 316.487



49, 48.567, 331.150



33, 5.822, 314.489



26, 80.454, 316.010



1, 10.319, 311.551



# Inverse Universe

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



48, 36.041, 358.464



56, 52.615, 0.537



62, 48.737, 144.339



33, 4.127, 353.376



31, 57.026, 15.395

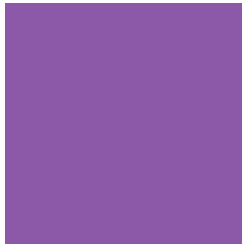


2, 7.211, 355.864



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 46, 50.135, 316.138 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, 50.135, 316.138 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

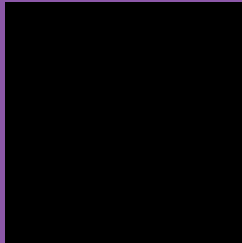
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 46, 50.135, 316.138

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 50.135, 316.138.

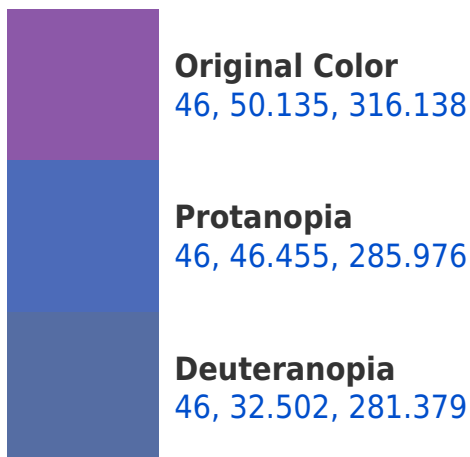


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 50.135, 316.138.

# 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, 13.008, 359.868

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
46, 50.135, 316.138

**Protanomaly**  
46, 46.929, 295.879

**Deuteranomaly**  
46, 38.156, 297.091

**Tritanomaly**  
46, 24.777, 328.239

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
46, 50.135, 316.138

**Achromatopsia**  
47, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
46, 18.792, 315.194

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 46, 50.135, 316.138 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(140, 88, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 88, 168)  
}
```

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(140, 88, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 88, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 46, 50.135, 316.138 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(140, 88, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 88, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 88, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 88, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 88, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 88,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 46, 50.135, 316.138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 88, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140, 88,  
168) }
```

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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