

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(46, 53.712, 299.768)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(46, 53.712, 299.768)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(46, 54.039, 299.686)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A61BC
RGB	106, 97, 188
RGB Percent	42%, 38%, 74%
CMY	0.5839, 0.6193, 0.2624
CMYK	0.44, 0.48, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	246°, 40%, 56%
HSV	246°, 48%, 74%
XYZ	19.3236, 15.2687, 49.5569
YIQ	110.0650, -23.8470, 30.2090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

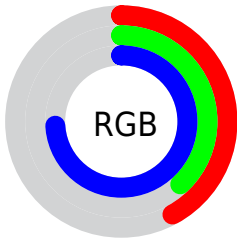
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	106, 97, 188
Decimal	6971836
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.00, 26.76, -46.95
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 54.039, 299.686
Yxy	15.2687, 0.2296, 0.1814
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285161916 (0xFF6A61BC)
YUV	110.0650, 38.4220, -3.5650
Hunter-Lab	39.0751, 19.8911, -47.8417

# Details

The CIELCh color  $46, 54.039, 299.686$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $6666CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $74, 47.558, 110.224$ , and the grayscale version is  $46, 0.006, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $66, 53.992, 299.523$ , and  $26, 54.343, 299.959$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $40, 66.328, 301.318$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $52, 42.040, 298.201$ .

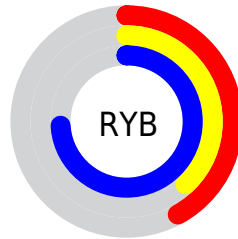
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (38%)

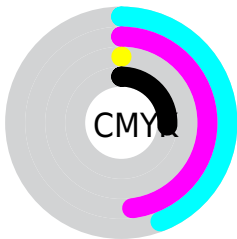
Blue (74%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (74%)

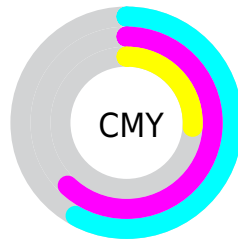


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 46, 54.039, 299.686 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, 54.039, 299.686 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 46, 54.039,  
299.686


 46, 54.039,  
299.686

 100, 54.039,  
299.686

 36, 54.039,  
299.686

 66, 54.039,  
299.686

 26, 54.039,  
299.686

 76, 54.039,  
299.686

 16, 54.039,  
299.686

 86, 54.039,  
299.686

 6, 54.039, 299.686

 96, 54.039,  
299.686

 0, 54.039, 299.686

 46, 54.039,

 46, 54.039,

299.686

299.686

■ 40, 66.328,  
301.318

■ 52, 42.040,  
298.201

■ 34, 78.555,  
303.012

■ 58, 30.463,  
296.891

■ 29, 89.950,  
304.598

■ 65, 19.336,  
295.756

■ 26, 99.186,  
305.817

■ 71, 8.650, 294.782

■ 23, 105.070,  
306.493


■ 77, 1.622, 113.928

■ 23, 105.901,  
306.607

■ 83, 11.506,  
113.226

■ 90, 21.030,  
112.615

■ 96, 30.218,  
112.090

 99, 33.655,  
107.615

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



46, 54.039, 299.686



74, 47.558, 110.224

# Rectangle

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



46, 54.039, 299.686



46, 54.039, 349.686



46, 54.039, 119.686



46, 54.039, 169.686

# Sweetspot

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



46, 54.038, 299.687



85, 19.419, 295.434



69, 26.056, 206.725



43, 13.299, 295.649



98, 0.011, 296.813



51, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



46, 54.038, 299.687



52, 81.684, 301.413



50, 55.416, 314.098



36, 5.871, 294.870



18, 93.051, 306.661



1, 17.473, 293.398



# Inverse Universe

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



55, 55.254, 330.029



66, 79.757, 330.607



71, 52.427, 129.693



37, 6.604, 327.752



36, 74.875, 332.556

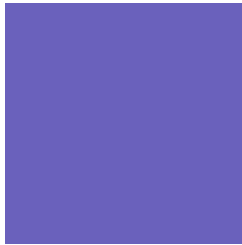


3, 19.490, 329.234



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 46, 54.039, 299.686 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 46, 54.039, 299.686 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

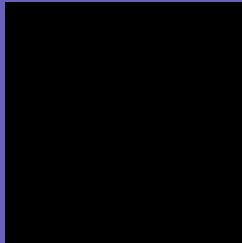
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 46, 54.039, 299.686

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 54.039, 299.686.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 54.039, 299.686.

# 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

46, 54.039, 299.686

### Protanopia

46, 54.124, 286.752

### Deuteranopia

46, 45.548, 278.657





**Tritanopia**  
46, 10.224, 230.286

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
46, 54.039, 299.686

**Protanomaly**  
46, 53.918, 290.802

**Deuteranomaly**  
46, 48.345, 286.332

**Tritanomaly**  
46, 23.420, 283.297

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
46, 54.039, 299.686

**Achromatopsia**  
46, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
46, 19.748, 297.069

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 46, 54.039, 299.686 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(106, 97, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 97, 188)  
}
```

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(106, 97, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 97, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 46, 54.039, 299.686 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(106, 97, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 97, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 97, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 97, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 97, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 97,  
188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 46, 54.039, 299.686 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 97, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 97,  
188) }
```

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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