

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(46, 84.707, 296.536)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(46, 84.707, 296.536)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(46, 84.439, 296.477)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	405EEE
RGB	64, 94, 238
RGB Percent	25%, 37%, 93%
CMY	0.7490, 0.6314, 0.0667
CMYK	0.73, 0.61, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	230°, 84%, 59%
HSV	230°, 73%, 93%
XYZ	21.5500, 15.2687, 82.7007
YIQ	101.4460, -64.1040, 38.4240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

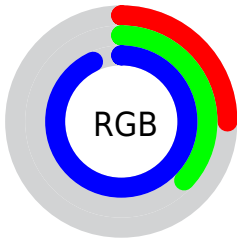
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	64, 90, 238
Decimal	4218606
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.00, 37.65, -75.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 84.439, 296.477
Y <sub>xy</sub>	15.2687, 0.1803, 0.1278
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282408686 (0xFF405EEE)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	101.4460, 67.3211, -32.8401
Hunter-Lab	39.0751, 30.0616, -98.1318

# Details

The CIELCh color **46, 84.439, 296.477** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366FF**. The color can be described as dark muted blue. A complement of this color would be **84, 71.127, 93.410**, and the grayscale version is **43, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64, 61.816, 293.899**, and **28, 82.841, 299.678** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41, 97.100, 299.377**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52, 71.689, 293.649**.

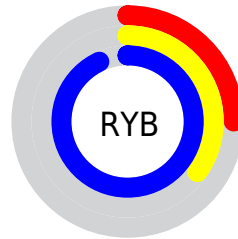
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (37%)

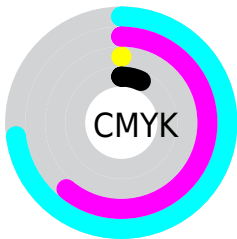
Blue (93%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (93%)

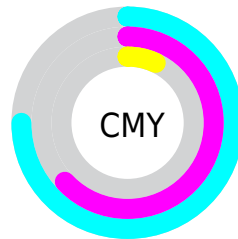


Cyan (73%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 46, 84.439, 296.477 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, 84.439, 296.477 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 46, 84.439,  
296.477

 46, 84.439,  
296.477

 100, 84.439,  
296.477

 36, 84.439,  
296.477

 66, 84.439,  
296.477


 26, 84.439,  
296.477

 76, 84.439,  
296.477

 16, 84.439,  
296.477

 86, 84.439,  
296.477

 6, 84.439, 296.477

 96, 84.439,  
296.477

 0, 84.439, 296.477

 46, 84.439,

 46, 84.439,

296.477

296.477

■ 41, 97.100,  
299.377

■ 52, 71.689,  
293.649

■ 36, 108.813,  
302.085

■ 58, 59.243,  
291.051

■ 33, 115.692,  
303.648

■ 65, 47.226,  
288.754

■ 72, 35.643,  
286.766

■ 79, 24.466,  
285.065

■ 85, 13.660,  
283.616

■ 92, 3.193, 282.413

■ 99, 6.958, 101.274

100, 8.605,  
109.524

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



46, 84.439, 296.477



84, 71.127, 93.410

# Rectangle

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



46, 84.439, 296.477



46, 84.439, 346.477



46, 84.439, 116.477



46, 84.439, 166.477

# Sweetspot

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



46, 84.439, 296.478



84, 24.598, 284.906



85, 50.622, 176.671



43, 16.601, 285.335



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



46, 84.439, 296.478



41, 108.958, 300.835



44, 100.115, 308.034



47, 5.926, 283.148



25, 94.035, 303.274



4, 33.312, 295.446



# Inverse Universe

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



55, 71.166, 19.444



55, 87.562, 26.366



88, 84.052, 119.149



47, 5.113, 6.191



38, 73.933, 31.427

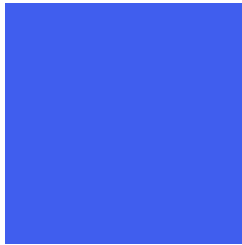


8, 29.086, 16.753



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 46, 84.439, 296.477 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

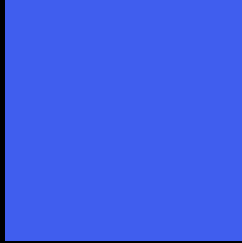
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 84.439, 296.477 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

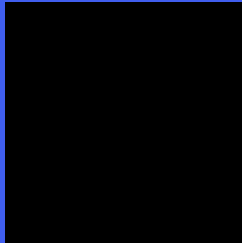
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 46, 84.439, 296.477**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 84.439, 296.477.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 46, 84.439, 296.477.

# 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, 27.787, 206.603

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
46, 84.439, 296.477

**Protanomaly**  
45, 75.193, 290.608

**Deuteranomaly**  
45, 61.097, 284.641

**Tritanomaly**  
45, 37.593, 264.458

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
46, 84.439, 296.477

**Achromatopsia**  
43, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
43, 31.945, 288.890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 46, 84.439, 296.477 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(64, 94, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 94, 238)  
}
```

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(64, 94, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 94, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 46, 84.439, 296.477 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(64, 94, 238) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 94, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 94, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 94, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 94, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 94,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 46, 84.439, 296.477 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 94, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 94,  
238) }
```

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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