

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(47, 47.580, 334.017)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(47, 47.580, 334.017)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(47, 47.364, 334.090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A45293
RGB	164, 82, 147
RGB Percent	64%, 32%, 58%
CMY	0.3571, 0.6786, 0.4237
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.10, 0.36
HSL	312°, 33%, 48%
HSV	312°, 50%, 64%
XYZ	23.5754, 16.0195, 29.4330
YIQ	113.9280, 28.0070, 37.5990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

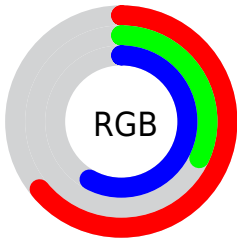
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	164, 82, 147
Decimal	10769043
CIELab	47.00, 42.60, -20.70
CIELCh	47, 47.364, 334.090
Yxy	16.0195, 0.3415, 0.2321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288959123 (0xFFA45293)
YUV	113.9280, 16.3045, 43.9131
Hunter-Lab	40.0243, 35.0989, -15.5836

# Details

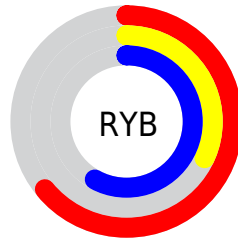
The CIELCh color  $47, 47.364, 334.090$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $996699$ . A complement of this color would be  $61, 47.416, 146.400$ , and the grayscale version is  $48, 0.006, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $67, 47.536, 334.278$ , and  $27, 47.396, 334.198$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $44, 55.314, 334.834$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $51, 38.484, 333.378$ .

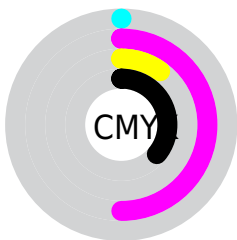
# Distribution



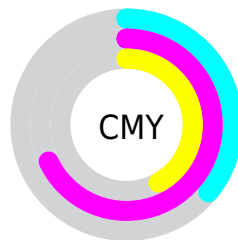
- Red (64%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 47, 47.364, 334.090 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 47, 47.364, 334.090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 47, 47.364,  
334.090

 47, 47.364,  
334.090

 100, 47.364,  
334.090

 37, 47.364,  
334.090

 67, 47.364,  
334.090


 27, 47.364,  
334.090

 77, 47.364,  
334.090

 17, 47.364,  
334.090

 87, 47.364,  
334.090

 7, 47.364, 334.090

 97, 47.364,  
334.090

 0, 47.364, 334.090

 47, 47.364,

 47, 47.364,

334.090

44, 55.314,  
334.834

41, 61.916,  
335.622

39, 66.768,  
336.476

38, 69.610,  
337.431

37, 70.821,  
338.491

334.090

51, 38.484,  
333.378

54, 29.055,  
332.690

59, 19.371,  
332.024

63, 9.644, 331.372

67, 0.018, 315.456

72, 9.419, 150.230

76, 18.614,  
149.658

81, 27.544,  
149.122

86, 36.200,



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



47, 47.364, 334.090



61, 47.416, 146.400

# Rectangle

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



47, 47.364, 334.090



47, 47.364, 24.090



47, 47.364, 154.090



47, 47.364, 204.090

# Sweetspot

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



47, 47.362, 334.090



77, 18.017, 331.715



40, 50.090, 302.637



40, 12.282, 331.845



93, 0.011, 296.813



45, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



47, 47.362, 334.090



57, 68.483, 334.920



46, 36.565, 2.504



32, 5.426, 331.323



32, 64.934, 338.365



1, 8.102, 332.575



# Inverse Universe

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



47, 47.362, 334.090



57, 68.483, 334.920



62, 31.560, 170.667



32, 5.426, 331.323



32, 64.934, 338.365

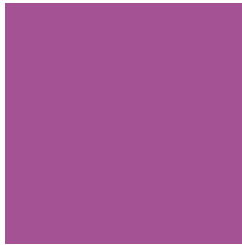


1, 8.102, 332.575



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 47, 47.364, 334.090 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

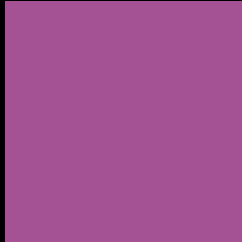
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 47, 47.364, 334.090 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

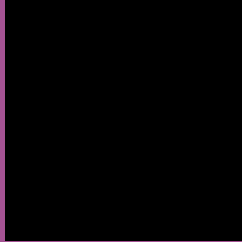
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 47, 47.364, 334.090

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 47, 47.364, 334.090.

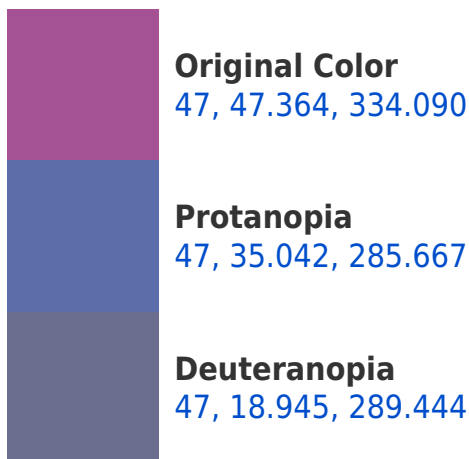


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 47, 47.364, 334.090.

# 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**  
47, 28.843, 15.470

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
47, 47.364, 334.090

**Protanomaly**  
46, 36.846, 304.283

**Deuteranomaly**  
47, 28.156, 314.970

**Tritanomaly**  
47, 33.200, 355.245

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
47, 47.364, 334.090

**Achromatopsia**  
48, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
47, 18.532, 331.908

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 47, 47.364, 334.090 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(164, 82, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 82, 147)  
}
```

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(164, 82, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 82, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 47, 47.364, 334.090 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(164, 82, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 82, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 82, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 82, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 82, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 82,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 47, 47.364, 334.090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 82, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164, 82,  
147) }
```

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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