

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(48, 26.255, 296.387)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(48, 26.255, 296.387)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(48, 26.653, 296.600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	716D9A
RGB	113, 109, 154
RGB Percent	44%, 43%, 60%
CMY	0.5567, 0.5724, 0.3959
CMYK	0.27, 0.29, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	245°, 18%, 52%
HSV	245°, 29%, 60%
XYZ	18.1252, 16.7945, 32.8777
YIQ	115.3260, -12.0610, 14.8430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

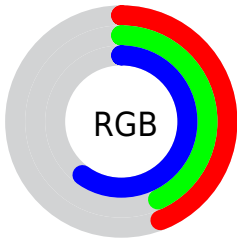
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	113, 109, 154
Decimal	7433626
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.00, 11.93, -23.83
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 26.653, 296.600
Yxy	16.7945, 0.2673, 0.2477
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285623706 (0xFF716D9A)
YUV	115.3260, 19.0663, -2.0399
Hunter-Lab	40.9810, 7.2308, -18.8796

# Details

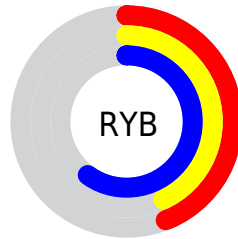
The CIELCh color  $48, 26.653, 296.600$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666699$ . A complement of this color would be  $62, 24.904, 111.299$ , and the grayscale version is  $49, 0.006, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $68, 27.177, 297.143$ , and  $28, 26.566, 296.556$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $43, 36.503, 297.924$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $53, 17.181, 295.450$ .

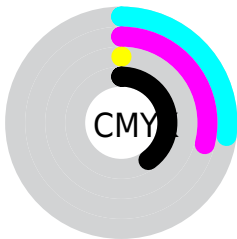
# Distribution



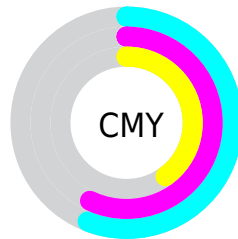
- Red (44%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 48, 26.653, 296.600 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 48, 26.653, 296.600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 48, 26.653,  
296.600


 48, 26.653,  
296.600

 100, 26.653,  
296.600

 38, 26.653,  
296.600

 68, 26.653,  
296.600

 28, 26.653,  
296.600

 78, 26.653,  
296.600

 18, 26.653,  
296.600

 88, 26.653,  
296.600

 8, 26.653, 296.600

 98, 26.653,  
296.600

 0, 26.653, 296.600

 48, 26.653,

 48, 26.653,

296.600

296.600

43, 36.503,  
297.924

53, 17.181,  
295.450

37, 46.711,  
299.426

59, 8.081, 294.462

32, 57.169,  
301.076

64, 0.669, 113.573

69, 9.092, 112.881

27, 67.587,  
302.792

75, 17.212,  
112.258

23, 77.332,  
304.410

80, 25.048,  
111.723

20, 85.310,  
305.679

85, 32.621,  
111.261

18, 90.914,  
306.543

90, 39.947,  
110.862

18, 91.348,  
306.623

95, 47.043,



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



48, 26.653, 296.600



62, 24.904, 111.299

# Rectangle

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



48, 26.653, 296.600



48, 26.653, 346.600



48, 26.653, 116.600



48, 26.653, 166.600

# Sweetspot

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



48, 26.652, 296.600



75, 9.823, 294.459



59, 14.632, 206.523



39, 6.898, 294.586



91, 0.011, 296.813



43, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



48, 26.652, 296.600



58, 40.258, 297.439



50, 28.135, 313.196



30, 4.930, 294.463



15, 85.252, 306.658



0, 5.243, 293.614



# Inverse Universe

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



52, 29.170, 328.581



64, 43.336, 328.949



61, 27.250, 130.632



30, 5.589, 327.429



32, 69.185, 332.027



1, 5.967, 327.227



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 48, 26.653, 296.600 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 48, 26.653, 296.600 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

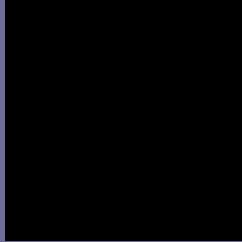
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

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

# CIELCh 48, 26.653, 296.600

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 26.653, 296.600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 26.653, 296.600.

# 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

48, 26.653, 296.600

### Protanopia

48, 26.659, 285.748

### Deuteranopia

48, 24.278, 286.099





**Tritanopia**  
48, 6.072, 260.368

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 26.653, 296.600

**Protanomaly**  
48, 26.567, 289.266

**Deuteranomaly**  
48, 24.786, 290.235

**Tritanomaly**  
48, 13.028, 285.357

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 26.653, 296.600

**Achromatopsia**  
48, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
48, 9.453, 293.760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 48, 26.653, 296.600 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(113, 109, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 109, 154)  
}
```

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(113, 109, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 109, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 48, 26.653, 296.600 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(113, 109, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 109, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 109, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 109, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 109, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 109,  
154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 48, 26.653, 296.600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 109, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
109, 154) }
```

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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