

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(48, 59.741, 297.398)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(48, 59.741, 297.398)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(48, 59.906, 297.456)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	21
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	27

# Color

**CIELCh(48, 59.906, 297.456)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6666CC
RGB	102, 102, 204
RGB Percent	40%, 40%, 80%
CMY	0.5985, 0.5987, 0.1985
CMYK	0.50, 0.50, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	240°, 50%, 60%
HSV	240°, 50%, 80%
XYZ	21.2535, 16.7945, 59.4908
YIQ	113.6280, -32.7420, 31.7220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

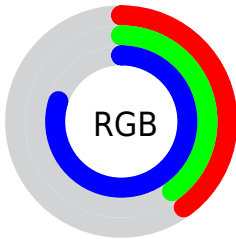
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	102, 102, 204
Decimal	6710988
CIE Lab	48.00, 27.62, -53.16
CIE LCh	48, 59.906, 297.456
Yxy	16.7945, 0.2179, 0.1722
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284901068 (0xFF6666CC)
YUV	113.6280, 44.5534, -10.1978
Hunter-Lab	40.9810, 20.8565, -57.3826

# Details

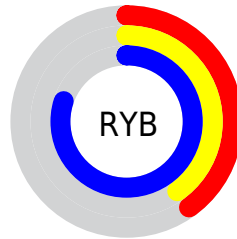
The CIELCh color `48, 59.906, 297.456` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `6666CC`. A complement of this color would be `80, 52.169, 105.487`, and the grayscale version is `48, 0.006, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `68, 56.322, 297.341`, and `28, 60.079, 297.475` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `42, 73.255, 299.583`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `55, 46.911, 295.539`.

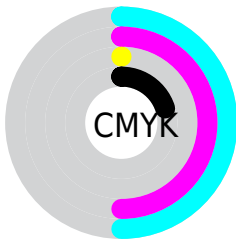
# Distribution



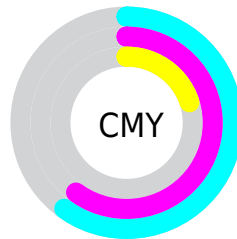
- Red (40%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)




- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 48, 59.906, 297.456 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, 59.906, 297.456 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 48, 59.906,  
297.456


 48, 59.906,  
297.456


 100, 59.906,  
297.456


 38, 59.906,  
297.456

 68, 59.906,  
297.456


 28, 59.906,  
297.456

 78, 59.906,  
297.456

 18, 59.906,  
297.456

 88, 59.906,  
297.456

 8, 59.906, 297.456

 98, 59.906,  
297.456

 0, 59.906, 297.456

 48, 59.906,

 48, 59.906,

297.456

■ 42, 73.255,  
299.583

■ 36, 86.507,  
301.794

■ 30, 98.624,  
303.845

■ 27, 107.870,  
305.397

■ 25, 113.227,  
306.283

■ 25, 113.261,  
306.289

297.456

■ 55, 46.911,  
295.539

■ 62, 34.416,  
293.869

■ 69, 22.440,  
292.440

■ 75, 10.958,  
291.229

■ 82, 0.066, 109.206

■ 89, 10.667,  
109.314

■ 96, 20.877,  
108.574

■ 99, 25.542,  
108.240



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



48, 59.906, 297.456



80, 52.169, 105.487

# Rectangle

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



48, 59.906, 297.456



48, 59.906, 347.456



48, 59.906, 117.456



48, 59.906, 167.456

# Sweetspot

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



48, 59.905, 297.457



88, 20.017, 291.841



76, 30.972, 197.174



45, 13.716, 292.105



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



48, 59.905, 297.457



51, 87.886, 299.769



53, 60.735, 311.598



39, 6.244, 291.169



19, 96.927, 306.289



1, 23.534, 292.461



# Inverse Universe

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



59, 64.891, 327.048



68, 90.392, 327.484



77, 56.416, 126.767



40, 7.535, 324.949



39, 83.674, 328.255

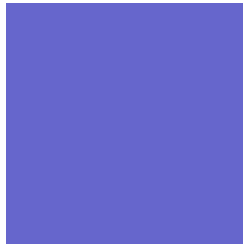


5, 29.029, 327.515



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 48, 59.906, 297.456 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

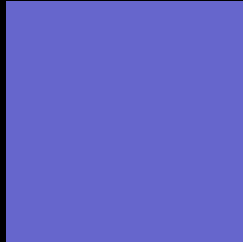
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 59.906, 297.456 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

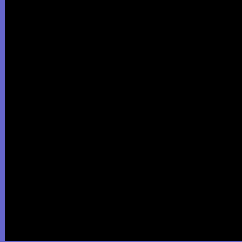
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

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

**CIELCh 48, 59.906, 297.456**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 59.906, 297.456.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 59.906, 297.456.

# 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**  
48, 14.971, 221.448

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 59.906, 297.456

**Protanomaly**  
48, 60.003, 290.350

**Deuteranomaly**  
47, 54.661, 284.798

**Tritanomaly**  
48, 26.317, 275.073

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 59.906, 297.456

**Achromatopsia**  
48, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
48, 21.874, 293.052

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 48, 59.906, 297.456 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(102, 102, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 102, 204)  
}
```

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(102, 102, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 102, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 48, 59.906, 297.456 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(102, 102, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 102, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 102, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 102, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 102, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 102,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 48, 59.906, 297.456 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 102, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
102, 204) }
```

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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