

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(48, 64.226, 330.731)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(48, 64.226, 330.731)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(48, 64.456, 330.767)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B346A8
RGB	179, 70, 168
RGB Percent	70%, 27%, 66%
CMY	0.2980, 0.7254, 0.3411
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.06, 0.30
HSL	306°, 44%, 49%
HSV	306°, 61%, 70%
XYZ	27.8529, 16.7945, 38.8246
YIQ	113.7630, 33.5060, 53.5860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

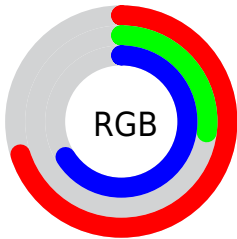
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	179, 70, 168
Decimal	11749032
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.00, 56.25, -31.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 64.456, 330.767
Y <sub>xy</sub>	16.7945, 0.3337, 0.2012
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289939112 (0xFFB346A8)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	113.7630, 26.7388, 57.2128
Hunter-Lab	40.9810, 49.6013, -27.4835

# Details

The CIELCh color **48, 64.456, 330.767** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **65, 65.442, 141.757**, and the grayscale version is **48, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68, 64.428, 330.584**, and **28, 64.524, 330.546** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45, 71.863, 331.286**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51, 55.464, 330.223**.

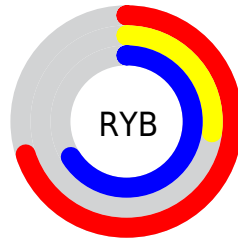
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (27%)

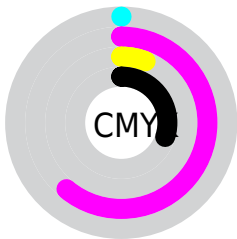
Blue (66%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (66%)

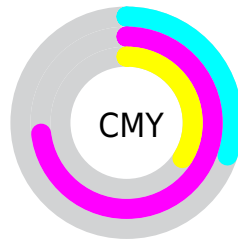


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 48, 64.456, 330.767 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, 64.456, 330.767 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 48, 64.456,  
330.767


 48, 64.456,  
330.767


 100, 64.456,  
330.767


 38, 64.456,  
330.767

 68, 64.456,  
330.767

 28, 64.456,  
330.767

 78, 64.456,  
330.767

 18, 64.456,  
330.767

 88, 64.456,  
330.767

 8, 64.456, 330.767

 98, 64.456,  
330.767

 0, 64.456, 330.767

 48, 64.456,

 48, 64.456,

330.767

45, 71.863,  
331.286

43, 77.287,  
331.780

42, 80.500,  
332.260

41, 81.886,  
332.696

330.767

51, 55.464,  
330.223

55, 45.354,  
329.658

59, 34.549,  
329.078


63, 23.395,  
328.491

68, 12.149,  
327.901

73, 0.989, 327.089

77, 9.969, 146.825

82, 20.659,  
146.278

 87, 31.044,  
145.764

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



48, 64.456, 330.767



65, 65.442, 141.757

# Rectangle

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



48, 64.456, 330.767



48, 64.456, 20.767



48, 64.456, 150.767



48, 64.456, 200.767

# Sweetspot

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



48, 64.454, 330.767



82, 24.882, 328.339



37, 66.652, 301.726



42, 17.441, 328.509



96, 0.011, 296.813



49, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



48, 64.454, 330.767



58, 89.758, 331.454



46, 48.504, 357.610



35, 6.299, 327.807



35, 73.002, 332.635



2, 14.662, 328.815



# Inverse Universe

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



48, 64.454, 330.767



58, 89.758, 331.454



66, 43.619, 162.437



35, 6.299, 327.807



35, 73.002, 332.635



2, 14.662, 328.815



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 48, 64.456, 330.767 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

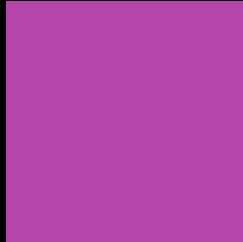
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 64.456, 330.767 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

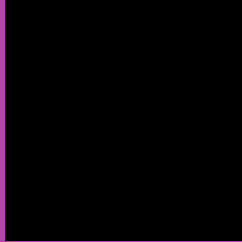
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 48, 64.456, 330.767**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 64.456, 330.767.

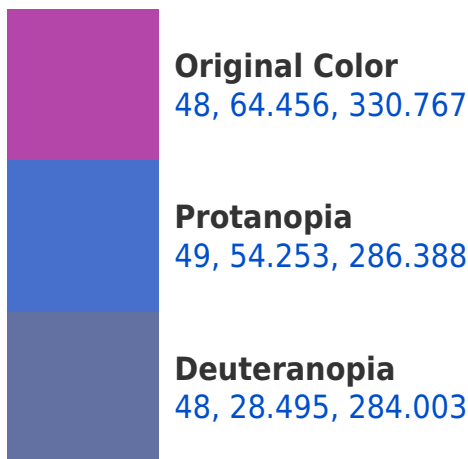


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 64.456, 330.767.

# 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, 35.559, 19.036

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 64.456, 330.767

**Protanomaly**  
46, 55.757, 300.890

**Deuteranomaly**  
47, 41.062, 309.406

**Tritanomaly**  
48, 41.797, 353.894

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 64.456, 330.767

**Achromatopsia**  
48, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
47, 26.258, 328.901

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 48, 64.456, 330.767 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(179, 70, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 70, 168)  
}
```

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(179, 70, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 70, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 48, 64.456, 330.767 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(179, 70, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 70, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(179, 70, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 70, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 70, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 70,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 48, 64.456, 330.767 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 70, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179, 70,  
168) }
```

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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