

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(48, 88.194, 298.070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(48, 88.194, 298.070)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(48, 88.295, 298.138)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F60F8
RGB	79, 96, 248
RGB Percent	31%, 38%, 97%
CMY	0.6903, 0.6237, 0.0276
CMYK	0.68, 0.61, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	234°, 92%, 64%
HSV	234°, 68%, 97%
XYZ	24.3370, 16.7945, 90.7321
YIQ	108.2450, -58.9240, 43.6680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

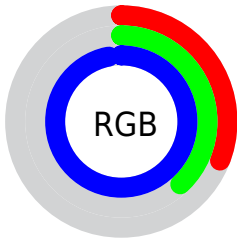
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	79, 94, 248
Decimal	5202168
CIE Lab	48.00, 41.64, -77.86
CIE LCh	48, 88.295, 298.138
Yxy	16.7945, 0.1846, 0.1274
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283392248 (0xFF4F60F8)
YUV	108.2450, 68.8992, -25.6479
Hunter-Lab	40.9810, 34.2871, -102.5814

# Details

The CIELCh color **48, 88.295, 298.138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666FF**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **91, 73.350, 98.540**, and the grayscale version is **45, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **65, 59.927, 295.811**, and **29, 87.061, 300.117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42, 102.350, 300.741**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55, 74.041, 295.596**.

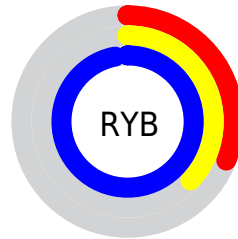
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (38%)

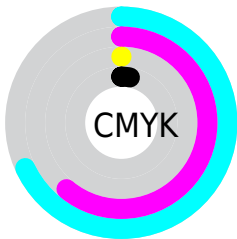
Blue (97%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (97%)

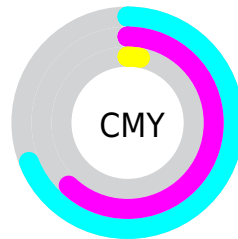


Cyan (68%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (62%)


Yellow (3%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 48, 88.295, 298.138 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, 88.295, 298.138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48, 88.295,  
298.138


 48, 88.295,  
298.138

 100, 88.295,  
298.138


 38, 88.295,  
298.138

 68, 88.295,  
298.138


 28, 88.295,  
298.138

 78, 88.295,  
298.138

 18, 88.295,  
298.138


 88, 88.295,  
298.138

 8, 88.295, 298.138

 98, 88.295,  
298.138

 0, 88.295, 298.138

 48, 88.295,

 48, 88.295,

298.138

■ 42, 102.350,  
300.741

■ 37, 115.069,  
303.134

■ 33, 124.733,  
304.980

■ 33, 126.072,  
305.223

298.138

■ 55, 74.041,  
295.596

■ 62, 60.114,  
293.271

■ 69, 46.688,  
291.225

■ 77, 33.787,  
289.463

■ 84, 21.384,  
287.961

■ 92, 9.439, 286.689

■ 99, 2.084, 105.526

■ 100, 3.559,  
109.890

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



48, 88.295, 298.138



91, 73.350, 98.540

# Rectangle

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



48, 88.295, 298.138



48, 88.295, 348.138



48, 88.295, 118.138



48, 88.295, 168.138

# Sweetspot

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



48, 88.295, 298.139



85, 24.180, 288.225



89, 47.334, 183.785



43, 16.583, 288.635



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, 88.295, 298.139



41, 109.950, 301.733



50, 96.523, 309.321



48, 6.635, 286.848



24, 101.765, 304.968



4, 39.049, 299.073





# Inverse Universe

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



58, 70.597, 23.084



56, 86.050, 28.712



91, 83.806, 121.920



49, 5.203, 11.830



39, 79.113, 35.881

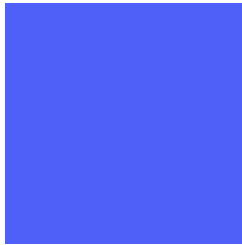


9, 31.515, 22.059



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 48, 88.295, 298.138 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

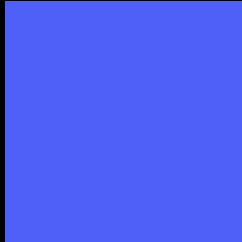
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 88.295, 298.138 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

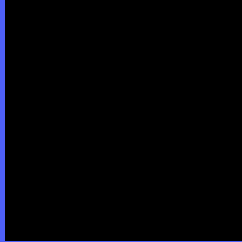
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 48, 88.295, 298.138

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 88.295, 298.138.

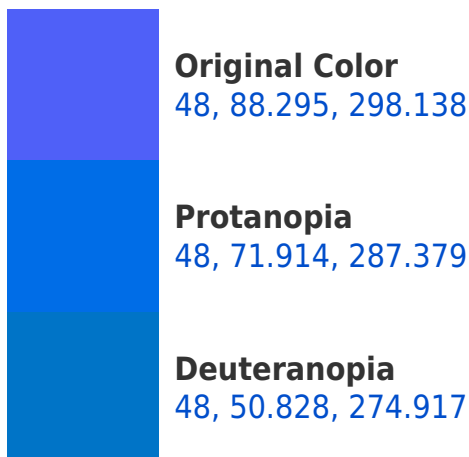



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 48, 88.295, 298.138.

# 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, 28.740, 207.411



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 88.295, 298.138

**Protanomaly**  
47, 78.096, 291.040

**Deuteranomaly**  
47, 64.078, 285.525

**Tritanomaly**  
47, 39.396, 266.384

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
48, 88.295, 298.138

**Achromatopsia**  
46, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
46, 32.748, 290.611

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 48, 88.295, 298.138 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(79, 96, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 96, 248)  
}
```

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(79, 96, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 96, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 48, 88.295, 298.138 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(79, 96, 248) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 96, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 96, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 96, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 96, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 96,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 48, 88.295, 298.138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 96, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 96,  
248) }
```

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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