

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(49, 41.248, 332.930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(49, 41.248, 332.930)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(49, 41.605, 332.770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A25C95
RGB	162, 92, 149
RGB Percent	64%, 36%, 58%
CMY	0.3635, 0.6381, 0.4146
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.08, 0.36
HSL	311°, 28%, 50%
HSV	311°, 43%, 64%
XYZ	24.2600, 17.5941, 30.6716
YIQ	119.4280, 23.4230, 32.5670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

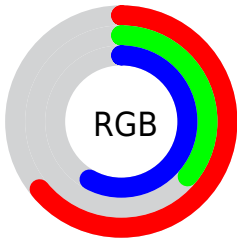
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	162, 92, 149
Decimal	10640533
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.00, 36.99, -19.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 41.605, 332.770
Yxy	17.5941, 0.3345, 0.2426
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288830613 (0xFFA25C95)
YUV	119.4280, 14.5790, 37.3356
Hunter-Lab	41.9453, 29.8353, -13.9929

# Details

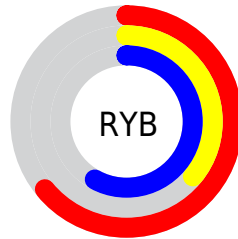
The CIELCh color `49, 41.605, 332.770` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996699`. A complement of this color would be `61, 41.557, 146.502`, and the grayscale version is `50, 0.007, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `69, 41.487, 332.830`, and `29, 41.863, 333.010` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `46, 50.284, 333.454`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `53, 32.257, 332.103`.

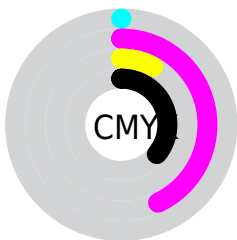
# Distribution



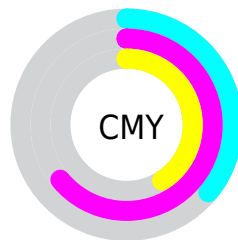
- Red (64%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 49, 41.605, 332.770 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 49, 41.605, 332.770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 49, 41.605,  
332.770


 49, 41.605,  
332.770


 100, 41.605,  
332.770


 39, 41.605,  
332.770

 69, 41.605,  
332.770


 29, 41.605,  
332.770

 79, 41.605,  
332.770

 19, 41.605,  
332.770

 89, 41.605,  
332.770

 9, 41.605, 332.770

 99, 41.605,  
332.770

 0, 41.605, 332.770

 49, 41.605,

 49, 41.605,

332.770

46, 50.284,  
333.454

43, 57.907,  
334.159

40, 64.051,  
334.897

38, 68.351,  
335.688

37, 70.624,  
336.562

37, 71.428,  
337.200

332.770

53, 32.257,  
332.103

57, 22.568,  
331.452

61, 12.773,  
330.814

65, 3.036, 330.140

70, 6.536, 149.682

74, 15.880,  
149.099

79, 24.963,  
148.561

83, 33.773,  
148.053

■ 88, 42.311,  
147.573

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



49, 41.605, 332.770



61, 41.557, 146.502

# Rectangle

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



49, 41.605, 332.770



49, 41.605, 22.770



49, 41.605, 152.770



49, 41.605, 202.770

# Sweetspot

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



49, 41.603, 332.770



78, 15.684, 330.820



43, 42.347, 301.323



40, 11.074, 330.955



93, 0.011, 296.813



45, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



49, 41.603, 332.770



59, 61.098, 333.443



48, 31.397, 0.019



32, 5.510, 330.567



33, 65.964, 337.100



1, 8.247, 331.663



# Inverse Universe

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



49, 41.603, 332.770



59, 61.098, 333.443



62, 27.876, 170.382



32, 5.510, 330.567



33, 65.964, 337.100

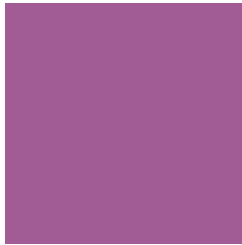


1, 8.247, 331.663



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 49, 41.605, 332.770 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 49, 41.605, 332.770 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

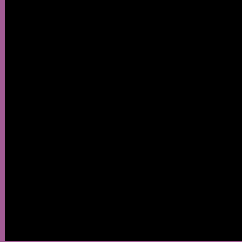
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 49, 41.605, 332.770

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 49, 41.605, 332.770.

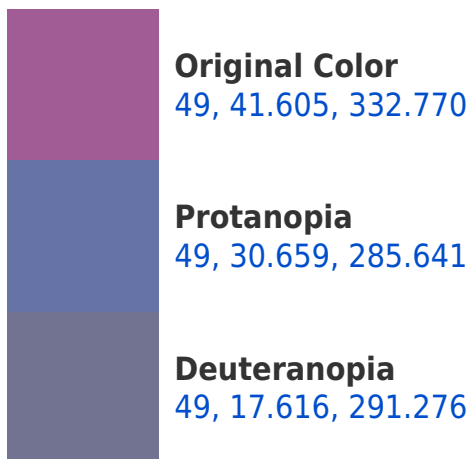


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 49, 41.605, 332.770.

# 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**  
49, 24.181, 13.051

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
49, 41.605, 332.770

**Protanomaly**  
49, 32.395, 303.957

**Deuteranomaly**  
49, 25.378, 314.457

**Tritanomaly**  
49, 28.464, 352.900

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
49, 41.605, 332.770

**Achromatopsia**  
50, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
49, 15.801, 330.244

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 49, 41.605, 332.770 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(162, 92, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 92, 149)  
}
```

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(162, 92, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 92, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 49, 41.605, 332.770 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(162, 92, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 92, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 92, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 92, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 92, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 92,  
149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 49, 41.605, 332.770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 92, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 92,  
149) }
```

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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