

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(50, 48.299, 326.728)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(50, 48.299, 326.728)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(50, 48.294, 326.713)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A55DA5
RGB	165, 93, 165
RGB Percent	65%, 36%, 65%
CMY	0.3546, 0.6368, 0.3545
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	300°, 28%, 50%
HSV	300°, 44%, 65%
XYZ	26.0669, 18.4187, 37.5862
YIQ	122.7360, 19.8000, 37.6560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

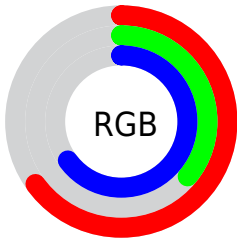
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	165, 93, 165
Decimal	10837413
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.00, 40.37, -26.51
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 48.294, 326.713
Yxy	18.4187, 0.3176, 0.2244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289027493 (0xFFA55DA5)
YUV	122.7360, 20.8362, 37.0655
Hunter-Lab	42.9170, 33.3128, -21.8837

# Details

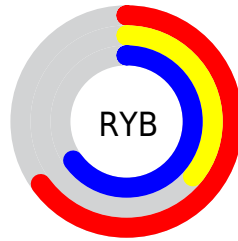
The CIELCh color  $50, 48.294, 326.713$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $996699$ . A complement of this color would be  $62, 48.429, 141.102$ , and the grayscale version is  $51, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $70, 48.326, 326.663$ , and  $30, 48.203, 326.513$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $47, 58.137, 327.155$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $54, 37.658, 326.224$ .

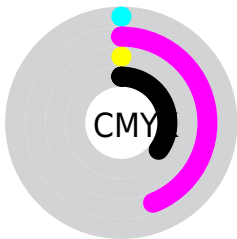
# Distribution



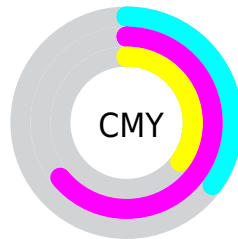
- Red (65%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 50, 48.294, 326.713 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 50, 48.294, 326.713 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50, 48.294,  
326.713

 50, 48.294,  
326.713

 100, 48.294,  
326.713

 40, 48.294,  
326.713


 70, 48.294,  
326.713

 30, 48.294,  
326.713

 80, 48.294,  
326.713


 20, 48.294,  
326.713

 90, 48.294,  
326.713

 10, 48.294,  
326.713

 0, 48.294, 326.713

 50, 48.294,  
326.713

 50, 48.294,  
326.713

47, 58.137,  
327.155

54, 37.658,  
326.224

44, 66.785,  
327.534

58, 26.586,  
325.703

42, 73.825,  
327.835

62, 15.350,  
325.162

40, 78.936,  
328.049

66, 4.148, 324.585

39, 81.996,  
328.175

70, 6.889, 144.140

39, 83.282,  
328.228

75, 17.676,  
143.603

79, 28.166,  
143.101

84, 38.336,  
142.625

89, 48.180,  
142.176



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



50, 48.294, 326.713



62, 48.429, 141.102

# Rectangle

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



50, 48.294, 326.713



50, 48.294, 16.713



50, 48.294, 146.713



50, 48.294, 196.713

# Sweetspot

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



50, 48.292, 326.713



79, 18.007, 325.136



43, 42.575, 295.491



40, 12.589, 325.251



93, 0.011, 296.813



45, 0.006, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



50, 48.292, 326.713



61, 69.857, 327.123



49, 35.226, 347.036



32, 6.267, 324.915



34, 76.022, 328.228



2, 9.704, 324.434



# Inverse Universe

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



48, 32.051, 23.792



57, 48.503, 25.564



62, 33.671, 158.474



32, 3.629, 19.894



30, 68.059, 39.260

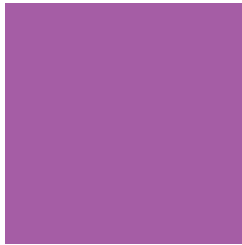


1, 5.464, 19.396



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 50, 48.294, 326.713 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

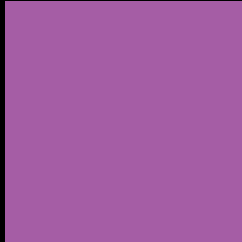
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 50, 48.294, 326.713 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

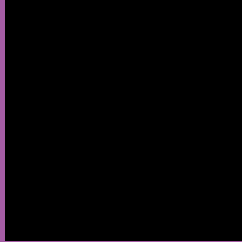
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 50, 48.294, 326.713

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 48.294, 326.713.

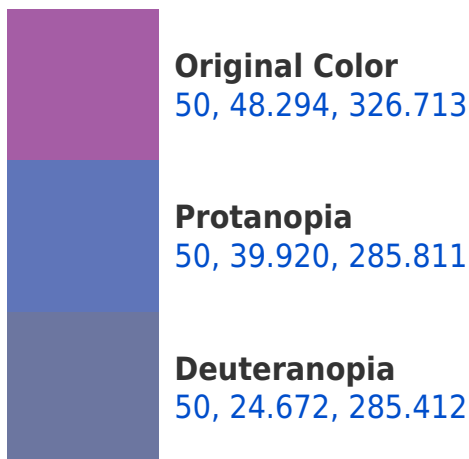


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 48.294, 326.713.

# 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**  
50, 23.237, 11.053

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
50, 48.294, 326.713

**Protanomaly**  
49, 41.335, 300.540

**Deuteranomaly**  
50, 31.979, 306.585

**Tritanomaly**  
50, 29.615, 346.267

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
50, 48.294, 326.713

**Achromatopsia**  
51, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
50, 18.295, 325.435

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 50, 48.294, 326.713 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(165, 93, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 93, 165)  
}
```

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(165, 93, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 93, 165) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 50, 48.294, 326.713 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

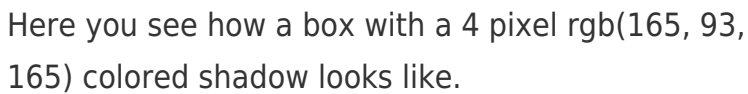
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(165, 93, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 93, 165) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 93, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 93, 165); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 93, 165); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 93, 165) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 50, 48.294, 326.713 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 93, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165, 93,  
165) }
```

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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