

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(50, 51.919, 295.502)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(50, 51.919, 295.502)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(50, 51.949, 295.495)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6B6EC7
RGB	107, 110, 199
RGB Percent	42%, 43%, 78%
CMY	0.5802, 0.5684, 0.2194
CMYK	0.46, 0.45, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	238°, 45%, 60%
HSV	238°, 46%, 78%
XYZ	21.9674, 18.4187, 56.4656
YIQ	119.2490, -30.3570, 27.0430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

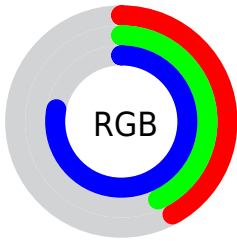
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	107, 110, 199
Decimal	7040711
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.00, 22.36, -46.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 51.949, 295.495
Yxy	18.4187, 0.2268, 0.1902
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285230791 (0xFF6B6EC7)
YUV	119.2490, 39.3172, -10.7424
Hunter-Lab	42.9170, 16.2620, -47.9656

# Details

The CIELCh color  $50, 51.949, 295.495$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $6666CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $78, 46.216, 104.304$ , and the grayscale version is  $50, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $70, 51.542, 295.705$ , and  $30, 51.435, 295.182$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $44, 64.469, 297.606$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $57, 39.864, 293.632$ .

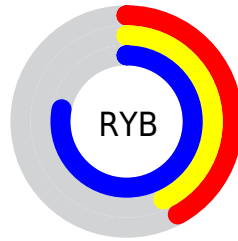
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (43%)

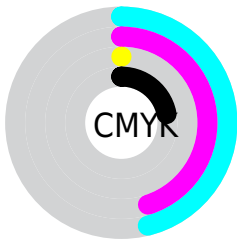
Blue (78%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (78%)

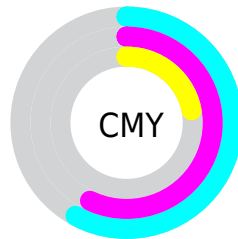


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (57%)


Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 50, 51.949, 295.495 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, 51.949, 295.495 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50, 51.949,  
295.495


 50, 51.949,  
295.495


 100, 51.949,  
295.495


 40, 51.949,  
295.495


 70, 51.949,  
295.495

 30, 51.949,  
295.495


 80, 51.949,  
295.495

 20, 51.949,  
295.495

 90, 51.949,  
295.495

 10, 51.949,  
295.495

 0, 51.949, 295.495

 50, 51.949,  
295.495

 50, 51.949,  
295.495

44, 64.469,  
297.606

57, 39.864,  
293.632

38, 77.208,  
299.894

63, 28.265,  
292.026

32, 89.568,  
302.191

70, 17.137,  
290.656

28, 100.334,  
304.211

76, 6.448, 289.499

25, 107.801,  
305.619

83, 3.836, 108.477

25, 109.615,  
305.931

89, 13.745,  
107.648

96, 23.307,  
106.928

99, 28.204,  
108.035

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



50, 51.949, 295.495



78, 46.216, 104.304

# Rectangle

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



50, 51.949, 295.495



50, 51.949, 345.495



50, 51.949, 115.495



50, 51.949, 165.495

# Sweetspot

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



50, 51.948, 295.496



89, 18.019, 290.407



75, 28.977, 193.948



46, 12.493, 290.679



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



50, 51.948, 295.496



56, 77.060, 297.515



53, 54.768, 310.358



38, 5.911, 289.843



19, 94.257, 305.833



1, 21.014, 290.922





# Inverse Universe

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



56, 39.561, 21.988



66, 58.903, 24.091



75, 50.899, 125.717



39, 4.279, 17.289



34, 73.341, 38.453

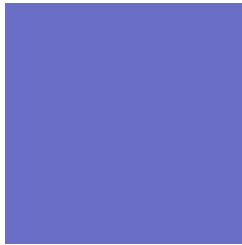


3, 15.898, 17.717



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 50, 51.949, 295.495 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

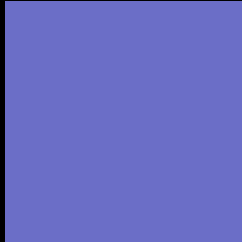
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 51.949, 295.495 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

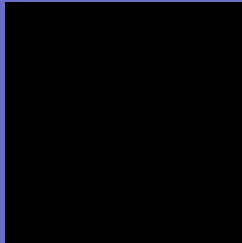
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 50, 51.949, 295.495**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 51.949, 295.495.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 51.949, 295.495.

# 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, 13.818, 223.451



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
50, 51.949, 295.495

**Protanomaly**  
50, 51.994, 289.471

**Deuteranomaly**  
50, 48.218, 285.393

**Tritanomaly**  
50, 23.260, 273.117

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
50, 51.949, 295.495

**Achromatopsia**  
50, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
50, 18.757, 291.483

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 50, 51.949, 295.495 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(107, 110, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 110, 199)  
}
```

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(107, 110, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 110, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 50, 51.949, 295.495 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(107, 110, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 110, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 110, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 110, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 110, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 110,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 50, 51.949, 295.495 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 110, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
110, 199) }
```

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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