

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(50, 52.266, 339.539)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(50, 52.266, 339.539)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(50, 52.494, 339.457)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B75297
RGB	183, 82, 151
RGB Percent	72%, 32%, 59%
CMY	0.2812, 0.6774, 0.4068
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.17, 0.28
HSL	319°, 41%, 52%
HSV	319°, 55%, 72%
XYZ	28.2395, 18.4187, 31.4558
YIQ	120.0650, 38.0470, 42.8710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

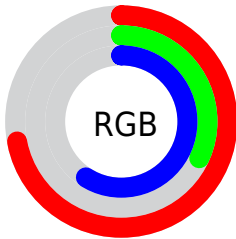
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	183, 82, 151
Decimal	12014231
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.00, 49.16, -18.42
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 52.494, 339.457
Yxy	18.4187, 0.3615, 0.2358
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290204311 (0xFFB75297)
YUV	120.0650, 15.2510, 55.1940
Hunter-Lab	42.9170, 42.3490, -13.4144

# Details

The CIELCh color  $50, 52.494, 339.457$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `CC6699`. A complement of this color would be  $67, 52.132, 149.576$ , and the grayscale version is  $50, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $70, 52.077, 339.638$ , and  $30, 52.537, 339.329$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $47, 59.933, 340.554$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $54, 43.853, 338.483$ .

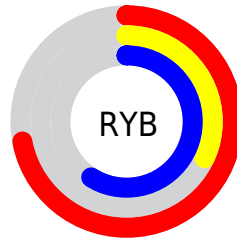
# Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (32%)

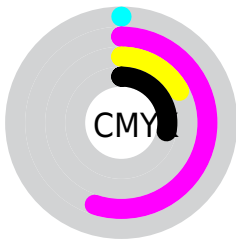
Blue (59%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (59%)

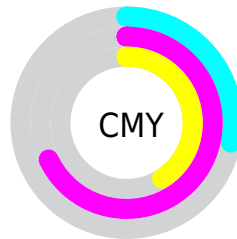


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (68%)


Yellow (41%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 50, 52.494, 339.457 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, 52.494, 339.457 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50, 52.494,  
339.457


 50, 52.494,  
339.457


 100, 52.494,  
339.457


 40, 52.494,  
339.457


 70, 52.494,  
339.457

 30, 52.494,  
339.457


 80, 52.494,  
339.457


 20, 52.494,  
339.457

 90, 52.494,  
339.457

 10, 52.494,  
339.457

 0, 52.494, 339.457

 50, 52.494,  
339.457

 50, 52.494,  
339.457

47, 59.933,  
340.554

54, 43.853,  
338.483

44, 65.707,  
341.823

58, 34.466,  
337.598

42, 69.428,  
343.333

62, 24.692,  
336.781

41, 70.960,  
345.167

67, 14.800,  
336.015

41, 71.281,  
346.143

72, 4.971, 335.264

77, 4.681, 154.732

82, 14.090,  
154.061

87, 23.223,  
153.464

92, 32.071,  
152.907



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



50, 52.494, 339.457



67, 52.132, 149.576

# Rectangle

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



50, 52.494, 339.457



50, 52.494, 29.457



50, 52.494, 159.457



50, 52.494, 209.457

# Sweetspot

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



50, 52.491, 339.457



84, 20.549, 336.178



43, 61.002, 306.494



44, 13.870, 336.329



97, 0.011, 296.813



50, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



50, 52.491, 339.457



59, 74.256, 340.789



48, 43.694, 12.569



36, 5.532, 335.587



34, 63.300, 345.843



3, 13.866, 340.272



# Inverse Universe

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



50, 52.491, 339.457



59, 74.256, 340.789



68, 33.981, 179.140



36, 5.532, 335.587



34, 63.300, 345.843



3, 13.866, 340.272



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 50, 52.494, 339.457 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

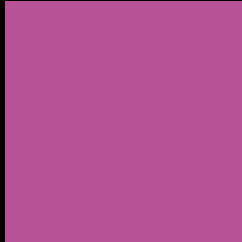
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50, 52.494, 339.457 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

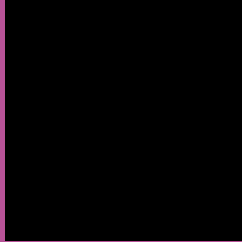
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 50, 52.494, 339.457**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 52.494, 339.457.

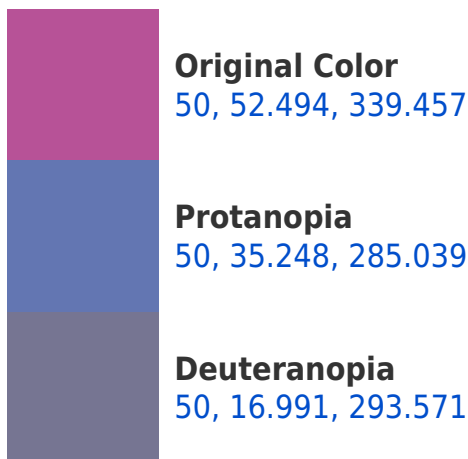


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 52.494, 339.457.

# 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, 36.540, 18.335

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
50, 52.494, 339.457

**Protanomaly**  
49, 38.090, 307.555

**Deuteranomaly**  
49, 29.449, 322.024

**Tritanomaly**  
50, 39.665, 0.946

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
50, 52.494, 339.457

**Achromatopsia**  
50, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
49, 20.672, 337.122

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 50, 52.494, 339.457 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(183, 82, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 82, 151)  
}
```

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(183, 82, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 82, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 50, 52.494, 339.457 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(183, 82, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 82, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 82, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 82, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 82, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 82,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 50, 52.494, 339.457 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 82, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183, 82,  
151) }
```

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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