

Converting Colors

CIELCh(50, 54.974, 325.541)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(50, 54.974, 325.541)
contains.

CIELCh(50, 55.450, 325.557)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(50, 55.450, 325.557)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A958AD
RGB	169, 88, 173
RGB Percent	66%, 35%, 68%
CMY	0.3374, 0.6550, 0.3217
CMYK	0.02, 0.49, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	297°, 34%, 51%
HSV	297°, 49%, 68%
XYZ	27.3783, 18.4187, 41.6260
YIQ	121.9090, 20.9910, 43.6070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

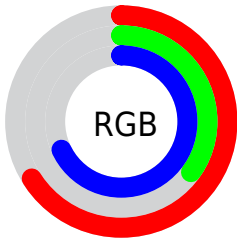
Format	Color
R _{YB}	169, 88, 173
Decimal	11098285
CIE _{Lab}	50.00, 45.73, -31.36
CIE _{LCh}	50, 55.450, 325.557
Yxy	18.4187, 0.3132, 0.2107
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289288365 (0xFFA958AD)
YUV	121.9090, 25.1879, 41.2988
Hunter-Lab	42.9170, 38.7669, -27.4647

Details

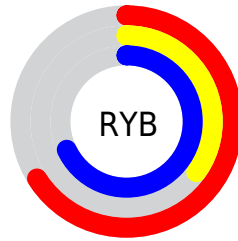
The CIELCh color `50, 55.450, 325.557` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `CC66CC`. A complement of this color would be `64, 55.465, 139.563`, and the grayscale version is `51, 0.007, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `70, 55.405, 325.507`, and `30, 55.361, 325.776` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `47, 65.126, 325.925`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `54, 44.785, 325.124`.

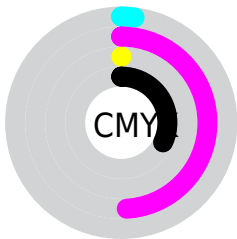
Distribution



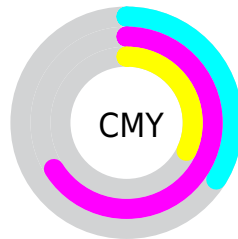
- Red (66%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)





- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (32%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 50, 55.450, 325.557 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, 55.450, 325.557 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 50, 55.450,
325.557


 50, 55.450,
325.557


 100, 55.450,
325.557


 40, 55.450,
325.557


 70, 55.450,
325.557

 30, 55.450,
325.557


 80, 55.450,
325.557


 20, 55.450,
325.557

 90, 55.450,
325.557

 10, 55.450,
325.557

 0, 55.450, 325.557

 50, 55.450,
325.557

 50, 55.450,
325.557

47, 65.126,
325.925

54, 44.785,
325.124

44, 73.372,
326.207

58, 33.536,
324.648

42, 79.765,
326.384

62, 22.019,
324.144

40, 84.029,
326.444

67, 10.466,
323.623

40, 86.410,
326.399

71, 0.966, 143.367

40, 86.595,
326.395

76, 12.172,
142.661

81, 23.095,
142.175

85, 33.702,
141.718

90, 43.982,
141.287

Harmonies

Complementary

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



50, 55.450, 325.557



64, 55.465, 139.563

Rectangle

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



50, 55.450, 325.557



50, 55.450, 15.557



50, 55.450, 145.557



50, 55.450, 195.557

Sweetspot

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



50, 55.448, 325.557



81, 21.294, 323.944



42, 48.545, 295.322



42, 14.521, 324.049



95, 0.011, 296.813



47, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



50, 55.448, 325.557



60, 80.074, 325.954



49, 41.730, 345.825



34, 6.495, 323.632



34, 78.147, 326.415



2, 13.556, 322.584

Inverse Universe

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



48, 37.614, 21.412



57, 57.044, 23.994



65, 40.162, 156.117



34, 3.821, 16.098



31, 68.283, 37.541



2, 7.820, 16.212

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 50, 55.450, 325.557 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

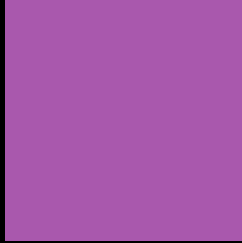
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 55.450, 325.557 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

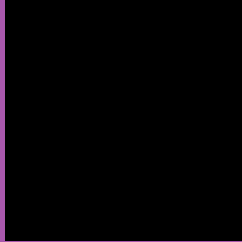
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 50, 55.450, 325.557

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 55.450, 325.557.

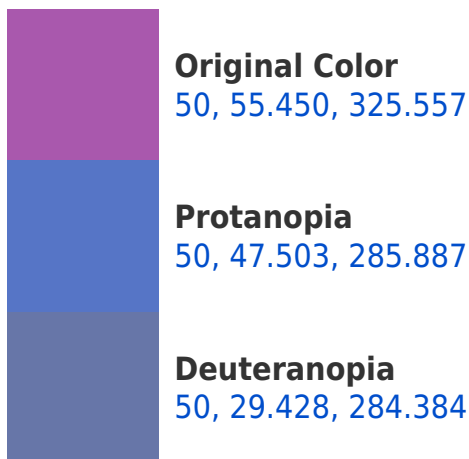


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 55.450, 325.557.

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, 24.965, 12.129

Trichromacy



Original Color
50, 55.450, 325.557

Protanomaly
49, 48.836, 299.625

Deuteranomaly
49, 37.703, 304.950

Tritanomaly
50, 32.947, 344.971

Monochromacy



Original Color
50, 55.450, 325.557

Achromatopsia
51, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
50, 21.312, 323.770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 50, 55.450, 325.557 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(169, 88, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 88, 173)  
}
```

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(169, 88, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 88, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 50, 55.450, 325.557 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(169, 88, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 88, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 88, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 88, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 88, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 88,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 50, 55.450, 325.557 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 88, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169, 88,  
173) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor