

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(50, 86.699, 331.530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(50, 86.699, 331.530)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(50, 86.679, 331.372)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	21
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	27

**Color**

**CIELCh(50, 86.679, 331.372)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CE28BF
RGB	206, 40, 191
RGB Percent	81%, 16%, 75%
CMY	0.1919, 0.8427, 0.2507
CMYK	0.00, 0.81, 0.07, 0.19
HSL	305°, 67%, 48%
HSV	305°, 81%, 81%
XYZ	35.6434, 18.4187, 51.0007
YIQ	106.8480, 50.4650, 82.1530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

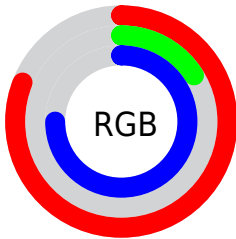
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	206, 40, 191
Decimal	13510847
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.00, 76.08, -41.53
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 86.679, 331.372
Yxy	18.4187, 0.3393, 0.1753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291700927 (0xFFCE28BF)
YUV	106.8480, 41.4869, 86.9563
Hunter-Lab	42.9170, 73.1434, -40.4158

# Details

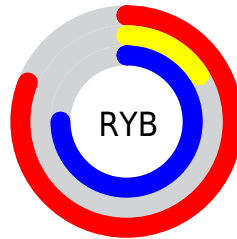
The CIELCh color **50, 86.679, 331.372** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33CC**. The color can be described as middle muted rose. A complement of this color would be **73, 90.870, 138.789**, and the grayscale version is **45, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68, 85.355, 328.865**, and **34, 72.737, 331.083** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49, 90.222, 331.815**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52, 80.625, 330.905**.

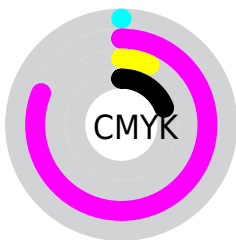
# Distribution



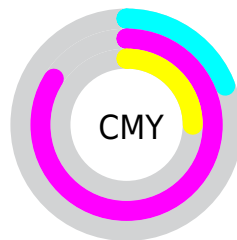
- Red (81%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (19%)




- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 50, 86.679, 331.372 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, 86.679, 331.372 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50, 86.679,  
331.372


 50, 86.679,  
331.372


 100, 86.679,  
331.372


 40, 86.679,  
331.372


 70, 86.679,  
331.372

 30, 86.679,  
331.372


 80, 86.679,  
331.372


 20, 86.679,  
331.372

 90, 86.679,  
331.372

 10, 86.679,  
331.372

 0, 86.679, 331.372

 50, 86.679,  
331.372

 50, 86.679,  
331.372

49, 90.222,  
331.815

52, 80.625,  
330.905

48, 91.632,  
332.225

55, 72.309,  
330.406

59, 62.187,  
329.875

63, 50.782,  
329.317

67, 38.583,  
328.742

72, 25.985,  
328.156

77, 13.284,  
327.565

82, 0.684, 326.597

88, 11.685,  
146.485



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



50, 86.679, 331.372



73, 90.870, 138.789

# Rectangle

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



50, 86.679, 331.372



50, 86.679, 21.372



50, 86.679, 151.372



50, 86.679, 201.372

# Sweetspot

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



50, 86.676, 331.372



85, 36.100, 328.377



31, 99.336, 304.785



43, 24.785, 328.588



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, 86.676, 331.372



59, 107.223, 332.148



47, 66.573, 2.054



40, 7.086, 327.496



38, 78.024, 332.158



5, 26.995, 330.646



# Inverse Universe

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



50, 86.676, 331.372



59, 107.223, 332.148



74, 61.102, 157.799



40, 7.086, 327.496



38, 78.024, 332.158



5, 26.995, 330.646



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 50, 86.679, 331.372 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

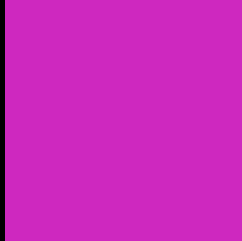
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 50, 86.679, 331.372 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

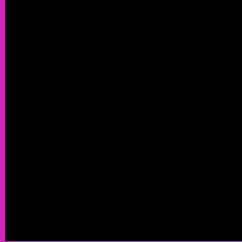
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 50, 86.679, 331.372

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 86.679, 331.372.

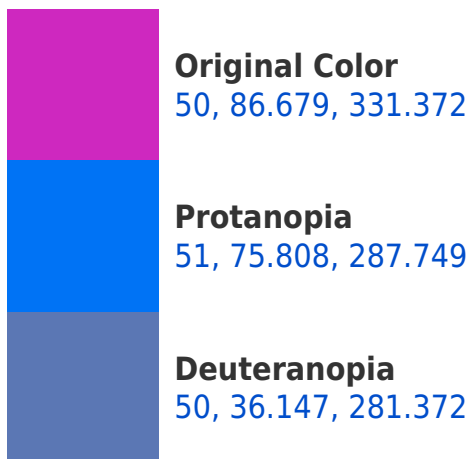


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 86.679, 331.372.

# 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, 50.326, 23.865

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
50, 86.679, 331.372



**Protanomaly**  
44, 80.909, 298.196



**Deuteranomaly**  
47, 56.896, 310.340



**Tritanomaly**  
49, 57.626, 356.410

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
50, 86.679, 331.372



**Achromatopsia**  
45, 0.006, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
44, 39.194, 329.105

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 50, 86.679, 331.372 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(206, 40, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 40, 191)  
}
```

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(206, 40, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 40, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 50, 86.679, 331.372 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(206, 40, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 40, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 40, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 40, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 40, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 40,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 50, 86.679, 331.372 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 40, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206, 40,  
191) }
```

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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