

Converting Colors

CIELCh(51, 38.813, 346.832)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(51, 38.813, 346.832)
contains.

CIELCh(51, 39.102, 347.256)	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(51, 39.102, 347.256)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B05F89
RGB	176, 95, 137
RGB Percent	69%, 37%, 54%
CMY	0.3092, 0.6269, 0.4622
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.22, 0.31
HSL	329°, 34%, 53%
HSV	329°, 46%, 69%
XYZ	26.5705, 19.2686, 26.0397
YIQ	124.0070, 34.7940, 30.2340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

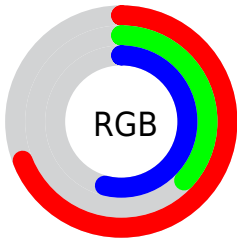
Format	Color
R_{YB}	176, 95, 137
Decimal	11558793
CIE _{Lab}	51.00, 38.14, -8.63
CIE _{LCh}	51, 39.102, 347.256
Yxy	19.2686, 0.3697, 0.2681
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289748873 (0xFFB05F89)
YUV	124.0070, 6.4055, 45.5979
Hunter-Lab	43.8960, 31.2290, -4.4444

Details

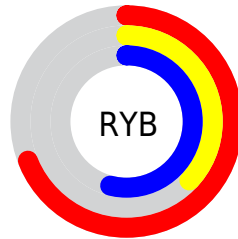
The CIELCh color $51, 39.102, 347.256$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `CC6699`. A complement of this color would be $66, 37.338, 158.067$, and the grayscale version is $52, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $71, 39.192, 347.273$, and $31, 38.823, 347.349$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $47, 46.818, 348.703$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $55, 30.779, 346.023$.

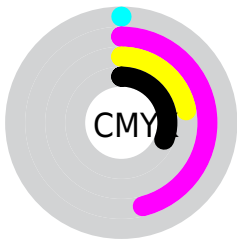
Distribution



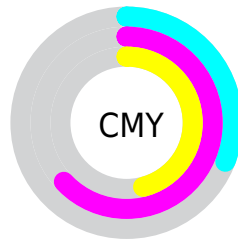
- Red (69%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (31%)





- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 51, 39.102, 347.256 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 51, 39.102, 347.256 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 51, 39.102,
347.256


 51, 39.102,
347.256


 100, 39.102,
347.256


 41, 39.102,
347.256


 71, 39.102,
347.256

 31, 39.102,
347.256

 81, 39.102,
347.256

 21, 39.102,
347.256

 91, 39.102,
347.256

 11, 39.102,
347.256

 1, 39.102, 347.256

 0, 39.102, 347.256

■ 51, 39.102,
347.256

■ 51, 39.102,
347.256

■ 47, 46.818,
348.703

■ 55, 30.779,
346.023

■ 44, 53.526,
350.442

■ 60, 22.182,
344.945

■ 41, 58.793,
352.585

■ 64, 13.544,
343.982

■ 39, 62.286,
355.276

■ 69, 5.018, 343.078

■ 38, 63.966,
358.652


■ 74, 3.305, 162.479

■ 38, 64.460, 0.105

■ 79, 11.376,
161.684

■ 84, 19.175,
161.011

■ 89, 26.700,
160.394

 94, 33.960,
159.823

Harmonies

Complementary

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



51, 39.102, 347.256



66, 37.338, 158.067

Rectangle

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



51, 39.102, 347.256



51, 39.102, 37.256



51, 39.102, 167.256



51, 39.102, 217.256

Sweetspot

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



51, 39.099, 347.257



83, 14.681, 343.822



47, 49.315, 310.322



43, 10.146, 344.016



96, 0.011, 296.813



48, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



51, 39.099, 347.257



61, 57.032, 348.698



50, 35.569, 21.810



35, 4.816, 343.381



33, 58.171, 359.609



2, 10.719, 348.834

Inverse Universe

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



51, 39.099, 347.257



61, 57.032, 348.698



67, 26.183, 193.981



35, 4.816, 343.381



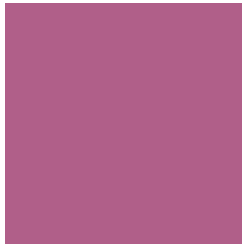
33, 58.171, 359.609



2, 10.719, 348.834

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 51, 39.102, 347.256 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

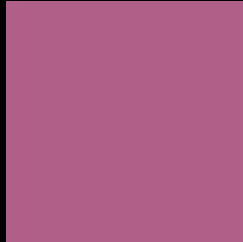
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 51, 39.102, 347.256 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 51, 39.102, 347.256

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 39.102, 347.256.

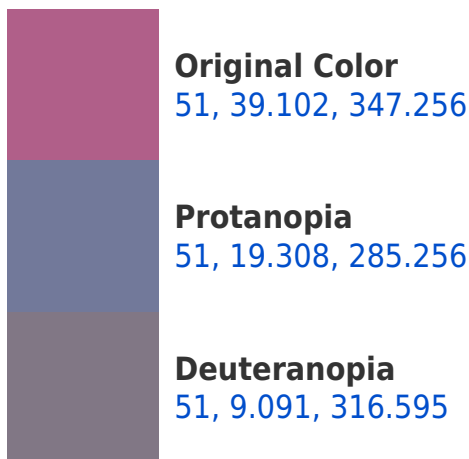


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 39.102, 347.256.

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
51, 31.027, 16.209

Trichromacy



Original Color
51, 39.102, 347.256

Protanomaly
51, 23.099, 316.564

Deuteranomaly
51, 20.294, 336.218

Tritanomaly
51, 32.758, 3.686

Monochromacy



Original Color
51, 39.102, 347.256

Achromatopsia
52, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
51, 14.531, 344.415

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 51, 39.102, 347.256 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(176, 95, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 95, 137)  
}
```

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(176, 95, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 95, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 51, 39.102, 347.256 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(176, 95, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 95, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 95, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 95, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 95, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 95,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 51, 39.102, 347.256 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 95, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 95,  
137) }
```

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