

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(51, 52.067, 340.236)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(51, 52.067, 340.236)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(51, 52.120, 339.860)</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(51, 52.120, 339.860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BA5599
RGB	186, 85, 153
RGB Percent	73%, 33%, 60%
CMY	0.2702, 0.6663, 0.3996
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.18, 0.27
HSL	320°, 42%, 53%
HSV	320°, 54%, 73%
XYZ	29.2902, 19.2686, 32.3558
YIQ	122.9510, 38.3680, 42.5600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

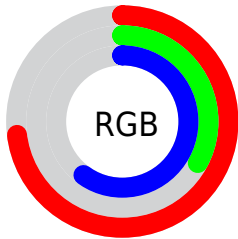
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	186, 85, 153
Decimal	12211609
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.00, 48.93, -17.95
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 52.120, 339.860
Yxy	19.2686, 0.3620, 0.2381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290401689 (0xFFBA5599)
YUV	122.9510, 14.8142, 55.2940
Hunter-Lab	43.8960, 42.2885, -12.9755

# Details

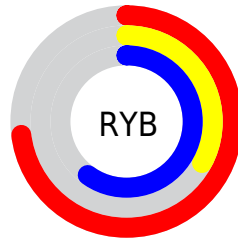
The CIELCh color **51, 52.120, 339.860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **68, 51.642, 150.065**, and the grayscale version is **52, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71, 51.672, 340.051**, and **31, 52.132, 339.732** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48, 59.726, 340.980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55, 43.343, 338.870**.

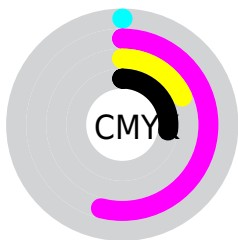
# Distribution



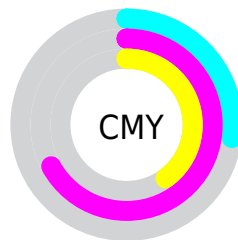
- Red (73%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (27%)




- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 51, 52.120, 339.860 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, 52.120, 339.860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 51, 52.120,  
339.860


 51, 52.120,  
339.860


 100, 52.120,  
339.860


 41, 52.120,  
339.860


 71, 52.120,  
339.860

 31, 52.120,  
339.860

 81, 52.120,  
339.860

 21, 52.120,  
339.860

 91, 52.120,  
339.860

 11, 52.120,  
339.860

 1, 52.120, 339.860

 0, 52.120, 339.860

51, 52.120,  
339.860

51, 52.120,  
339.860

48, 59.726,  
340.980

55, 43.343,  
338.870

45, 65.689,  
342.278

59, 33.849,  
337.972

43, 69.603,  
343.828

64, 23.995,  
337.146

42, 71.304,  
345.717

68, 14.044,  
336.372


41, 71.657,  
346.921

73, 4.171, 335.604

78, 5.514, 155.074

84, 14.948,  
154.408

89, 24.102,  
153.811

 94, 32.967,  
153.253

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



51, 52.120, 339.860



68, 51.642, 150.065

# Rectangle

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



51, 52.120, 339.860



51, 52.120, 29.860



51, 52.120, 159.860



51, 52.120, 209.860

# Sweetspot

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



51, 52.117, 339.861



86, 19.531, 336.523



44, 60.778, 306.425



45, 13.309, 336.681



98, 0.011, 296.813



51, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



51, 52.117, 339.861



61, 74.265, 341.199



49, 43.546, 12.376



36, 5.494, 336.001



34, 62.928, 346.579



3, 13.756, 340.825



# Inverse Universe

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



51, 52.117, 339.861



61, 74.265, 341.199



69, 33.993, 179.232



36, 5.494, 336.001



34, 62.928, 346.579



3, 13.756, 340.825



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 51, 52.120, 339.860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

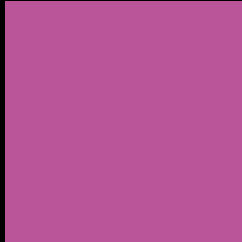
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 52.120, 339.860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

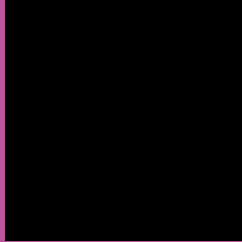
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 51, 52.120, 339.860

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 52.120, 339.860.

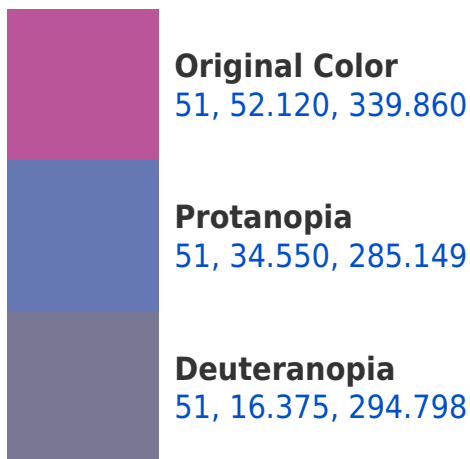


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 51, 52.120, 339.860.

# 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, 36.853, 18.374

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
51, 52.120, 339.860

**Protanomaly**  
50, 38.053, 308.044

**Deuteranomaly**  
50, 28.368, 323.178

**Tritanomaly**  
51, 39.948, 1.161

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
51, 52.120, 339.860

**Achromatopsia**  
52, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
50, 20.592, 337.084

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 51, 52.120, 339.860 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(186, 85, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 85, 153)  
}
```

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(186, 85, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 85, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 51, 52.120, 339.860 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(186, 85, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 85, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 85, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 85, 153); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 85, 153); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 85, 153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 51, 52.120, 339.860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 85, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186, 85,  
153) }
```

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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