

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 37.496, 348.137)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 37.496, 348.137)
contains.

CIELCh(56, 37.837, 347.895)	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(56, 37.837, 347.895)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD6D95
RGB	189, 109, 149
RGB Percent	74%, 43%, 58%
CMY	0.2590, 0.5727, 0.4158
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.21, 0.26
HSL	330°, 38%, 58%
HSV	330°, 42%, 74%
XYZ	31.8636, 23.9124, 31.3550
YIQ	137.4800, 34.8400, 29.4000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

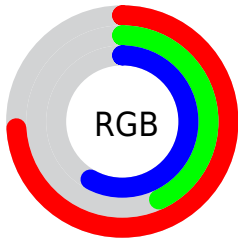
Format	Color
R _Y B	189, 109, 149
Decimal	12414357
CIE Lab	56.00, 37.00, -7.93
CIE LCh	56, 37.837, 347.895
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3657, 0.2744
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290604437 (0xFFBD6D95)
YUV	137.4800, 5.6794, 45.1830
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, 30.7355, -3.7867

Details

The CIELCh color $56, 37.837, 347.895$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `CC6699`. A complement of this color would be $71, 36.024, 159.445$, and the grayscale version is $57, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 37.937, 348.017$, and $36, 37.570, 348.405$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $52, 46.219, 349.320$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $61, 28.960, 346.678$.

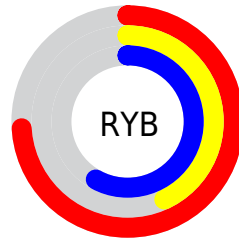
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (43%)

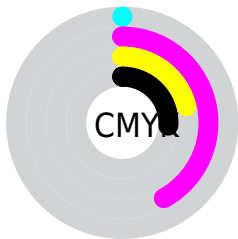
Blue (58%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (58%)

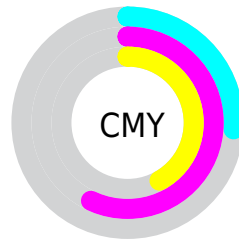


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)


Magenta (57%)


Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 37.837, 347.895 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 56, 37.837, 347.895 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 37.837,
347.895


 56, 37.837,
347.895


 100, 37.837,
347.895


 46, 37.837,
347.895


 76, 37.837,
347.895

 36, 37.837,
347.895

 86, 37.837,
347.895

 26, 37.837,
347.895

 96, 37.837,
347.895

 16, 37.837,
347.895

 6, 37.837, 347.895

 0, 37.837, 347.895

56, 37.837,
347.895

56, 37.837,
347.895

52, 46.219,
349.320

61, 28.960,
346.678

48, 53.707,
351.028

65, 19.907,
345.611

45, 59.843,
353.129

70, 10.888,
344.653

43, 64.221,
355.766

75, 2.037, 343.649

41, 66.668,
359.098


81, 6.567, 163.127

41, 67.642, 2.075

86, 14.889,
162.386

91, 22.918,
161.726

95, 27.734,
163.374

 95, 24.949,
172.185

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 37.837, 347.895



71, 36.024, 159.445

Rectangle

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



56, 37.837, 347.895



56, 37.837, 37.895



56, 37.837, 167.895



56, 37.837, 217.895

Sweetspot

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



56, 37.834, 347.896



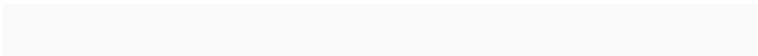
88, 14.177, 344.733



53, 48.110, 311.182



46, 9.940, 344.940



98, 0.011, 296.813



51, 0.007, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



56, 37.834, 347.896



67, 55.633, 349.241



55, 34.617, 23.640



37, 4.980, 344.379



34, 59.347, 1.443



3, 13.949, 351.609

Inverse Universe

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



56, 37.834, 347.896



67, 55.633, 349.241



72, 25.652, 197.441



37, 4.980, 344.379



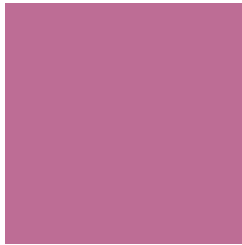
34, 59.347, 1.443



3, 13.949, 351.609

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 37.837, 347.895 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

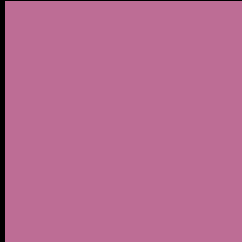
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 56, 37.837, 347.895 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

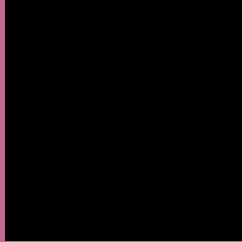
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 56, 37.837, 347.895

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 37.837, 347.895.

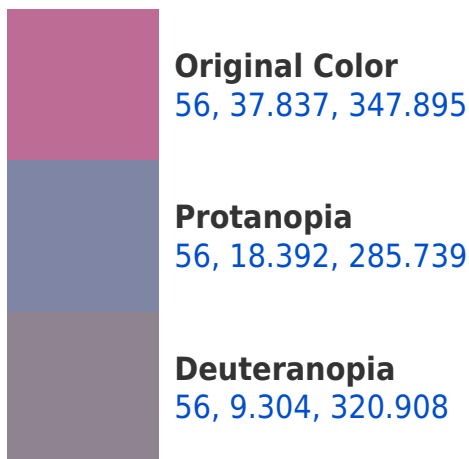


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 37.837, 347.895.

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
56, 30.391, 14.684

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 37.837, 347.895

Protanomaly
55, 22.382, 317.997

Deuteranomaly
56, 19.503, 339.386

Tritanomaly
56, 32.245, 3.198

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 37.837, 347.895

Achromatopsia
57, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
56, 13.971, 346.182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 37.837, 347.895 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(189, 109, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 109, 149)  
}
```

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(189, 109, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 109, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 37.837, 347.895 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(189, 109, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 109, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 109, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 109, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 109, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 109,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 37.837, 347.895 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 109, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
109, 149) }
```

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