

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 49.329, 315.661)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 49.329, 315.661)
contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| CIELCh(56, 49.329, 315.661) | 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, 49.329, 315.661)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | A672C3 |
| RGB | 166, 114, 195 |
| RGB Percent | 65%, 45%, 76% |
| CMY | 0.3508, 0.5546, 0.2371 |
| CMYK | 0.15, 0.42, 0.00, 0.24 |
| HSL | 279°, 40%, 60% |
| HSV | 279°, 42%, 76% |
| XYZ | 31.3940, 23.9124, 54.3119 |
| YIQ | 138.7820, 4.9910, 36.2150 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

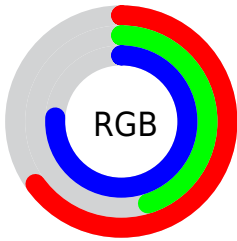
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 166, 114, 195 |
| Decimal | 10908355 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 56.00, 35.28, -34.48 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 56, 49.329, 315.661 |
| Yxy | 23.9124, 0.2864, 0.2181 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4289098435 (0xFFA672C3) |
| YUV | 138.7820, 27.7155, 23.8702 |
| Hunter-Lab | 48.9003, 29.0214, -31.6212 |

Details

The CIELCh color $56, 49.329, 315.661$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9966CC`. A complement of this color would be $73, 47.449, 131.892$, and the grayscale version is $58, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 49.244, 315.509$, and $36, 49.567, 315.537$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $51, 61.078, 316.052$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $61, 37.319, 315.226$.

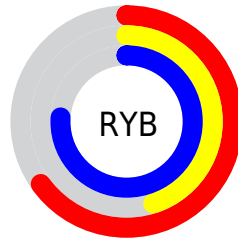
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (45%)

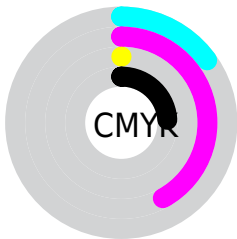
Blue (76%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (76%)

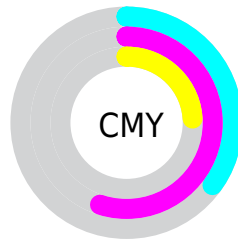


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (55%)


Yellow (24%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 49.329, 315.661 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, 49.329, 315.661 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 49.329,
315.661

 56, 49.329,
315.661


 100, 49.329,
315.661


 46, 49.329,
315.661


 76, 49.329,
315.661

 36, 49.329,
315.661

 86, 49.329,
315.661

 26, 49.329,
315.661

 96, 49.329,
315.661

 16, 49.329,
315.661

 6, 49.329, 315.661

 0, 49.329, 315.661

56, 49.329,
315.661

56, 49.329,
315.661

51, 61.078,
316.052

61, 37.319,
315.226

46, 72.182,
316.355

67, 25.310,
314.779

42, 82.099,
316.509

72, 13.460,
314.336

39, 90.175,
316.440

78, 1.860, 313.846

36, 95.797,
316.070

83, 9.441, 133.561

35, 98.810,
315.558

89, 20.422,
133.195

95, 31.078,
132.870

96, 33.128,
129.990

■ 97, 32.197,
125.888

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 49.329, 315.661



73, 47.449, 131.892

Rectangle

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



56, 49.329, 315.661



56, 49.329, 5.661



56, 49.329, 135.661



56, 49.329, 185.661

Sweetspot

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



56, 49.327, 315.661



91, 17.188, 314.361



59, 30.047, 275.530



48, 11.511, 314.419



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



56, 49.327, 315.661



66, 73.136, 316.022



59, 48.265, 330.808



38, 6.530, 314.237



28, 85.659, 315.705



2, 20.851, 310.742

Inverse Universe

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



58, 35.609, 356.945



69, 52.734, 358.570



72, 48.306, 144.964



38, 4.661, 352.870



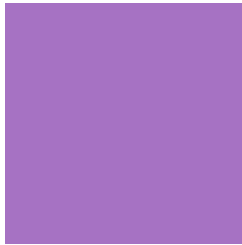
34, 60.528, 15.061



3, 14.870, 0.464

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 49.329, 315.661 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

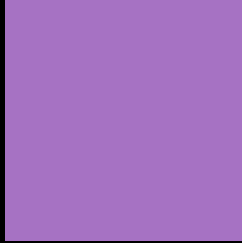
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 49.329, 315.661 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

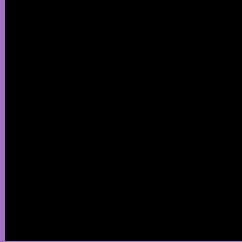
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 56, 49.329, 315.661

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 49.329, 315.661.

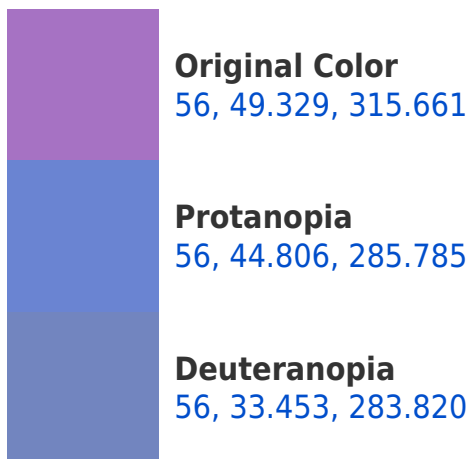



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 49.329, 315.661.

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, 13.290, 355.550

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 49.329, 315.661

Protanomaly
56, 45.315, 296.434

Deuteranomaly
56, 37.985, 297.885

Tritanomaly
56, 25.124, 327.192

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 49.329, 315.661

Achromatopsia
57, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
57, 18.650, 314.365

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 49.329, 315.661 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(166, 114, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 114, 195)  
}
```

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(166, 114, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 114, 195) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 49.329, 315.661 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(166, 114, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 114, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 114, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 114, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 114, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 114,  
195) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 49.329, 315.661 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 114, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
114, 195) }
```

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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