

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 80.882, 319.144)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 80.882, 319.144)
contains.

CIELCh(56, 80.668, 319.267)	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, 80.668, 319.267)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF5AE3
RGB	191, 90, 227
RGB Percent	75%, 35%, 89%
CMY	0.2512, 0.6473, 0.1101
CMYK	0.16, 0.60, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	284°, 71%, 62%
HSV	284°, 60%, 89%
XYZ	38.9767, 23.9124, 75.1873
YIQ	135.8170, 16.2190, 64.0190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

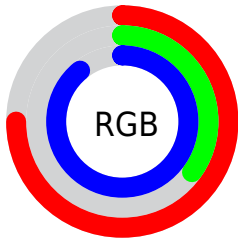
Format	Color
R _Y B	191, 90, 227
Decimal	12540643
CIE Lab	56.00, 61.13, -52.64
CIE LCh	56, 80.668, 319.267
Yxy	23.9124, 0.2823, 0.1732
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290730723 (0xFFBF5AE3)
YUV	135.8170, 44.9532, 48.3955
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, 56.7006, -56.9319

Details

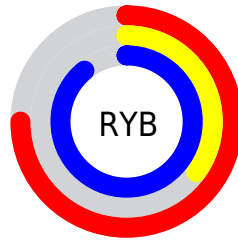
The CIELCh color **56, 80.668, 319.267** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **82, 78.075, 133.655**, and the grayscale version is **56, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75, 67.286, 325.398**, and **36, 80.680, 319.234** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52, 91.482, 319.399**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61, 68.325, 318.993**.

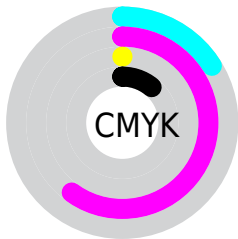
Distribution



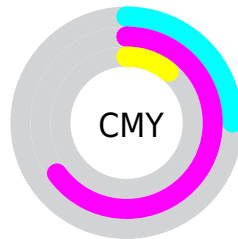
- Red (75%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)





- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (11%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 80.668, 319.267 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, 80.668, 319.267 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 80.668,
319.267


 56, 80.668,
319.267


 100, 80.668,
319.267


 46, 80.668,
319.267


 76, 80.668,
319.267

 36, 80.668,
319.267

 86, 80.668,
319.267

 26, 80.668,
319.267

 96, 80.668,
319.267

 16, 80.668,
319.267

 6, 80.668, 319.267

 0, 80.668, 319.267

56, 80.668,
319.267

56, 80.668,
319.267

52, 91.482,
319.399

61, 68.325,
318.993

48, 100.083,
319.329

66, 55.075,
318.628

46, 105.894,
319.003

72, 41.390,
318.211

44, 108.984,
318.451

78, 27.601,
317.771

84, 13.926,
317.326

90, 0.496, 316.493

96, 12.612,
136.530

98, 15.458,
131.445

■ 99, 14.739,
123.853

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 80.668, 319.267



82, 78.075, 133.655

Rectangle

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



56, 80.668, 319.267



56, 80.668, 9.267



56, 80.668, 139.267



56, 80.668, 189.267

Sweetspot

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



56, 80.666, 319.267



88, 26.766, 317.671



55, 57.793, 287.723



45, 18.642, 317.802



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, 80.666, 319.267



57, 102.106, 319.403



59, 70.829, 336.104



44, 7.552, 317.284



34, 90.039, 318.597



5, 35.073, 319.144

Inverse Universe

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



57, 56.815, 8.042



59, 72.818, 11.914



81, 71.604, 145.707



44, 5.011, 359.432



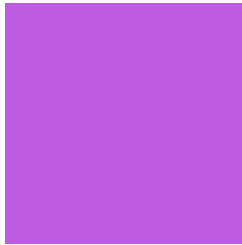
37, 67.590, 24.168



6, 25.308, 9.615

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 80.668, 319.267 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

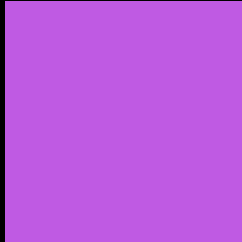
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 56, 80.668, 319.267 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

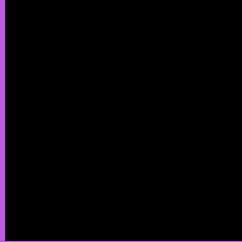
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 56, 80.668, 319.267

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 80.668, 319.267.

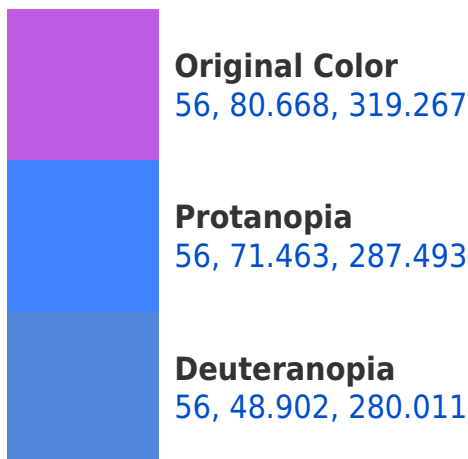


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 80.668, 319.267.

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, 24.429, 10.374

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 80.668, 319.267



Protanomaly
54, 74.347, 297.518



Deuteranomaly
55, 59.118, 297.553



Tritanomaly
55, 40.918, 334.989

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 80.668, 319.267



Achromatopsia
57, 0.007, 296.813



Achromatomaly
55, 31.731, 318.239

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 80.668, 319.267 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(191, 90, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 90, 227)  
}
```

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(191, 90, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 90, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 80.668, 319.267 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(191, 90, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 90, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(191, 90, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 90, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 90, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 90,  
227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 80.668, 319.267 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 90, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191, 90,  
227) }
```

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