

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 84.855, 306.142)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(56, 84.855, 306.142)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(56, 84.855, 306.142)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	956AFF
RGB	149, 106, 255
RGB Percent	58%, 42%, 100%
CMY	0.4157, 0.5844, 0.0001
CMYK	0.42, 0.58, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	257°, 100%, 71%
HSV	257°, 58%, 100%
XYZ	35.5919, 23.9124, 97.3345
YIQ	135.8430, -22.2010, 55.4550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

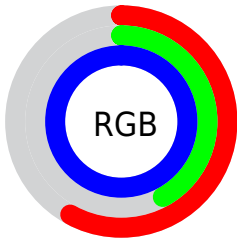
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	149, 106, 255
Decimal	9792255
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.00, 50.05, -68.53
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 84.855, 306.142
Yxy	23.9124, 0.2269, 0.1525
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287982335 (0xFF956AFF)
YUV	135.8430, 58.7444, 11.5387
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, 44.3450, -83.7845

# Details

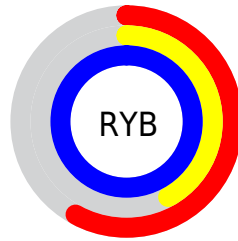
The CIELCh color **56, 84.855, 306.142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966FF**. A complement of this color would be **95, 73.856, 118.145**, and the grayscale version is **56, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73, 54.471, 311.302**, and **36, 84.727, 306.079** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49, 99.611, 307.069**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63, 69.614, 305.168**.

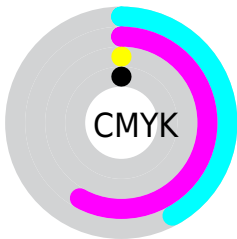
# Distribution



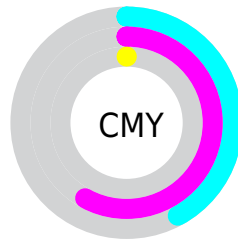
- Red (58%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 84.855, 306.142 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, 84.855, 306.142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 56, 84.855,  
306.142

 56, 84.855,  
306.142

 100, 84.855,  
306.142

 46, 84.855,  
306.142


 76, 84.855,  
306.142

 36, 84.855,  
306.142

 86, 84.855,  
306.142

 26, 84.855,  
306.142

 96, 84.855,  
306.142

 16, 84.855,  
306.142

 6, 84.855, 306.142

 0, 84.855, 306.142

56, 84.855,  
306.142

56, 84.855,  
306.142

49, 99.611,  
307.069

63, 69.614,  
305.168

43, 112.907,  
307.811

71, 54.439,  
304.225

39, 123.321,  
308.185

78, 39.602,  
303.355

36, 129.616,  
308.043

86, 25.222,  
302.573

35, 130.401,  
308.011

94, 11.336,  
301.881

100, 0.004,  
308.278

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



56, 84.855, 306.142



95, 73.856, 118.145

# Rectangle

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



56, 84.855, 306.142



56, 84.855, 356.142



56, 84.855, 126.142



56, 84.855, 176.142

# Sweetspot

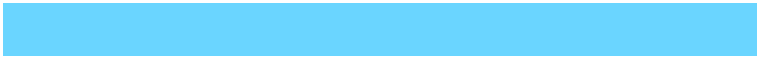
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



56, 84.854, 306.143



86, 24.610, 302.541



81, 35.430, 237.616



44, 17.191, 302.758



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, 84.854, 306.143



48, 101.826, 307.201



64, 86.418, 320.664



49, 7.656, 301.951



26, 104.823, 308.160



5, 44.732, 307.443





# Inverse Universe

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



67, 73.100, 338.531



62, 83.221, 339.800



91, 84.466, 134.895



50, 7.400, 334.446



43, 74.864, 344.103

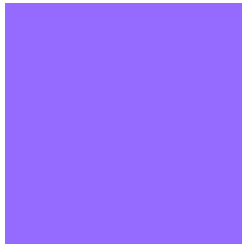


11, 35.258, 341.665



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 84.855, 306.142 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

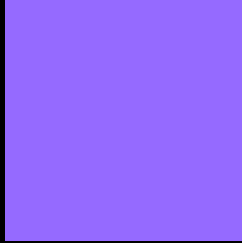
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 84.855, 306.142 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

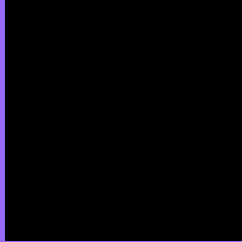
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 56, 84.855, 306.142

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 84.855, 306.142.

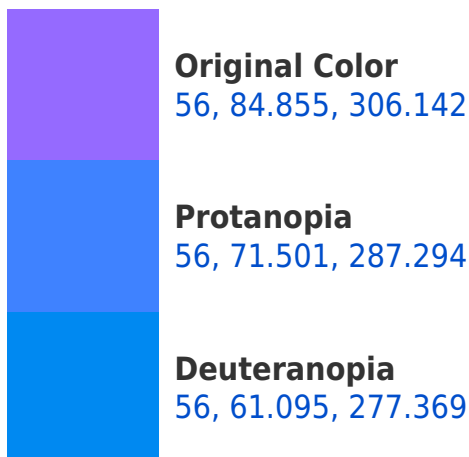


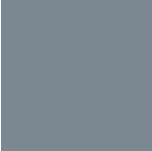
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 84.855, 306.142.

# 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, 7.396, 250.028



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 84.855, 306.142



**Protanomaly**  
55, 76.348, 293.943



**Deuteranomaly**  
54, 69.216, 286.359



**Tritanomaly**  
55, 35.208, 297.954

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 84.855, 306.142



**Achromatopsia**  
57, 0.007, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
56, 31.603, 303.704

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 84.855, 306.142 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(149, 106, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 106, 255)  
}
```

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(149, 106, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 106, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 84.855, 306.142 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(149, 106, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 106, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(149, 106, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 106, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 106, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 106,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 84.855, 306.142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 106, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
106, 255) }
```

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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