

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(57, 48.276, 315.911)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(57, 48.276, 315.911)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(57, 48.080, 315.723)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A875C4
RGB	168, 117, 196
RGB Percent	66%, 46%, 77%
CMY	0.3423, 0.5422, 0.2325
CMYK	0.14, 0.40, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	279°, 40%, 61%
HSV	279°, 40%, 77%
XYZ	32.3445, 24.9227, 55.1524
YIQ	141.2550, 5.0370, 35.3810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

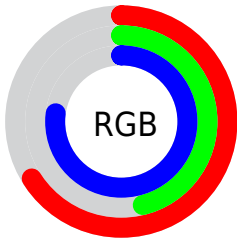
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	168, 117, 196
Decimal	11040196
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.00, 34.42, -33.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 48.080, 315.723
Yxy	24.9227, 0.2877, 0.2217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289230276 (0xFFA875C4)
YUV	141.2550, 26.9893, 23.4554
Hunter-Lab	49.9226, 28.2842, -30.5553

# Details

The CIELCh color  $57, 48.080, 315.723$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9966CC`. A complement of this color would be  $74, 46.325, 132.069$ , and the grayscale version is  $59, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $77, 48.057, 315.581$ , and  $37, 48.274, 315.577$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $52, 59.934, 316.120$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $62, 35.997, 315.287$ .

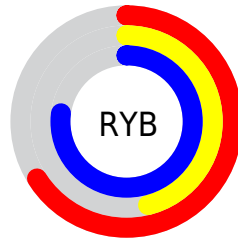
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (46%)

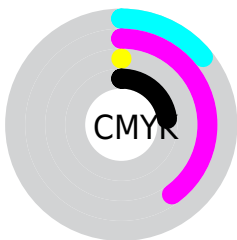
Blue (77%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (77%)

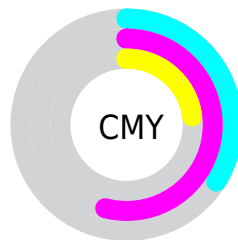


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (23%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 57, 48.080, 315.723 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 57, 48.080, 315.723 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 57, 48.080,  
315.723

 57, 48.080,  
315.723

 100, 48.080,  
315.723

 47, 48.080,  
315.723

 77, 48.080,  
315.723

 37, 48.080,  
315.723

 87, 48.080,  
315.723

 27, 48.080,  
315.723

 97, 48.080,  
315.723

 17, 48.080,  
315.723

 7, 48.080, 315.723

 0, 48.080, 315.723

57, 48.080,  
315.723

57, 48.080,  
315.723

52, 59.934,  
316.120

62, 35.997,  
315.287

47, 71.189,  
316.434

68, 23.936,  
314.840

43, 81.319,  
316.608

73, 12.047,  
314.398

40, 89.676,  
316.569

79, 0.416, 313.610

37, 95.629,  
316.239

84, 10.911,  
133.629

35, 99.185,  
315.660

90, 21.916,  
133.269

96, 32.594,  
132.947

96, 32.303,  
129.264

■ 97, 31.411,  
125.040

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



57, 48.080, 315.723



74, 46.325, 132.069

# Rectangle

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



57, 48.080, 315.723



57, 48.080, 5.723



57, 48.080, 135.723



57, 48.080, 185.723

# Sweetspot

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



57, 48.078, 315.723



92, 17.344, 314.479



60, 29.256, 275.241



48, 11.521, 314.537



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



57, 48.078, 315.723



68, 70.870, 316.061



60, 47.103, 330.732



38, 6.536, 314.355



28, 85.598, 315.811



2, 20.872, 310.888



# Inverse Universe

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



58, 34.638, 356.994



70, 51.041, 358.444



73, 47.122, 145.098



38, 4.651, 353.106



34, 60.592, 15.402



3, 14.852, 0.658



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 57, 48.080, 315.723 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

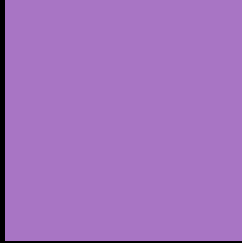
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 57, 48.080, 315.723 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

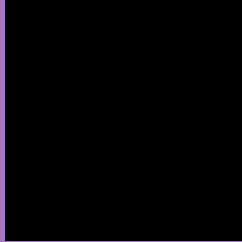
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 57, 48.080, 315.723

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 57, 48.080, 315.723.

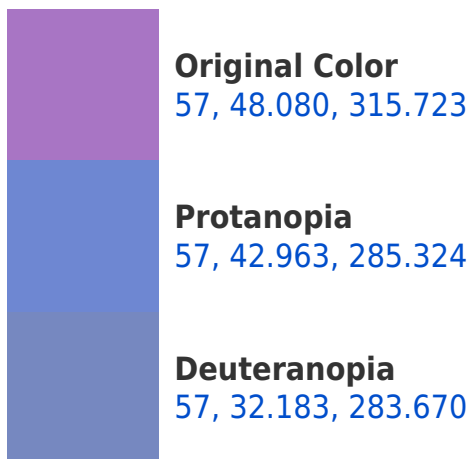


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 57, 48.080, 315.723.

# 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**  
57, 13.236, 355.513

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
57, 48.080, 315.723

**Protanomaly**  
57, 44.021, 296.278

**Deuteranomaly**  
57, 36.713, 297.836

**Tritanomaly**  
57, 24.355, 327.176

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
57, 48.080, 315.723

**Achromatopsia**  
59, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
58, 18.061, 315.037

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 57, 48.080, 315.723 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(168, 117, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 117, 196)  
}
```

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(168, 117, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 117, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 57, 48.080, 315.723 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

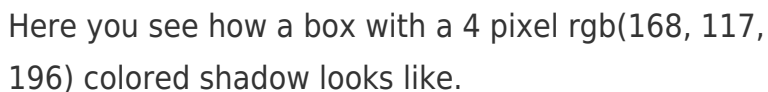
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 117, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 117, 196) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 117, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 117, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 117, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 117,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 57, 48.080, 315.723 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 117, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
117, 196) }
```

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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