

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(57, 63.326, 326.503)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(57, 63.326, 326.503)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(57, 63.663, 326.439)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C563C7
RGB	197, 99, 199
RGB Percent	77%, 39%, 78%
CMY	0.2274, 0.6117, 0.2195
CMYK	0.01, 0.50, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	299°, 47%, 58%
HSV	299°, 50%, 78%
XYZ	37.8032, 24.9227, 56.8598
YIQ	139.7020, 26.3080, 51.8760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

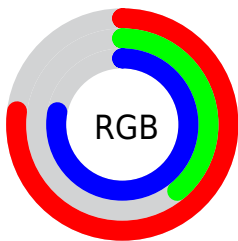
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	197, 99, 199
Decimal	12936135
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.00, 53.05, -35.19
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 63.663, 326.439
Yxy	24.9227, 0.3161, 0.2084
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291126215 (0xFFC563C7)
YUV	139.7020, 29.2339, 50.2503
Hunter-Lab	49.9226, 47.8020, -32.5830

# Details

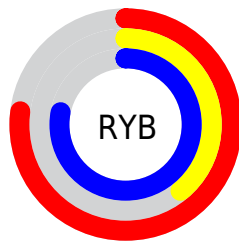
The CIELCh color  $57, 63.663, 326.439$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC66CC`. A complement of this color would be  $73, 63.888, 139.956$ , and the grayscale version is  $58, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $77, 63.286, 326.594$ , and  $37, 63.730, 326.405$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $54, 74.224, 326.822$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $61, 51.855, 325.991$ .

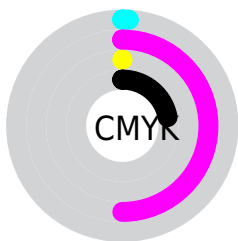
# Distribution



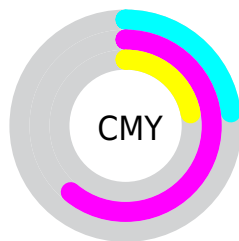
- Red (77%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 57, 63.663, 326.439 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, 63.663, 326.439 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 57, 63.663,  
326.439


 57, 63.663,  
326.439


 100, 63.663,  
326.439


 47, 63.663,  
326.439


 77, 63.663,  
326.439

 37, 63.663,  
326.439

 87, 63.663,  
326.439

 27, 63.663,  
326.439

 97, 63.663,  
326.439

 17, 63.663,  
326.439

 7, 63.663, 326.439

 0, 63.663, 326.439

57, 63.663,  
326.439

57, 63.663,  
326.439

54, 74.224,  
326.822

61, 51.855,  
325.991

51, 83.037,  
327.123

65, 39.280,  
325.498

49, 89.660,  
327.326

70, 26.321,  
324.976

47, 93.854,  
327.425

75, 13.268,  
324.435

47, 95.973,  
327.439

80, 0.324, 323.145

85, 12.381,  
143.424

91, 24.767,  
142.911

95, 34.853,  
142.476

■ 95, 34.772,  
142.299

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



57, 63.663, 326.439



73, 63.888, 139.956

# Rectangle

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



57, 63.663, 326.439



57, 63.663, 16.439



57, 63.663, 146.439



57, 63.663, 196.439

# Sweetspot

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



57, 63.661, 326.439



91, 23.813, 324.706



47, 56.886, 296.288



47, 16.259, 324.822



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, 63.661, 326.439



68, 90.198, 326.844



55, 47.266, 347.013



39, 7.336, 324.388



38, 82.831, 327.451



4, 26.517, 326.230



# Inverse Universe

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



54, 43.620, 23.716



63, 65.196, 26.299



73, 45.263, 156.701



39, 4.278, 18.303



34, 73.839, 38.968

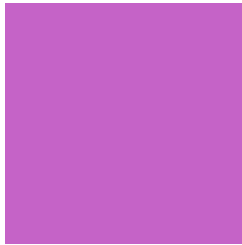


3, 15.891, 18.367



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 57, 63.663, 326.439 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

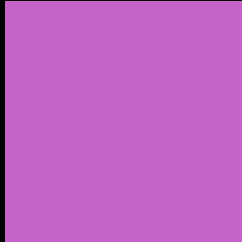
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 57, 63.663, 326.439 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

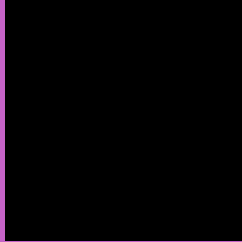
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 57, 63.663, 326.439**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 57, 63.663, 326.439.

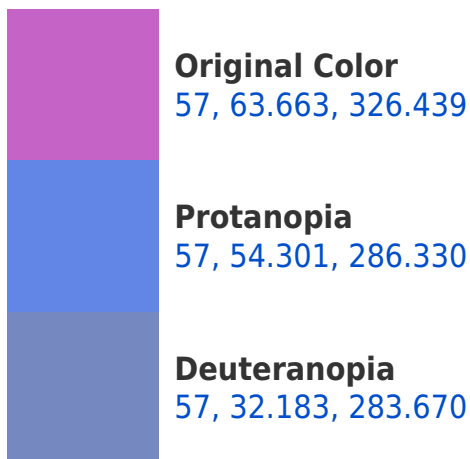


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 57, 63.663, 326.439.

# 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, 29.837, 13.335

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
57, 63.663, 326.439



**Protanomaly**  
56, 55.687, 300.157



**Deuteranomaly**  
56, 42.077, 305.483



**Tritanomaly**  
57, 38.904, 346.107

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
57, 63.663, 326.439



**Achromatopsia**  
58, 0.007, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
57, 24.606, 325.631

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 57, 63.663, 326.439 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(197, 99, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(197, 99, 199)  
}
```

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(197, 99, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(197, 99, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 57, 63.663, 326.439 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(197, 99, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(197, 99, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(197, 99, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(197, 99, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 99, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 99,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 57, 63.663, 326.439 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(197, 99, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(197, 99,  
199) }
```

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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