

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(58, 60.011, 337.066)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(58, 60.011, 337.066)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(58, 60.019, 337.177)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D461B5
RGB	212, 97, 181
RGB Percent	83%, 38%, 71%
CMY	0.1678, 0.6188, 0.2894
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.15, 0.17
HSL	316°, 57%, 61%
HSV	316°, 54%, 83%
XYZ	39.8692, 25.9610, 46.7359
YIQ	140.9610, 41.5760, 50.5040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

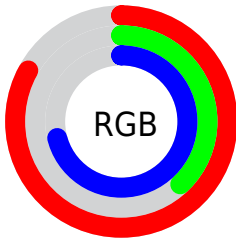
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 97, 181
Decimal	13918645
CIE Lab	58.00, 55.32, -23.28
CIE LCh	58, 60.019, 337.177
Yxy	25.9610, 0.3542, 0.2306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292108725 (0xFFD461B5)
YUV	140.9610, 19.7392, 62.3012
Hunter-Lab	50.9519, 50.5079, -18.7177

# Details

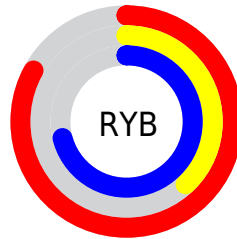
The CIELCh color **58, 60.019, 337.177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **77, 59.980, 147.876**, and the grayscale version is **59, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76, 56.778, 332.254**, and **38, 59.921, 337.295** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54, 68.678, 338.130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62, 49.970, 336.308**.

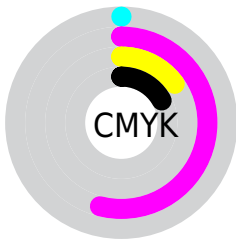
# Distribution



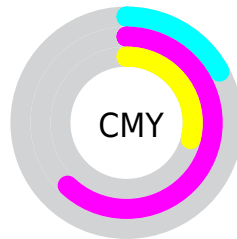
- Red (83%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 58, 60.019, 337.177 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 58, 60.019, 337.177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 58, 60.019,  
337.177


 58, 60.019,  
337.177


 100, 60.019,  
337.177


 48, 60.019,  
337.177


 78, 60.019,  
337.177

 38, 60.019,  
337.177

 88, 60.019,  
337.177

 28, 60.019,  
337.177

 98, 60.019,  
337.177

 18, 60.019,  
337.177

 8, 60.019, 337.177

 0, 60.019, 337.177

58, 60.019,  
337.177

58, 60.019,  
337.177

54, 68.678,  
338.130

62, 49.970,  
336.308

51, 75.413,  
339.203

67, 39.054,  
335.501

49, 79.776,  
340.445

72, 27.689,  
334.741

48, 81.604,  
341.923

77, 16.184,  
334.018


47, 81.848,  
342.880

83, 4.749, 333.290

88, 6.483, 152.776

94, 17.434,  
152.137

96, 20.887,  
154.892

 97, 18.882,  
161.111

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



58, 60.019, 337.177



77, 59.980, 147.876

# Rectangle

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



58, 60.019, 337.177



58, 60.019, 27.177



58, 60.019, 157.177



58, 60.019, 207.177

# Sweetspot

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



58, 60.016, 337.177



90, 21.198, 334.158



49, 67.502, 305.068



47, 14.325, 334.307



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



58, 60.016, 337.177



64, 80.192, 338.281



56, 48.399, 8.646



42, 6.499, 333.680



38, 69.828, 342.599



6, 27.039, 339.405



# Inverse Universe

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



58, 60.016, 337.177



64, 80.192, 338.281



78, 39.240, 175.026



42, 6.499, 333.680



38, 69.828, 342.599



6, 27.039, 339.405



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 58, 60.019, 337.177 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

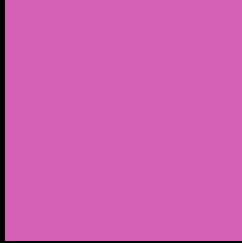
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58, 60.019, 337.177 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

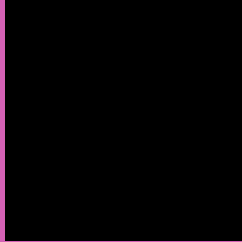
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 58, 60.019, 337.177**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 60.019, 337.177.

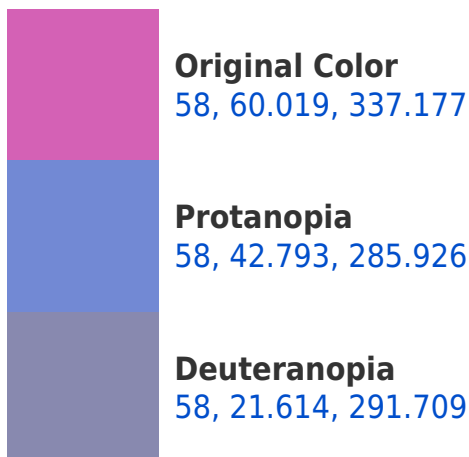


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 60.019, 337.177.

# 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**  
58, 40.093, 17.354

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 60.019, 337.177



**Protanomaly**  
57, 45.505, 306.050



**Deuteranomaly**  
57, 34.134, 318.884



**Tritanomaly**  
58, 44.166, 358.645

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 60.019, 337.177



**Achromatopsia**  
59, 0.008, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
57, 23.812, 334.468

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 58, 60.019, 337.177 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(212, 97, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 97, 181)  
}
```

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(212, 97, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 97, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 58, 60.019, 337.177 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(212, 97, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 97, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 97, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 97, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 97, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 97,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 58, 60.019, 337.177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 97, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212, 97,  
181) }
```

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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