

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 48.631, 329.192)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 48.631, 329.192)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(60, 48.556, 329.239)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	21
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	27

# Color

**CIELCh(60, 48.556, 329.239)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C475BD
RGB	196, 117, 189
RGB Percent	77%, 46%, 74%
CMY	0.2315, 0.5412, 0.2589
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.04, 0.23
HSL	305°, 40%, 61%
HSV	305°, 40%, 77%
XYZ	38.3005, 28.1233, 51.5404
YIQ	148.8290, 23.9720, 39.1400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

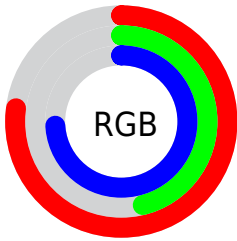
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	196, 117, 189
Decimal	12875197
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.00, 41.72, -24.83
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 48.556, 329.239
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3247, 0.2384
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291065277 (0xFFC475BD)
YUV	148.8290, 19.8043, 41.3690
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, 36.1117, -20.5010

# Details

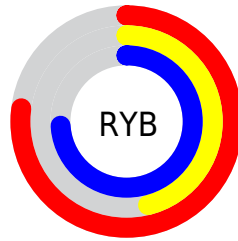
The CIELCh color  $60, 48.556, 329.239$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC66CC`. A complement of this color would be  $73, 48.629, 143.787$ , and the grayscale version is  $62, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 48.255, 329.466$ , and  $40, 48.240, 329.589$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56, 59.552, 329.794$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $64, 36.809, 328.666$ .

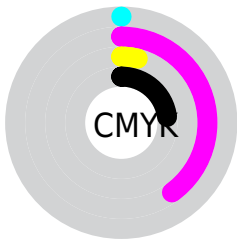
# Distribution



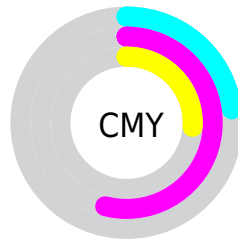
- Red (77%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (23%)




- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 48.556, 329.239 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 60, 48.556, 329.239 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 60, 48.556,  
329.239


 60, 48.556,  
329.239


 100, 48.556,  
329.239


 50, 48.556,  
329.239


 80, 48.556,  
329.239

 40, 48.556,  
329.239

 90, 48.556,  
329.239

 30, 48.556,  
329.239

 20, 48.556,  
329.239

 10, 48.556,  
329.239

 0, 48.556, 329.239

 60, 48.556,

 60, 48.556,

329.239

56, 59.552,  
329.794

53, 69.343,  
330.322

50, 77.424,  
330.816

48, 83.355,  
331.278

46, 86.893,  
331.714

46, 88.402,  
332.124

329.239

64, 36.809,  
328.666

69, 24.693,  
328.084

74, 12.485,  
327.495


79, 0.378, 326.222

84, 11.505,  
146.420

89, 23.091,  
145.876

95, 34.342,  
145.363

95, 34.126,  
146.180

 95, 33.416,  
147.089

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 48.556, 329.239



73, 48.629, 143.787

# Rectangle

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



60, 48.556, 329.239



60, 48.556, 19.239



60, 48.556, 149.239



60, 48.556, 199.239

# Sweetspot

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



60, 48.554, 329.239



93, 18.016, 327.607



53, 45.819, 298.019



48, 11.958, 327.685



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



60, 48.554, 329.239



73, 70.600, 329.709



59, 35.580, 352.820



38, 6.800, 327.439



37, 76.367, 332.062



4, 22.295, 329.505



# Inverse Universe

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



60, 48.554, 329.239



73, 70.600, 329.709



73, 33.083, 164.288



38, 6.800, 327.439



37, 76.367, 332.062



4, 22.295, 329.505



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 48.556, 329.239 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

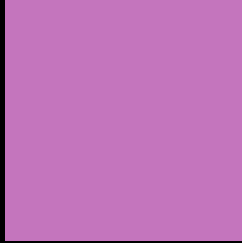
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60, 48.556, 329.239 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

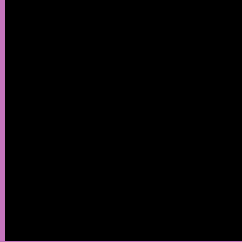
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 60, 48.556, 329.239

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 48.556, 329.239.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 48.556, 329.239.

# 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**  
60, 25.754, 9.885

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 48.556, 329.239

**Protanomaly**  
60, 38.971, 302.008

**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 31.491, 310.120

**Tritanomaly**  
60, 31.874, 347.901

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 48.556, 329.239

**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
60, 18.794, 327.314

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 48.556, 329.239 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(196, 117, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 117, 189)  
}
```

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(196, 117, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 117, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 48.556, 329.239 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

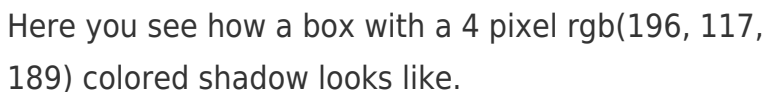
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(196, 117, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 117, 189) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 117, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 117, 189); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 117, 189); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 117, 189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 48.556, 329.239 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 117, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
117, 189) }
```

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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