

Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 55.233, 335.528)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(60, 55.233, 335.528)
contains.

CIELCh(60, 55.479, 335.530)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(60, 55.479, 335.530)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D36CBA
RGB	211, 108, 186
RGB Percent	83%, 42%, 73%
CMY	0.1725, 0.5764, 0.2705
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.12, 0.17
HSL	315°, 54%, 63%
HSV	315°, 49%, 83%
XYZ	41.0948, 28.1233, 49.7230
YIQ	147.6890, 36.3500, 46.0940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

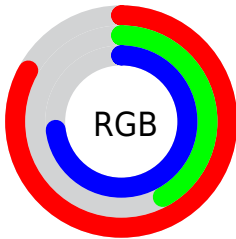
Format	Color
R _Y B	211, 108, 186
Decimal	13855930
CIE Lab	60.00, 50.50, -22.98
CIE LCh	60, 55.479, 335.530
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3455, 0.2364
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292046010 (0xFFD36CBA)
YUV	147.6890, 18.8873, 55.5237
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, 45.5170, -18.4691

Details

The CIELCh color $60, 55.479, 335.530$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC66CC`. A complement of this color would be $77, 55.367, 147.639$, and the grayscale version is $61, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $78, 52.728, 330.750$, and $40, 55.809, 335.307$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $56, 65.062, 336.368$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $64, 44.777, 334.746$.

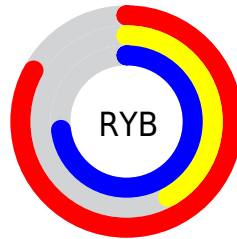
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (42%)

Blue (73%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (73%)

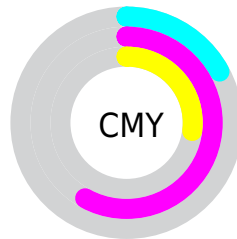


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)


Magenta (58%)


Yellow (27%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 55.479, 335.530 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, 55.479, 335.530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 60, 55.479,
335.530


 60, 55.479,
335.530


 100, 55.479,
335.530


 50, 55.479,
335.530


 80, 55.479,
335.530

 40, 55.479,
335.530

 90, 55.479,
335.530


 30, 55.479,
335.530

 20, 55.479,
335.530

 10, 55.479,
335.530

 0, 55.479, 335.530

 60, 55.479,

 60, 55.479,

335.530

335.530

56, 65.062,
336.368

64, 44.777,
334.746

53, 72.997,
337.279

69, 33.433,
334.003

50, 78.767,
338.299

74, 21.807,
333.292

49, 82.039,
339.476

80, 10.157,
332.602

48, 82.985,
340.847


85, 1.349, 152.243

47, 83.045,
341.016

91, 12.606,
151.413

96, 23.120,
150.989

96, 21.188,
155.616

 96, 19.404,
161.098

Harmonies

Complementary

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



60, 55.479, 335.530



77, 55.367, 147.639

Rectangle

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



60, 55.479, 335.530



60, 55.479, 25.530



60, 55.479, 155.530



60, 55.479, 205.530

Sweetspot

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



60, 55.476, 335.530



91, 20.244, 333.039



52, 60.052, 303.548



47, 13.826, 333.187



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, 55.476, 335.530



67, 75.894, 336.440



58, 43.532, 4.910



41, 6.495, 332.643



38, 70.365, 340.763



5, 25.792, 337.783

Inverse Universe

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



60, 55.476, 335.530



67, 75.894, 336.440



78, 36.844, 173.147



41, 6.495, 332.643



38, 70.365, 340.763



5, 25.792, 337.783

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 55.479, 335.530 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

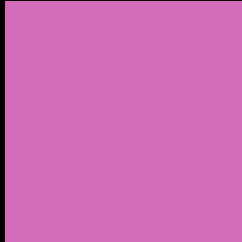
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 55.479, 335.530 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

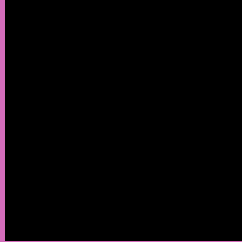
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 60, 55.479, 335.530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 55.479, 335.530.

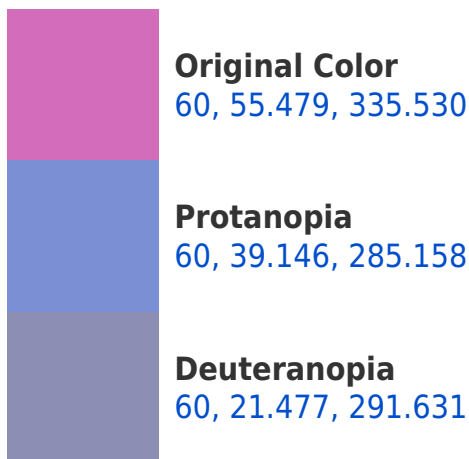


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 55.479, 335.530.

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, 35.494, 15.612

Trichromacy



Original Color
60, 55.479, 335.530

Protanomaly
59, 42.269, 305.266

Deuteranomaly
59, 32.204, 316.698

Tritanomaly
60, 39.802, 356.292

Monochromacy



Original Color
60, 55.479, 335.530

Achromatopsia
61, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
60, 21.820, 333.282

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 55.479, 335.530 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(211, 108, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 108, 186)  
}
```

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(211, 108, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 108, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 55.479, 335.530 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(211, 108, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 108, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 108, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 108, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 108, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 108,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 55.479, 335.530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 108, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
108, 186) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor