

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(60, 55.763, 326.710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(60, 55.763, 326.710)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(60, 55.698, 326.720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C771C7
RGB	199, 113, 199
RGB Percent	78%, 44%, 78%
CMY	0.2191, 0.5564, 0.2191
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	300°, 43%, 61%
HSV	300°, 43%, 78%
XYZ	39.8258, 28.1233, 57.4349
YIQ	148.5180, 23.6500, 44.9780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

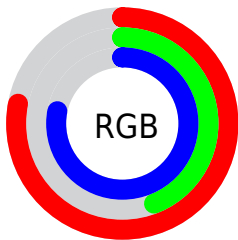
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	199, 113, 199
Decimal	13070791
CIE Lab	60.00, 46.56, -30.56
CIE LCh	60, 55.698, 326.720
Yxy	28.1233, 0.3176, 0.2243
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291260871 (0xFFC771C7)
YUV	148.5180, 24.8876, 44.2727
Hunter-Lab	53.0314, 41.2458, -27.0911

# Details

The CIELCh color  $60, 55.698, 326.720$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC66CC`. A complement of this color would be  $73, 55.855, 141.099$ , and the grayscale version is  $61, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $80, 54.926, 326.317$ , and  $40, 55.756, 326.572$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56, 67.177, 327.168$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $64, 43.278, 326.224$ .

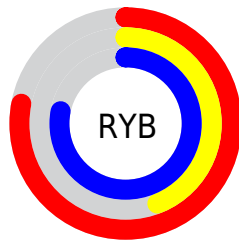
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (44%)

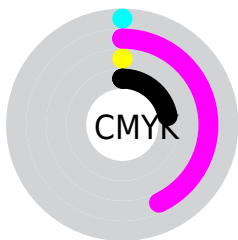
Blue (78%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (78%)

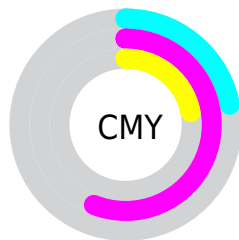


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (56%)


Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 60, 55.698, 326.720 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, 55.698, 326.720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60, 55.698,  
326.720


 60, 55.698,  
326.720


 100, 55.698,  
326.720


 50, 55.698,  
326.720


 80, 55.698,  
326.720

 40, 55.698,  
326.720

 90, 55.698,  
326.720


 30, 55.698,  
326.720

 20, 55.698,  
326.720

 10, 55.698,  
326.720

 0, 55.698, 326.720

 60, 55.698,

 60, 55.698,

326.720

56, 67.177,  
327.168

53, 77.231,  
327.550

51, 85.366,  
327.852

49, 91.204,  
328.064

48, 94.618,  
328.187

47, 95.926,  
328.234

326.720

64, 43.278,  
326.224

69, 30.344,  
325.695

74, 17.222,  
325.147

79, 4.145, 324.554

84, 8.729, 144.108

89, 21.303,  
143.567

94, 33.522,  
143.061

95, 35.027,  
142.999

■ 95, 35.026,  
142.999

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



60, 55.698, 326.720



73, 55.855, 141.099

# Rectangle

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



60, 55.698, 326.720



60, 55.698, 16.720



60, 55.698, 146.720



60, 55.698, 196.720

# Sweetspot

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



60, 55.696, 326.720



92, 20.745, 325.147



51, 50.017, 296.108



48, 14.529, 325.271



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, 55.696, 326.720



71, 80.365, 327.150



58, 40.254, 348.029



39, 7.382, 324.933



39, 82.758, 328.234



4, 26.741, 327.027



# Inverse Universe

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



60, 55.696, 326.720



71, 80.365, 327.150



74, 38.297, 159.316



39, 7.382, 324.933



39, 82.758, 328.234



4, 26.741, 327.027



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 60, 55.698, 326.720 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

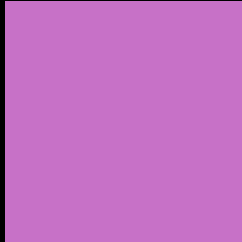
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 55.698, 326.720 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

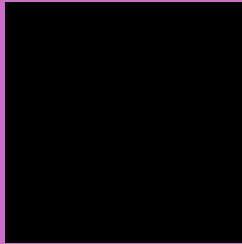
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 60, 55.698, 326.720**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 55.698, 326.720.

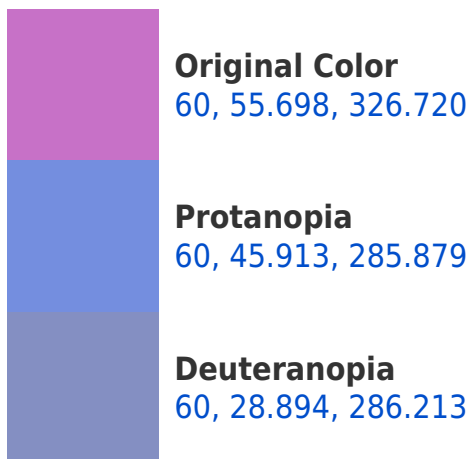


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 60, 55.698, 326.720.

# 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, 26.598, 10.405

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 55.698, 326.720



**Protanomaly**  
59, 47.369, 300.822



**Deuteranomaly**  
59, 37.287, 306.533

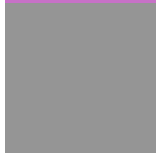


**Tritanomaly**  
60, 34.516, 345.653

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
60, 55.698, 326.720



**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
60, 21.036, 325.430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 60, 55.698, 326.720 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(199, 113, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 113, 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(199, 113, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 113, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 60, 55.698, 326.720 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(199, 113, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 113, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 113, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 113, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 113, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 113,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 60, 55.698, 326.720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 113, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
113, 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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