

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 65.866, 302.012)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(61, 65.866, 302.012)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(61, 66.039, 301.890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9782F7
RGB	151, 130, 247
RGB Percent	59%, 51%, 97%
CMY	0.4079, 0.4903, 0.0315
CMYK	0.39, 0.47, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	251°, 88%, 74%
HSV	251°, 47%, 97%
XYZ	37.5198, 29.2481, 91.6395
YIQ	149.6170, -25.0410, 40.8390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

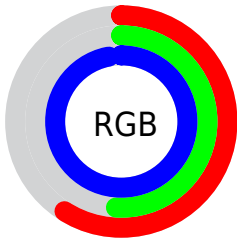
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	151, 130, 247
Decimal	9929463
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.00, 34.89, -56.07
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 66.039, 301.890
Yxy	29.2481, 0.2369, 0.1846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288119543 (0xFF9782F7)
YUV	149.6170, 48.0098, 1.2129
Hunter-Lab	54.0815, 29.1941, -62.6080

# Details

The CIELCh color  $61, 66.039, 301.890$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $94, 58.565, 113.884$ , and the grayscale version is  $62, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $79, 39.620, 305.792$ , and  $41, 66.231, 301.905$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $54, 81.185, 303.226$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69, 51.163, 300.654$ .

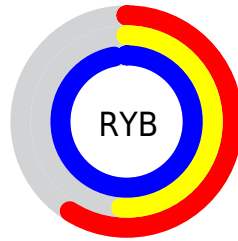
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (51%)

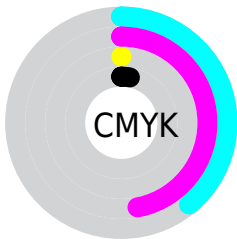
Blue (97%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (97%)

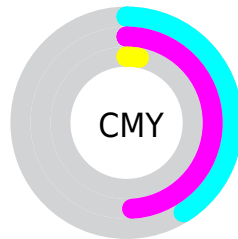


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (49%)


Yellow (3%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 66.039, 301.890 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 61, 66.039, 301.890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 61, 66.039,  
301.890


 61, 66.039,  
301.890


 100, 66.039,  
301.890


 51, 66.039,  
301.890


 81, 66.039,  
301.890

 41, 66.039,  
301.890

 91, 66.039,  
301.890

 31, 66.039,  
301.890

 21, 66.039,  
301.890

 11, 66.039,  
301.890

 1, 66.039, 301.890

 0, 66.039, 301.890

61, 66.039,  
301.890

61, 66.039,  
301.890

54, 81.185,  
303.226

69, 51.163,  
300.654

47, 96.139,  
304.581

76, 36.754,  
299.549

41, 109.956,  
305.803

84, 22.874,  
298.581

36, 121.087,  
306.664

92, 9.524, 297.743

33, 127.871,  
306.947

99, 3.315, 117.023

100, 4.060,  
109.856

32, 129.173,  
306.986

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



61, 66.039, 301.890



94, 58.565, 113.884

# Rectangle

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



61, 66.039, 301.890



61, 66.039, 351.890



61, 66.039, 121.890



61, 66.039, 171.890

# Sweetspot

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



61, 66.038, 301.890



89, 18.796, 298.287



85, 30.017, 217.819



46, 13.030, 298.475



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



61, 66.038, 301.890



56, 82.749, 303.189



67, 68.346, 316.696



47, 7.318, 297.910



23, 104.305, 307.090



3, 40.444, 303.786





# Inverse Universe

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



70, 63.956, 332.904



68, 76.988, 333.586



90, 65.641, 132.325



48, 7.735, 330.378



42, 79.324, 336.938

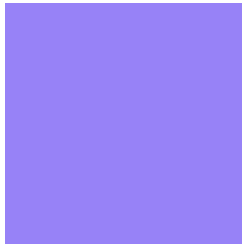


10, 35.911, 335.586



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 66.039, 301.890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

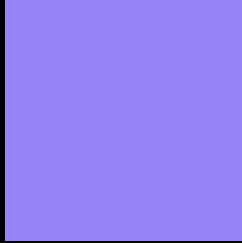
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 66.039, 301.890 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

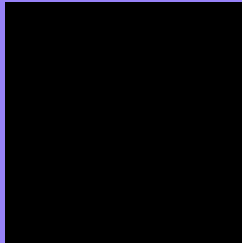
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 61, 66.039, 301.890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 66.039, 301.890.



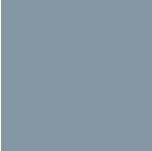
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 66.039, 301.890.

# 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**  
61, 9.484, 244.591



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 66.039, 301.890

**Protanomaly**  
61, 64.023, 292.029

**Deuteranomaly**  
61, 58.085, 288.156

**Tritanomaly**  
61, 28.206, 289.891

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 66.039, 301.890

**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
61, 23.848, 298.592

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 66.039, 301.890 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(151, 130, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 130, 247)  
}
```

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(151, 130, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 130, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 66.039, 301.890 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(151, 130, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 130, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 130, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 130, 247); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 130, 247); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 130, 247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 66.039, 301.890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 130, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
130, 247) }
```

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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