

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 79.144, 309.624)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(61, 79.144, 309.624)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(61, 78.573, 309.690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B075FF
RGB	176, 117, 255
RGB Percent	69%, 46%, 100%
CMY	0.3090, 0.5405, 0.0000
CMYK	0.31, 0.54, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	266°, 100%, 73%
HSV	266°, 54%, 100%
XYZ	42.4109, 29.2481, 98.1829
YIQ	150.3730, -9.1340, 55.4260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

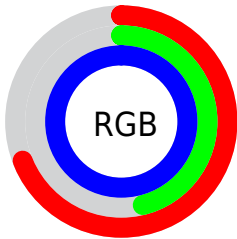
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	176, 117, 255
Decimal	11564543
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.00, 50.18, -60.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 78.573, 309.690
Yxy	29.2481, 0.2497, 0.1722
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289754623 (0xFFB075FF)
YUV	150.3730, 51.5811, 22.4749
Hunter-Lab	54.0815, 45.3374, -69.7816

# Details

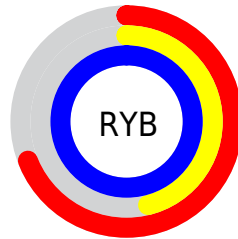
The CIELCh color  $61, 78.573, 309.690$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9966FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $94, 71.181, 123.951$ , and the grayscale version is  $62, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $78, 49.647, 319.101$ , and  $41, 78.207, 309.726$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55, 92.910, 310.282$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $68, 63.534, 309.064$ .

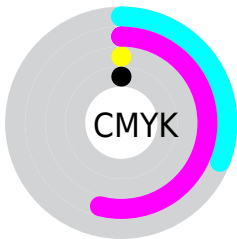
# Distribution



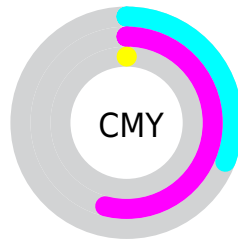
- Red (69%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 78.573, 309.690 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, 78.573, 309.690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 61, 78.573,  
309.690


 61, 78.573,  
309.690


 100, 78.573,  
309.690


 51, 78.573,  
309.690


 81, 78.573,  
309.690

 41, 78.573,  
309.690

 91, 78.573,  
309.690

 31, 78.573,  
309.690

 21, 78.573,  
309.690

 11, 78.573,  
309.690

 1, 78.573, 309.690

 0, 78.573, 309.690

61, 78.573,  
309.690

61, 78.573,  
309.690

55, 92.910,  
310.282

68, 63.534,  
309.064

49, 106.077,  
310.699

75, 48.567,  
308.417

44, 116.894,  
310.828

82, 33.833,  
307.798

40, 124.216,  
310.529

90, 19.466,  
307.225

39, 126.999,  
310.175

97, 5.528, 306.695

100, 0.012,  
296.813

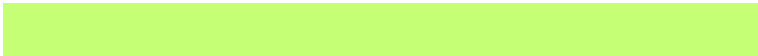
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



61, 78.573, 309.690



94, 71.181, 123.951

# Rectangle

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



61, 78.573, 309.690



61, 78.573, 359.690



61, 78.573, 129.690



61, 78.573, 179.690

# Sweetspot

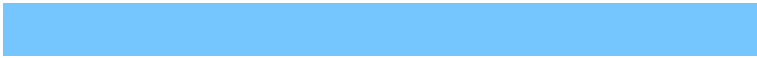
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



61, 78.472, 309.706



88, 22.237, 307.333



77, 36.828, 256.071



45, 15.061, 307.449



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, 78.472, 309.706



54, 94.232, 310.331



69, 82.014, 324.680



49, 7.823, 306.981



28, 102.080, 310.363



5, 44.916, 310.934





# Inverse Universe

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



68, 62.927, 345.405



63, 72.974, 347.106



91, 81.862, 138.221



50, 6.703, 340.684



42, 69.558, 355.463

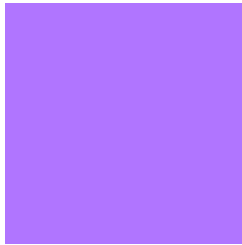


11, 32.724, 350.999



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 78.573, 309.690 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

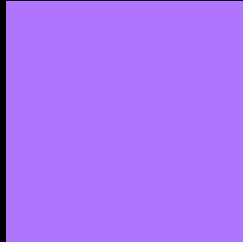
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61, 78.573, 309.690 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, 78.573, 309.690

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 78.573, 309.690.

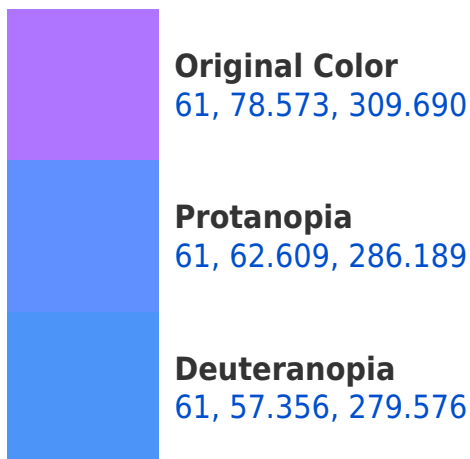


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 78.573, 309.690.

# 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, 8.245, 331.549



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 78.573, 309.690



**Protanomaly**  
60, 67.949, 295.218



**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 64.168, 291.281



**Tritanomaly**  
61, 33.949, 311.378

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 78.573, 309.690



**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
61, 29.230, 307.636

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 78.573, 309.690 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(176, 117, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 117, 255)  
}
```

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(176, 117, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 117, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 78.573, 309.690 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

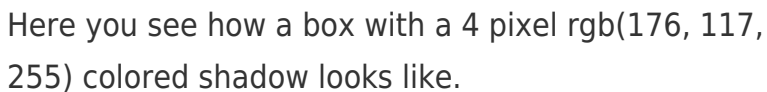
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 117, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 117, 255) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 117, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 117, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 117, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 117, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 78.573, 309.690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 117, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
117, 255) }
```

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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