

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(62, 50.563, 307.628)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(62, 50.563, 307.628)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(62, 50.750, 307.792)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A885DD
RGB	168, 133, 221
RGB Percent	66%, 52%, 87%
CMY	0.3404, 0.4777, 0.1325
CMYK	0.24, 0.40, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	264°, 57%, 69%
HSV	264°, 40%, 87%
XYZ	37.6802, 30.4025, 72.4285
YIQ	153.4970, -7.3880, 34.7880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

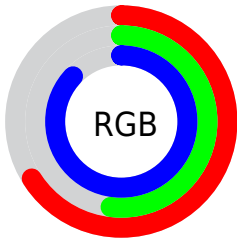
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	168, 133, 221
Decimal	11044317
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	62.00, 31.10, -40.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	62, 50.750, 307.792
Yxy	30.4025, 0.2682, 0.2164
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289234397 (0xFFA885DD)
YUV	153.4970, 33.2790, 12.7191
Hunter-Lab	55.1385, 25.4900, -39.2848

# Details

The CIELCh color  $62, 50.750, 307.792$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC99FF`. A complement of this color would be  $84, 47.238, 123.399$ , and the grayscale version is  $63, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $81, 38.463, 312.315$ , and  $42, 50.342, 307.820$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56, 64.150, 308.492$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69, 37.489, 307.115$ .

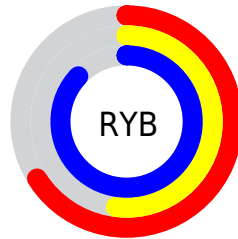
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (52%)

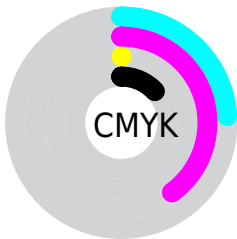
Blue (87%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (87%)

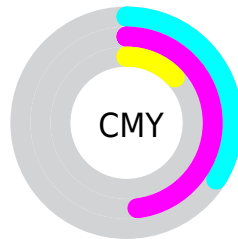


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (48%)


Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 62, 50.750, 307.792 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 62, 50.750, 307.792 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 62, 50.750,  
307.792


 62, 50.750,  
307.792


 100, 50.750,  
307.792


 52, 50.750,  
307.792


 82, 50.750,  
307.792

 42, 50.750,  
307.792

 92, 50.750,  
307.792

 32, 50.750,  
307.792

 22, 50.750,  
307.792

 12, 50.750,  
307.792

 2, 50.750, 307.792

 0, 50.750, 307.792

62, 50.750,  
307.792

62, 50.750,  
307.792

56, 64.150,  
308.492

69, 37.489,  
307.115

50, 77.387,  
309.169

75, 24.529,  
306.486

44, 89.925,  
309.748

82, 11.943,  
305.912

39, 100.924,  
310.112

88, 0.242, 125.782

35, 109.307,  
310.114

95, 12.024,  
124.970

33, 114.572,  
309.710

99, 17.308,  
117.225

32, 114.674,  
309.703

99, 17.094,  
108.885

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



62, 50.750, 307.792



84, 47.238, 123.399

# Rectangle

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



62, 50.750, 307.792



62, 50.750, 357.792



62, 50.750, 127.792



62, 50.750, 177.792

# Sweetspot

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



62, 50.749, 307.792



91, 16.490, 306.039



74, 24.293, 247.800



47, 10.961, 306.113



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



62, 50.749, 307.792



65, 69.325, 308.393



66, 54.710, 323.100



43, 6.873, 305.892



25, 95.428, 309.876



3, 30.593, 305.543





# Inverse Universe

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



66, 43.019, 341.973



71, 57.619, 342.931



82, 54.271, 138.728



43, 6.049, 339.202



38, 65.567, 352.548



6, 26.371, 347.297



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 62, 50.750, 307.792 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

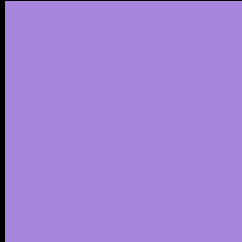
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 62, 50.750, 307.792 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

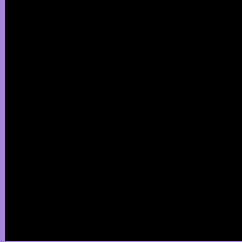
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 62, 50.750, 307.792

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 62, 50.750, 307.792.

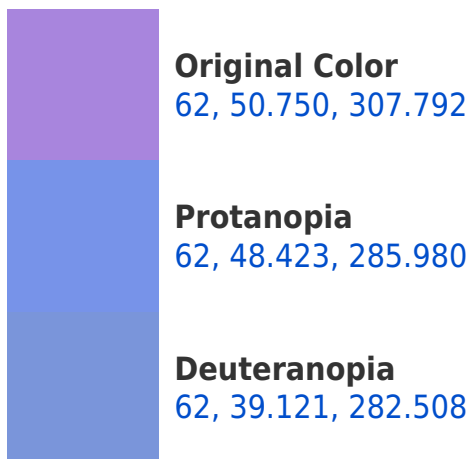


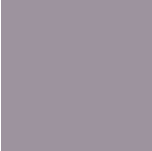
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 62, 50.750, 307.792.

# 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**  
62, 7.294, 322.275



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
62, 50.750, 307.792

**Protanomaly**  
62, 48.791, 293.542

**Deuteranomaly**  
62, 42.662, 293.031

**Tritanomaly**  
62, 23.070, 309.636

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
62, 50.750, 307.792

**Achromatopsia**  
64, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
63, 18.638, 306.658

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 62, 50.750, 307.792 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(168, 133, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 133, 221)  
}
```

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(168, 133, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 133, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 62, 50.750, 307.792 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(168, 133, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 133, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 133, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 133, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 133, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 133,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 62, 50.750, 307.792 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 133, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
133, 221) }
```

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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