

Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 36.092, 356.516)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(63, 36.092, 356.516)
contains.

CIELCh(63, 35.985, 356.387)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	20
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	23
<i>CSS Examples</i>	26

Color

CIELCh(63, 35.985, 356.387)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3809E
RGB	211, 128, 158
RGB Percent	83%, 50%, 62%
CMY	0.1741, 0.4995, 0.3818
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.25, 0.17
HSL	338°, 48%, 66%
HSV	338°, 39%, 83%
XYZ	40.5587, 31.5869, 36.1393
YIQ	156.2370, 39.8380, 26.9260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

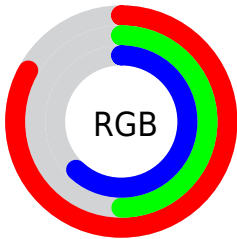
Format	Color
R _Y B	211, 128, 158
Decimal	13861022
CIE Lab	63.00, 35.91, -2.27
CIE LCh	63, 35.985, 356.387
Yxy	31.5869, 0.3746, 0.2917
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292051102 (0xFFD3809E)
YUV	156.2370, 0.8692, 48.0272
Hunter-Lab	56.2022, 30.4616, 1.2167

Details

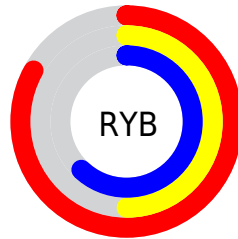
The CIELCh color **63, 35.985, 356.387** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **79, 32.826, 167.770**, and the grayscale version is **64, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82, 31.299, 350.819**, and **43, 36.058, 356.462** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58, 45.053, 358.110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68, 26.665, 354.957**.

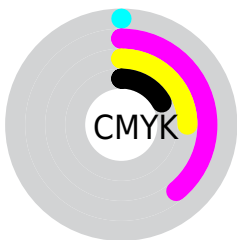
Distribution



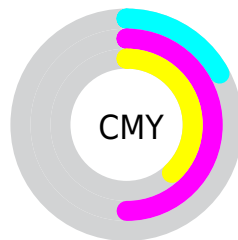
- Red (83%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (17%)





- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (38%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 35.985, 356.387 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 63, 35.985, 356.387 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 63, 35.985,
356.387


 63, 35.985,
356.387


 100, 35.985,
356.387


 53, 35.985,
356.387


 83, 35.985,
356.387

 43, 35.985,
356.387

 93, 35.985,
356.387

 33, 35.985,
356.387

 23, 35.985,
356.387

 13, 35.985,
356.387

 3, 35.985, 356.387

 0, 35.985, 356.387

63, 35.985,
356.387

63, 35.985,
356.387

58, 45.053,
358.110

68, 26.665,
354.957

54, 53.504, 0.227

73, 17.373,
353.735

50, 60.888, 2.884

79, 8.279, 352.655

48, 66.799, 6.256

85, 0.519, 172.703

46, 71.051, 10.510

91, 8.974, 171.019

45, 74.031, 15.597

96, 17.076,
170.253

45, 74.218, 15.907

97, 15.033,
192.115

97, 14.811,
198.519

Harmonies

Complementary

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



63, 35.985, 356.387



79, 32.826, 167.770

Rectangle

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



63, 35.985, 356.387



63, 35.985, 46.387



63, 35.985, 176.387



63, 35.985, 226.387

Sweetspot

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



63, 35.982, 356.389



92, 12.411, 352.942



61, 49.712, 315.304



48, 8.251, 353.082



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



63, 35.982, 356.389



71, 50.121, 357.760



65, 31.263, 33.410



41, 4.972, 352.656



35, 62.620, 14.958



5, 20.771, 2.306

Inverse Universe

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



63, 35.982, 356.389



71, 50.121, 357.760



76, 23.343, 212.724



41, 4.972, 352.656



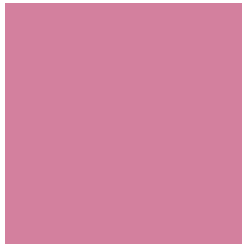
35, 62.620, 14.958



5, 20.771, 2.306

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 63, 35.985, 356.387 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

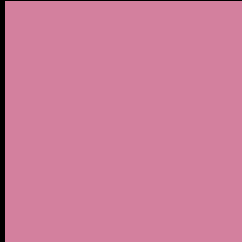
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 63, 35.985, 356.387 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 63, 35.985, 356.387

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 35.985, 356.387.

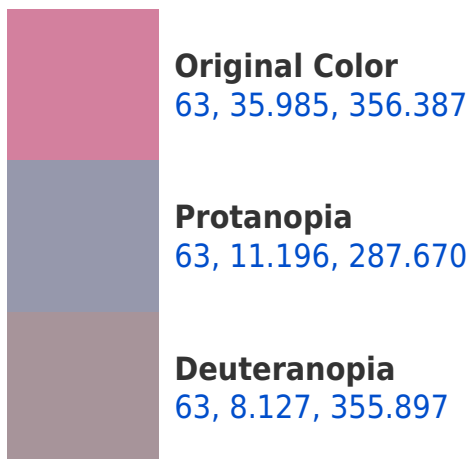


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 35.985, 356.387.

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
63, 32.125, 14.173

Trichromacy



Original Color
63, 35.985, 356.387

Protanomaly
63, 17.374, 330.588

Deuteranomaly
63, 18.177, 356.014

Tritanomaly
63, 33.148, 7.870

Monochromacy



Original Color
63, 35.985, 356.387

Achromatopsia
64, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
64, 13.180, 353.114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 35.985, 356.387 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, 128, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 128, 158)  
}
```

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, 128, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 128, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 35.985, 356.387 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, 128, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 128, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 128, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 128, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 128, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 128,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 35.985, 356.387 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 128, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
128, 158) }
```

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