

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 61.404, 294.380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(63, 61.404, 294.380)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(63, 61.390, 294.371)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	868EFC
RGB	134, 142, 252
RGB Percent	53%, 56%, 99%
CMY	0.4731, 0.4419, 0.0104
CMYK	0.47, 0.44, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	236°, 96%, 76%
HSV	236°, 47%, 99%
XYZ	37.2336, 31.5869, 96.5234
YIQ	152.1480, -40.0780, 32.5140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

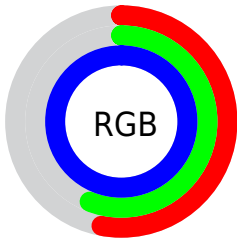
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	134, 141, 252
Decimal	8818428
CIELab	63.00, 25.33, -55.92
CIElCh	63, 61.390, 294.371
Yxy	31.5869, 0.2252, 0.1910
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287008508 (0xFF868EFC)
YUV	152.1480, 49.2270, -15.9158
Hunter-Lab	56.2022, 19.9012, -62.4848

# Details

The CIELCh color  $63, 61.390, 294.371$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $95, 54.888, 102.476$ , and the grayscale version is  $63, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $81, 31.409, 290.574$ , and  $43, 61.581, 294.456$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56, 76.032, 296.604$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $71, 47.273, 292.407$ .

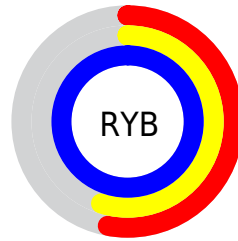
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (56%)

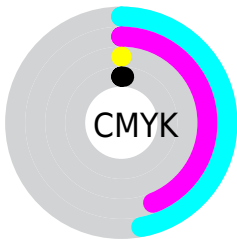
Blue (99%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (99%)

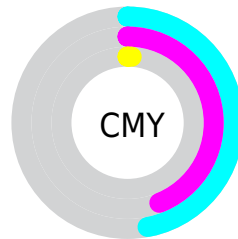


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (44%)


Yellow (1%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 61.390, 294.371 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, 61.390, 294.371 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63, 61.390,  
294.371


 63, 61.390,  
294.371


 100, 61.390,  
294.371


 53, 61.390,  
294.371


 83, 61.390,  
294.371

 43, 61.390,  
294.371

 93, 61.390,  
294.371

 33, 61.390,  
294.371

 23, 61.390,  
294.371

 13, 61.390,  
294.371

 3, 61.390, 294.371

 0, 61.390, 294.371

■ 63, 61.390,  
294.371

■ 63, 61.390,  
294.371

■ 56, 76.032,  
296.604

■ 71, 47.273,  
292.407

■ 48, 90.980,  
299.037

■ 78, 33.722,  
290.717

■ 42, 105.600,  
301.504

■ 86, 20.712,  
289.279

■ 37, 118.561,  
303.723

■ 94, 8.203, 288.063

■ 34, 127.914,  
305.354

100, 1.331,  
110.020

■ 33, 129.925,  
305.692

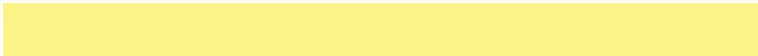
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



63, 61.390, 294.371



95, 54.888, 102.476

# Rectangle

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



63, 61.390, 294.371



63, 61.390, 344.371



63, 61.390, 114.371



63, 61.390, 164.371

# Sweetspot

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



63, 61.389, 294.372



89, 17.358, 288.923



92, 36.175, 188.997



46, 12.033, 289.201



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, 61.389, 294.372



57, 75.545, 296.433



65, 66.975, 308.883



48, 6.876, 288.374



23, 103.661, 305.487



4, 40.033, 299.691





# Inverse Universe

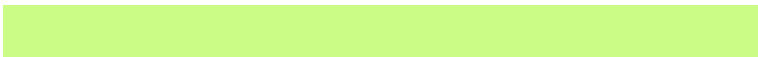
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



69, 48.283, 19.644



65, 59.403, 21.819



94, 61.566, 123.791



49, 5.179, 14.490



39, 80.589, 37.408

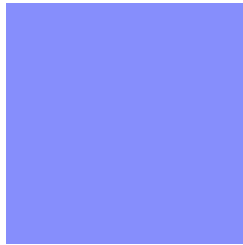


9, 31.722, 23.423



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 63, 61.390, 294.371 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

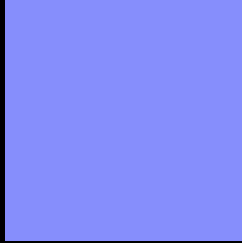
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 61.390, 294.371 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

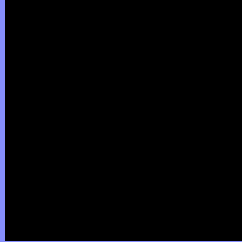
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 63, 61.390, 294.371

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 61.390, 294.371.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 61.390, 294.371.

# 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, 17.409, 223.041



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 61.390, 294.371

**Protanomaly**  
63, 59.805, 288.847

**Deuteranomaly**  
63, 57.362, 285.165

**Tritanomaly**  
63, 28.402, 271.126

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 61.390, 294.371

**Achromatopsia**  
63, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
62, 22.438, 290.838

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 61.390, 294.371 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(134, 142, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 142, 252)  
}
```

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(134, 142, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 142, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 61.390, 294.371 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(134, 142, 252) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 142, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 142, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 142, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 142, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 142,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 61.390, 294.371 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 142, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
142, 252) }
```

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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