

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(64, 31.134, 293.413)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(64, 31.134, 293.413)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(64, 31.277, 293.436)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9696CE
RGB	150, 150, 206
RGB Percent	59%, 59%, 81%
CMY	0.4113, 0.4113, 0.1917
CMYK	0.27, 0.27, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	240°, 36%, 70%
HSV	240°, 27%, 81%
XYZ	34.6743, 32.8017, 62.9670
YIQ	156.3840, -17.9760, 17.4160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

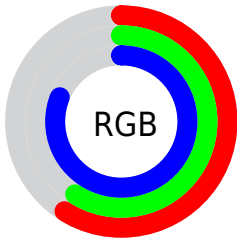
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	150, 150, 206
Decimal	9869006
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.00, 12.44, -28.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	64, 31.277, 293.436
Yxy	32.8017, 0.2658, 0.2515
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288059086 (0xFF9696CE)
YUV	156.3840, 24.4607, -5.5988
Hunter-Lab	57.2727, 7.8409, -25.0939

# Details

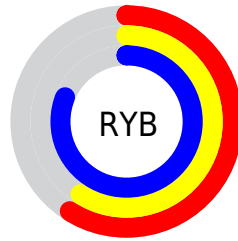
The CIELCh color  $64, 31.277, 293.436$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $82, 29.312, 107.558$ , and the grayscale version is  $64, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $84, 26.973, 293.155$ , and  $44, 31.190, 293.847$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $57, 43.712, 295.041$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $71, 19.358, 292.067$ .

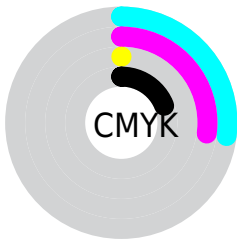
# Distribution



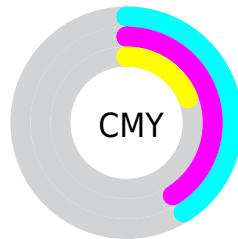
- Red (59%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (19%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 64, 31.277, 293.436 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 64, 31.277, 293.436 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 64, 31.277,  
293.436

 64, 31.277,  
293.436


 100, 31.277,  
293.436


 54, 31.277,  
293.436


 84, 31.277,  
293.436

 44, 31.277,  
293.436

 94, 31.277,  
293.436

 34, 31.277,  
293.436

 24, 31.277,  
293.436

 14, 31.277,  
293.436

 4, 31.277, 293.436

 0, 31.277, 293.436

64, 31.277,  
293.436

64, 31.277,  
293.436

57, 43.712,  
295.041

71, 19.358,  
292.067

50, 56.665,  
296.895

78, 7.927, 290.910

85, 3.051, 109.896

44, 70.038,  
298.976

92, 13.613,  
109.076

37, 83.482,  
301.187

98, 23.789,  
108.366

32, 96.141,  
303.317

99, 24.678,  
108.306

28, 106.431,  
305.042

26, 112.622,  
306.065

25, 113.980,



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



64, 31.277, 293.436



82, 29.312, 107.558

# Rectangle

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



64, 31.277, 293.436



64, 31.277, 343.436



64, 31.277, 113.436



64, 31.277, 163.436

# Sweetspot

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



64, 31.276, 293.436



93, 10.528, 291.009



79, 18.830, 198.055



49, 7.504, 291.175



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



64, 31.276, 293.436



73, 45.751, 294.407



66, 32.649, 310.374



39, 6.243, 291.149



19, 96.930, 306.287



1, 23.534, 292.447



# Inverse Universe

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



69, 36.540, 325.912



80, 52.584, 326.239



80, 31.444, 127.814



40, 7.538, 324.935



39, 83.709, 328.234



5, 29.042, 327.498



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 64, 31.277, 293.436 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

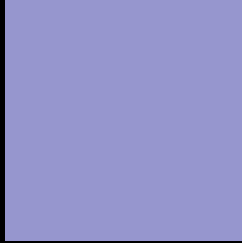
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 64, 31.277, 293.436 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

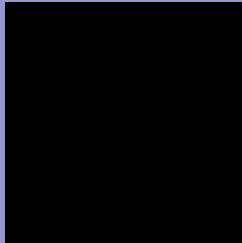
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 64, 31.277, 293.436

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 31.277, 293.436.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 31.277, 293.436.

# 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



### Original Color

64, 31.277, 293.436

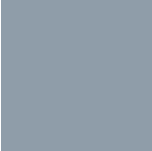
### Protanopia

64, 30.844, 285.049

### Deuteranopia

64, 29.652, 286.375





**Tritanopia**  
64, 8.290, 253.174

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
64, 31.277, 293.436

**Protanomaly**  
64, 30.735, 287.961

**Deuteranomaly**  
64, 30.144, 288.993

**Tritanomaly**  
64, 15.805, 281.624

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
64, 31.277, 293.436

**Achromatopsia**  
64, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
64, 11.158, 291.369

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 64, 31.277, 293.436 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(150, 150, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 150, 206)  
}
```

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(150, 150, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 150, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 64, 31.277, 293.436 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(150, 150, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 150, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 150, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 150, 206); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 150, 206); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 150, 206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 64, 31.277, 293.436 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 150, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
150, 206) }
```

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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