

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(64, 59.959, 327.513)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(64, 59.959, 327.513)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(64, 59.827, 327.697)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D878D5
RGB	216, 120, 213
RGB Percent	85%, 47%, 84%
CMY	0.1533, 0.5297, 0.1650
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.01, 0.15
HSL	302°, 55%, 66%
HSV	302°, 44%, 85%
XYZ	47.0027, 32.8017, 66.7526
YIQ	159.3060, 27.3630, 49.2750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

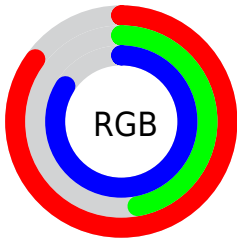
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 120, 213
Decimal	14186709
CIE Lab	64.00, 50.57, -31.97
CIE LCh	64, 59.827, 327.697
Yxy	32.8017, 0.3207, 0.2238
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292376789 (0xFFD878D5)
YUV	159.3060, 26.4711, 49.7206
Hunter-Lab	57.2727, 46.2645, -29.0129

# Details

The CIELCh color  $64, 59.827, 327.697$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC66CC`. A complement of this color would be  $79, 60.041, 141.748$ , and the grayscale version is  $65, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $81, 50.046, 326.153$ , and  $44, 59.758, 327.643$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $60, 71.645, 328.172$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $68, 46.942, 327.180$ .

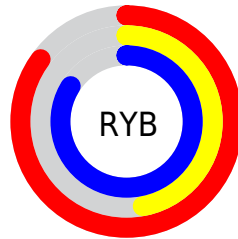
# Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (47%)

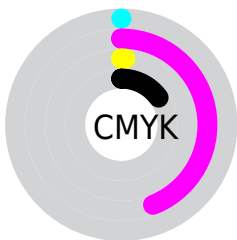
Blue (84%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (84%)

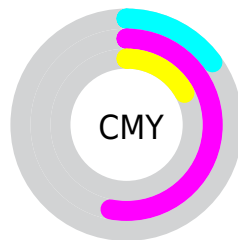


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (17%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 64, 59.827, 327.697 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, 59.827, 327.697 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 64, 59.827,  
327.697


 64, 59.827,  
327.697


 100, 59.827,  
327.697


 54, 59.827,  
327.697


 84, 59.827,  
327.697

 44, 59.827,  
327.697

 94, 59.827,  
327.697

 34, 59.827,  
327.697

 24, 59.827,  
327.697

 14, 59.827,  
327.697

 4, 59.827, 327.697

 0, 59.827, 327.697

64, 59.827,  
327.697

64, 59.827,  
327.697

60, 71.645,  
328.172

68, 46.942,  
327.180

57, 81.869,  
328.590

73, 33.462,  
326.635

54, 89.971,  
328.941

78, 19.747,  
326.074

52, 95.564,  
329.220

84, 6.055, 325.485

51, 98.560,  
329.430


89, 7.440, 145.021

51, 99.441,  
329.526

95, 20.628,  
144.464

96, 23.730,  
144.682

96, 23.449,  
145.166

 97, 23.169,  
145.661

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



64, 59.827, 327.697



79, 60.041, 141.748

# Rectangle

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



64, 59.827, 327.697



64, 59.827, 17.697



64, 59.827, 147.697



64, 59.827, 197.697

# Sweetspot

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



64, 59.824, 327.697



92, 20.312, 325.998



55, 55.154, 296.844



48, 14.226, 326.125



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, 59.824, 327.697



71, 80.018, 328.129



62, 43.805, 349.244



42, 7.683, 325.785



40, 83.549, 329.505



6, 32.216, 329.072



# Inverse Universe

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



64, 59.824, 327.697



71, 80.018, 328.129



80, 41.418, 159.994



42, 7.683, 325.785



40, 83.549, 329.505

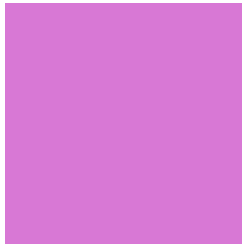


6, 32.216, 329.072



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 64, 59.827, 327.697 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

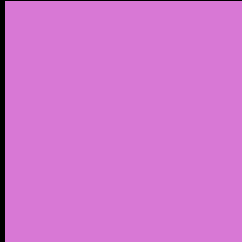
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 59.827, 327.697 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

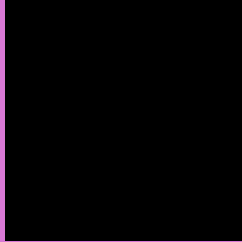
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 64, 59.827, 327.697

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 59.827, 327.697.

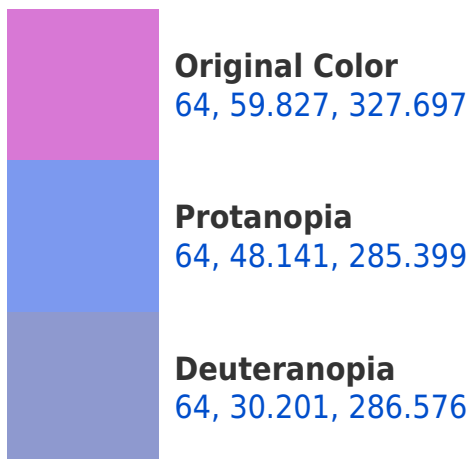


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 59.827, 327.697.

# 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**  
64, 29.538, 11.960

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
64, 59.827, 327.697



**Protanomaly**  
63, 50.114, 300.802



**Deuteranomaly**  
63, 39.314, 307.753



**Tritanomaly**  
64, 37.169, 347.391

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
64, 59.827, 327.697



**Achromatopsia**  
65, 0.008, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
64, 22.981, 326.268

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 64, 59.827, 327.697 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(216, 120, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 120, 213)  
}
```

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(216, 120, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 120, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 64, 59.827, 327.697 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

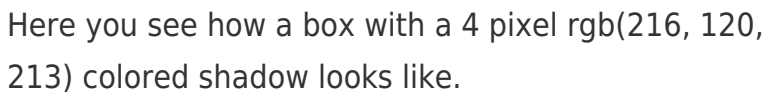
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(216, 120, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 120, 213) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 120, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 120, 213); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 120, 213); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 120, 213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 64, 59.827, 327.697 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 120, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
120, 213) }
```

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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