

Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 31.361, 309.101)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(66, 31.361, 309.101)
contains.

CIELCh(66, 31.327, 309.095)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(66, 31.327, 309.095)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AF96CC
RGB	175, 150, 204
RGB Percent	69%, 59%, 80%
CMY	0.3134, 0.4114, 0.1997
CMYK	0.14, 0.26, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	268°, 35%, 69%
HSV	268°, 26%, 80%
XYZ	39.5244, 35.3238, 61.9123
YIQ	163.6310, -2.4340, 22.0940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

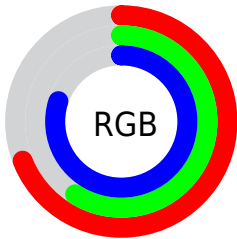
Format	Color
R_{YB}	175, 150, 204
Decimal	11507404
CIE _{Lab}	66.00, 19.76, -24.31
CIE _{LCh}	66, 31.327, 309.095
Yxy	35.3238, 0.2890, 0.2583
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289697484 (0xFFAF96CC)
YUV	163.6310, 19.9019, 9.9706
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, 14.6959, -20.1587

Details

The CIELCh color $66, 31.327, 309.095$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999CC$. A complement of this color would be $79, 30.108, 126.514$, and the grayscale version is $67, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $86, 28.466, 311.005$, and $46, 31.537, 309.088$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $60, 43.692, 309.672$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $72, 19.216, 308.551$.

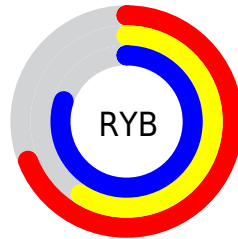
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (59%)

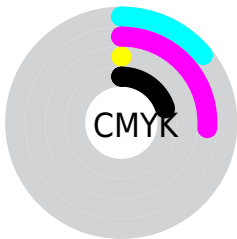
Blue (80%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (80%)

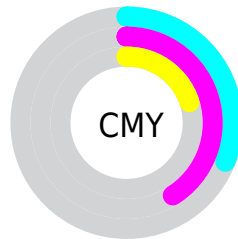


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (31%)


Magenta (41%)


Yellow (20%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 31.327, 309.095 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 66, 31.327, 309.095 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 66, 31.327,
309.095


 66, 31.327,
309.095


 100, 31.327,
309.095


 56, 31.327,
309.095


 86, 31.327,
309.095

 46, 31.327,
309.095

 96, 31.327,
309.095

 36, 31.327,
309.095

 26, 31.327,
309.095

 16, 31.327,
309.095

 6, 31.327, 309.095

 0, 31.327, 309.095

66, 31.327,
309.095

66, 31.327,
309.095

60, 43.692,
309.672

72, 19.216,
308.551

54, 56.178,
310.261

78, 7.433, 308.045

49, 68.528,
310.826

84, 3.994, 127.639

43, 80.309,
311.303

90, 15.060,
127.222

39, 90.856,
311.601

96, 25.773,
126.868

35, 99.297,
311.601

98, 26.292,
119.771

32, 104.836,
311.189

99, 25.732,
110.898

31, 106.424,

99, 25.695,
108.228

Harmonies

Complementary

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



66, 31.327, 309.095



79, 30.108, 126.514

Rectangle

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



66, 31.327, 309.095



66, 31.327, 359.095



66, 31.327, 129.095



66, 31.327, 179.095

Sweetspot

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



66, 31.325, 309.095



94, 11.054, 308.127



72, 16.286, 253.650



49, 7.873, 308.202



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



66, 31.325, 309.095



77, 45.734, 309.435



69, 34.827, 324.445



40, 6.552, 308.191



25, 91.024, 311.179



2, 24.377, 305.293

Inverse Universe

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



68, 25.768, 344.008



80, 37.388, 344.628



77, 34.732, 141.438



40, 5.446, 342.420



36, 61.945, 358.185



4, 20.316, 351.194

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 31.327, 309.095 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

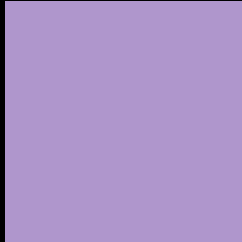
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 66, 31.327, 309.095 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

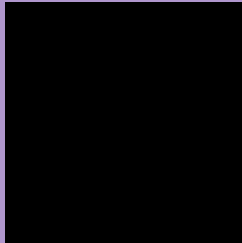
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

CIELCh 66, 31.327, 309.095

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 31.327, 309.095.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 31.327, 309.095.

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
66, 8.084, 324.796

Trichromacy



Original Color
66, 31.327, 309.095

Protanomaly
66, 28.864, 293.774

Deuteranomaly
66, 27.423, 298.631

Tritanomaly
66, 16.818, 313.361

Monochromacy



Original Color
66, 31.327, 309.095

Achromatopsia
67, 0.008, 296.813

Achromatomaly
67, 11.603, 307.821

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 31.327, 309.095 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(175, 150, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 150, 204)  
}
```

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(175, 150, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 150, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 31.327, 309.095 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(175, 150, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 150, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 150, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 150, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 150, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 150,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 31.327, 309.095 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 150, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
150, 204) }
```

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