

Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 52.102, 313.724)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(66, 52.102, 313.724)
contains.

CIELCh(66, 52.149, 313.731)	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(66, 52.149, 313.731)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF8BE4
RGB	191, 139, 228
RGB Percent	75%, 55%, 89%
CMY	0.2494, 0.4534, 0.1043
CMYK	0.16, 0.39, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	275°, 63%, 72%
HSV	275°, 39%, 90%
XYZ	44.9306, 35.3238, 78.1410
YIQ	164.6940, 2.4230, 38.7030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

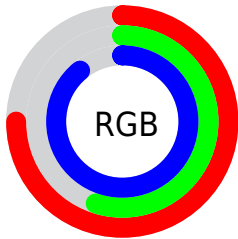
Format	Color
R_{YB}	191, 139, 228
Decimal	12553188
CIE _{Lab}	66.00, 36.05, -37.68
CIE _{LCh}	66, 52.149, 313.731
Yxy	35.3238, 0.2837, 0.2230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290743268 (0xFFBF8BE4)
YUV	164.6940, 31.2099, 23.0704
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, 30.9327, -36.3482

Details

The CIELCh color $66, 52.149, 313.731$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC99FF`. A complement of this color would be $85, 49.874, 130.142$, and the grayscale version is $68, 0.008, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $85, 37.863, 322.994$, and $46, 51.939, 313.733$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $60, 65.688, 314.180$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $72, 38.484, 313.256$.

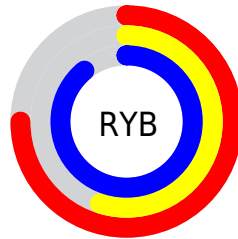
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (55%)

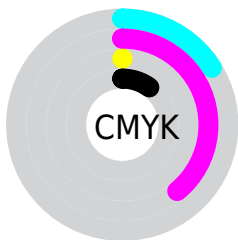
Blue (89%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (89%)

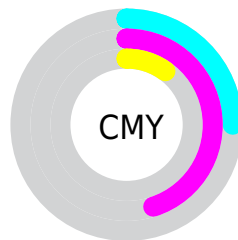


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (45%)


Yellow (10%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 52.149, 313.731 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, 52.149, 313.731 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 66, 52.149,
313.731


 66, 52.149,
313.731


 100, 52.149,
313.731


 56, 52.149,
313.731


 86, 52.149,
313.731

 46, 52.149,
313.731

 96, 52.149,
313.731

 36, 52.149,
313.731

 26, 52.149,
313.731

 16, 52.149,
313.731

 6, 52.149, 313.731

 0, 52.149, 313.731

66, 52.149,
313.731

66, 52.149,
313.731

60, 65.688,
314.180

72, 38.484,
313.256

54, 78.717,
314.559

79, 24.941,
312.782

49, 90.654,
314.803

85, 11.656,
312.325

45, 100.729,
314.830

91, 1.296, 132.043

42, 108.120,
314.543

98, 13.880,
131.546

39, 112.505,
313.902

99, 13.703,
119.246

39, 112.892,
313.834

99, 13.460,
109.160

Harmonies

Complementary

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



66, 52.149, 313.731



85, 49.874, 130.142

Rectangle

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



66, 52.149, 313.731



66, 52.149, 3.731



66, 52.149, 133.731



66, 52.149, 183.731

Sweetspot

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



66, 52.147, 313.731



92, 17.100, 312.465



71, 30.051, 270.628



48, 11.361, 312.524



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, 52.147, 313.731



68, 68.926, 314.108



70, 53.423, 329.016



45, 7.406, 312.346



30, 93.750, 314.012



5, 36.134, 314.041

Inverse Universe

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



68, 38.947, 352.746



71, 51.188, 354.048



84, 53.494, 143.735



45, 5.544, 349.262



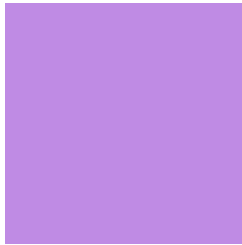
38, 64.730, 10.007



7, 26.985, 1.204

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 52.149, 313.731 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

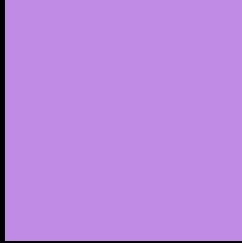
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 66, 52.149, 313.731 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

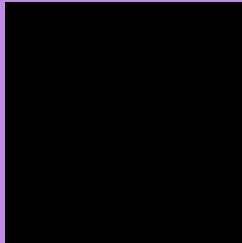
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

CIELCh 66, 52.149, 313.731

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 52.149, 313.731.

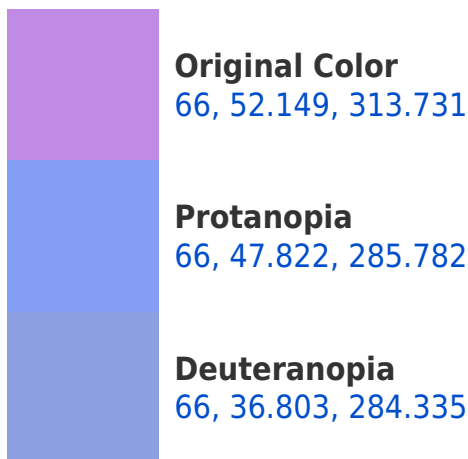


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 52.149, 313.731.

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, 12.651, 349.065

Trichromacy



Original Color
66, 52.149, 313.731



Protanomaly
66, 48.285, 295.683



Deuteranomaly
66, 41.169, 296.912



Tritanomaly
66, 26.004, 323.458

Monochromacy



Original Color
66, 52.149, 313.731



Achromatopsia
68, 0.008, 296.813



Achromatomaly
67, 19.085, 312.994

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 52.149, 313.731 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(191, 139, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 139, 228)  
}
```

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(191, 139, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 139, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 52.149, 313.731 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(191, 139, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 139, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 139, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 139, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 139, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 139,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 52.149, 313.731 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 139, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
139, 228) }
```

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