

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 55.764, 315.384)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(66, 55.764, 315.384)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(66, 55.958, 315.332)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C488E7
RGB	196, 136, 231
RGB Percent	77%, 53%, 91%
CMY	0.2296, 0.4650, 0.0923
CMYK	0.15, 0.41, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	278°, 67%, 72%
HSV	278°, 41%, 91%
XYZ	46.2401, 35.3238, 80.3289
YIQ	164.7700, 5.2650, 42.2650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

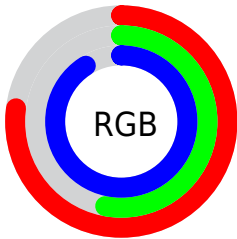
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 136, 231
Decimal	12880103
CIE Lab	66.00, 39.80, -39.34
CIE LCh	66, 55.958, 315.332
Yxy	35.3238, 0.2856, 0.2182
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291070183 (0xFFC488E7)
YUV	164.7700, 32.6514, 27.3887
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, 34.8654, -38.5308

# Details

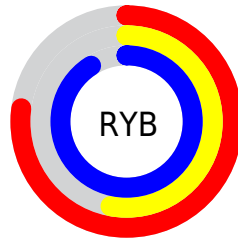
The CIELCh color  $66, 55.958, 315.332$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC99FF`. A complement of this color would be  $86, 53.752, 131.575$ , and the grayscale version is  $68, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $85, 40.582, 325.403$ , and  $46, 55.735, 315.420$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $60, 69.506, 315.734$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $72, 42.129, 314.887$ .

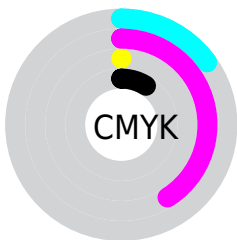
# Distribution



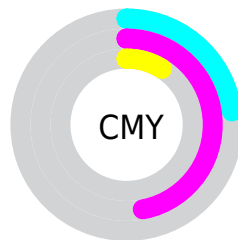
- Red (77%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 55.958, 315.332 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, 55.958, 315.332 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66, 55.958,  
315.332


 66, 55.958,  
315.332


 100, 55.958,  
315.332


 56, 55.958,  
315.332


 86, 55.958,  
315.332

 46, 55.958,  
315.332

 96, 55.958,  
315.332

 36, 55.958,  
315.332

 26, 55.958,  
315.332

 16, 55.958,  
315.332

 6, 55.958, 315.332

 0, 55.958, 315.332

66, 55.958,  
315.332

66, 55.958,  
315.332

60, 69.506,  
315.734

72, 42.129,  
314.887

55, 82.327,  
316.047

78, 28.319,  
314.431

50, 93.781,  
316.208

85, 14.708,  
313.982

46, 103.093,  
316.136

91, 1.397, 313.447

43, 109.530,  
315.751

98, 11.562,  
133.200

41, 112.905,  
315.146

99, 12.238,  
121.800

99, 11.910,  
109.277

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



66, 55.958, 315.332



86, 53.752, 131.575

# Rectangle

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



66, 55.958, 315.332



66, 55.958, 5.332



66, 55.958, 135.332



66, 55.958, 185.332

# Sweetspot

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



66, 55.956, 315.332



92, 17.287, 314.027



70, 33.405, 274.102



48, 11.484, 314.086



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, 55.956, 315.332



67, 72.209, 315.667



69, 55.467, 330.231



45, 7.489, 313.911



31, 92.837, 315.325



5, 36.400, 315.721





# Inverse Universe

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



68, 40.620, 356.223



70, 52.317, 357.657



84, 55.541, 144.478



45, 5.390, 352.227



38, 65.334, 14.576

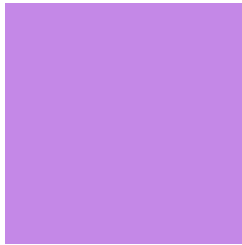


7, 26.792, 4.393



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 55.958, 315.332 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

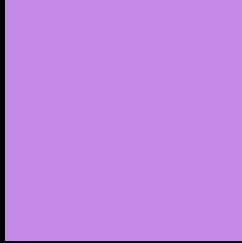
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 55.958, 315.332 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

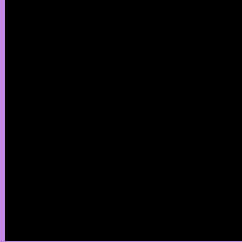
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 66, 55.958, 315.332**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 55.958, 315.332.

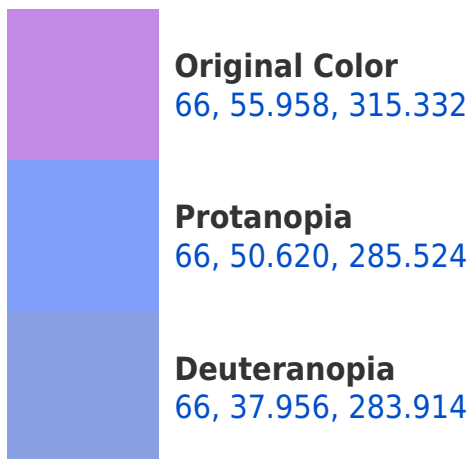


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 55.958, 315.332.

# 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, 15.076, 354.891



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 55.958, 315.332



**Protanomaly**  
66, 51.607, 295.934



**Deuteranomaly**  
66, 43.434, 297.782



**Tritanomaly**  
66, 28.286, 326.959

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 55.958, 315.332



**Achromatopsia**  
68, 0.008, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
67, 20.386, 313.824

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 55.958, 315.332 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(196, 136, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 136, 231)  
}
```

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(196, 136, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 136, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 55.958, 315.332 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(196, 136, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 136, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 136, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 136, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 136, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 136,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 55.958, 315.332 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 136, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
136, 231) }
```

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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