

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 75.215, 316.839)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(66, 75.215, 316.839)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(66, 75.339, 316.676)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D27CFE
RGB	210, 124, 254
RGB Percent	82%, 49%, 100%
CMY	0.1760, 0.5133, 0.0035
CMYK	0.17, 0.51, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	280°, 99%, 74%
HSV	280°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	51.7401, 35.3238, 97.9540
YIQ	164.5340, 9.5260, 58.6620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

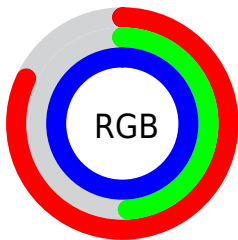
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	210, 124, 254
Decimal	13794558
CIE Lab	66.00, 54.81, -51.69
CIE LCh	66, 75.339, 316.676
Yxy	35.3238, 0.2796, 0.1909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291984638 (0xFFD27CFE)
YUV	164.5340, 44.1067, 39.8737
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, 51.3838, -56.1132

# Details

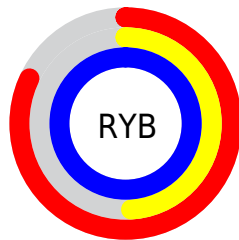
The CIELCh color  $66, 75.339, 316.676$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC66FF`. A complement of this color would be  $92, 72.075, 131.979$ , and the grayscale version is  $67, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $82, 47.584, 326.070$ , and  $46, 75.414, 316.678$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $60, 89.003, 316.966$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $72, 60.785, 316.292$ .

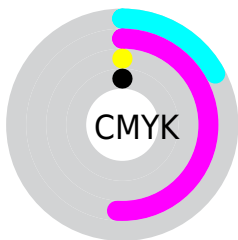
# Distribution



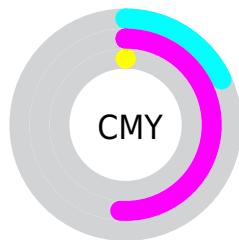
- Red (82%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 75.339, 316.676 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, 75.339, 316.676 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66, 75.339,  
316.676


 66, 75.339,  
316.676


 100, 75.339,  
316.676


 56, 75.339,  
316.676


 86, 75.339,  
316.676

 46, 75.339,  
316.676

 96, 75.339,  
316.676

 36, 75.339,  
316.676

 26, 75.339,  
316.676

 16, 75.339,  
316.676

 6, 75.339, 316.676

 0, 75.339, 316.676

66, 75.339,  
316.676

66, 75.339,  
316.676

60, 89.003,  
316.966

72, 60.785,  
316.292

55, 101.080,  
317.098

79, 45.860,  
315.859

51, 110.744,  
316.999

85, 30.905,  
315.409

48, 117.262,  
316.593

92, 16.132,  
314.962

46, 120.469,  
315.980

99, 1.665, 314.431  
100, 0.437,  
109.968

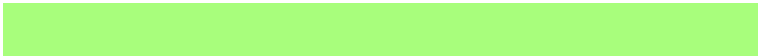
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



66, 75.339, 316.676



92, 72.075, 131.979

# Rectangle

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



66, 75.339, 316.676



66, 75.339, 6.676



66, 75.339, 136.676



66, 75.339, 186.676

# Sweetspot

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



66, 75.337, 316.676



90, 21.835, 315.133



70, 47.263, 279.472



46, 14.930, 315.227



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, 75.337, 316.676



61, 89.043, 316.962



71, 71.477, 332.052



49, 8.226, 314.888



34, 97.175, 316.155



8, 44.352, 317.409





# Inverse Universe

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



68, 53.879, 0.223



64, 63.568, 2.517



90, 71.920, 144.266



50, 5.780, 354.198



40, 69.519, 17.715

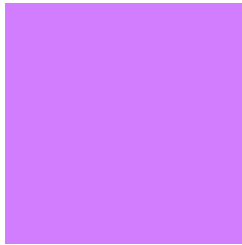


10, 31.334, 9.910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 75.339, 316.676 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

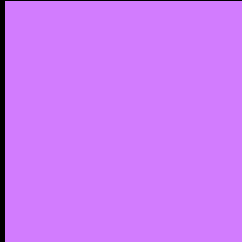
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 75.339, 316.676 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

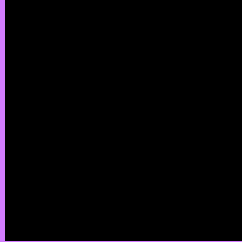
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 66, 75.339, 316.676**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 75.339, 316.676.

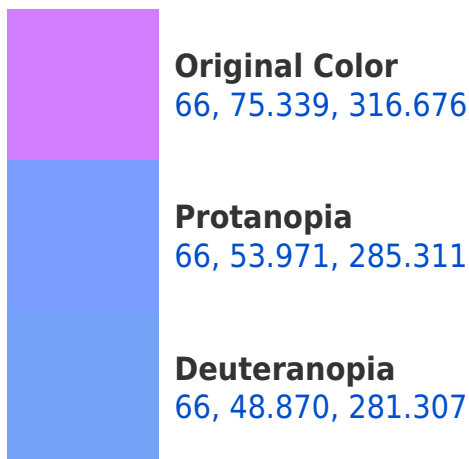


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 75.339, 316.676.

# 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, 19.377, 3.225



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 75.339, 316.676



**Protanomaly**  
65, 60.539, 298.207



**Deuteranomaly**  
65, 57.218, 296.951



**Tritanomaly**  
65, 37.406, 328.987

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 75.339, 316.676



**Achromatopsia**  
68, 0.008, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
66, 28.386, 315.451

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 75.339, 316.676 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(210, 124, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 124, 254)  
}
```

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(210, 124, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 124, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 75.339, 316.676 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(210, 124, 254) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 124, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 124, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 124, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 124, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 124,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 75.339, 316.676 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 124, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
124, 254) }
```

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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