

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(50, 86.395, 340.836)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(50, 86.395, 340.836)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(50, 86.388, 340.807)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	21
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	27

**Color**

**CIELCh(50, 86.388, 340.807)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DE01A9
RGB	222, 1, 169
RGB Percent	87%, 0%, 66%
CMY	0.1294, 0.9957, 0.3372
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.24, 0.13
HSL	314°, 99%, 44%
HSV	314°, 100%, 87%
XYZ	37.3007, 18.4187, 39.1298
YIQ	86.2310, 77.7880, 99.1000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

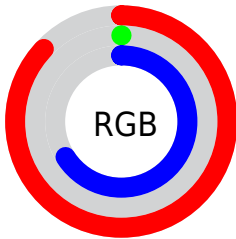
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	222, 1, 169
Decimal	14549417
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.00, 81.59, -28.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 86.388, 340.807
Yxy	18.4187, 0.3933, 0.1942
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292739497 (0xFFDE01A9)
YUV	86.2310, 40.8051, 119.0694
Hunter-Lab	42.9170, 80.0363, -24.0161

# Details

The CIELCh color **50, 86.388, 340.807** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0099**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **78, 99.563, 139.335**, and the grayscale version is **36, 0.005, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66, 82.511, 334.336**, and **36, 66.828, 343.085** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 86.405, 340.877**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51, 85.586, 339.434**.

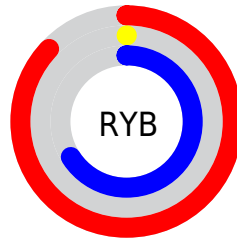
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (0%)

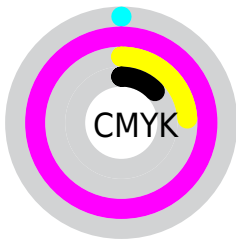
Blue (66%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (66%)

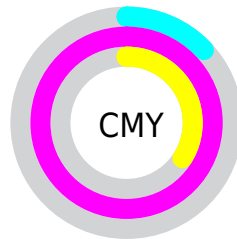


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 50, 86.388, 340.807 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 50, 86.388, 340.807 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50, 86.388,  
340.807


 50, 86.388,  
340.807


 100, 86.388,  
340.807


 40, 86.388,  
340.807


 70, 86.388,  
340.807

 30, 86.388,  
340.807


 80, 86.388,  
340.807


 20, 86.388,  
340.807

 90, 86.388,  
340.807

 10, 86.388,  
340.807

 0, 86.388, 340.807

 50, 86.388,  
340.807

 50, 86.388,  
340.807

■ 50, 86.405,  
340.877

■ 51, 85.586,  
339.434

■ 53, 82.422,  
338.254

■ 55, 76.629,  
337.231

■ 59, 68.528,  
336.318

■ 63, 58.648,  
335.479

■ 67, 47.556,  
334.694

■ 72, 35.752,  
333.949

■ 78, 23.625,  
333.237

■ 83, 11.455,



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



50, 86.388, 340.807



78, 99.563, 139.335

# Rectangle

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



50, 86.388, 340.807



50, 86.388, 30.807



50, 86.388, 160.807



50, 86.388, 210.807

# Sweetspot

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



50, 86.385, 340.807



82, 40.657, 334.002



30, 118.080, 307.470



41, 27.683, 334.315



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



50, 86.385, 340.807



57, 95.811, 341.002



47, 80.517, 24.549



44, 6.898, 332.542



39, 72.821, 340.631



7, 30.551, 338.166



# Inverse Universe

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



50, 86.385, 340.807



57, 95.811, 341.002



79, 61.101, 164.439



44, 6.898, 332.542



39, 72.821, 340.631



7, 30.551, 338.166



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 50, 86.388, 340.807 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

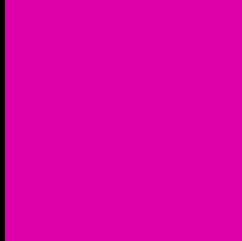
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50, 86.388, 340.807 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

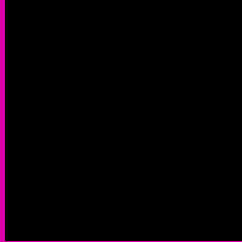
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 50, 86.388, 340.807

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 86.388, 340.807.

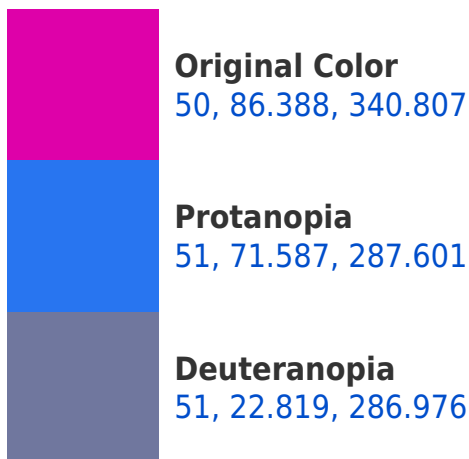


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 86.388, 340.807.

# 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**  
50, 65.457, 28.721

# Trichromacy



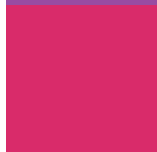
**Original Color**  
50, 86.388, 340.807



**Protanomaly**  
43, 82.242, 305.155



**Deuteranomaly**  
45, 55.743, 323.580

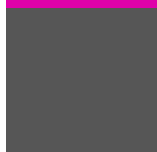


**Tritanomaly**  
49, 68.800, 6.572

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
50, 86.388, 340.807



**Achromatopsia**  
37, 0.005, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
36, 45.938, 336.001

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 50, 86.388, 340.807 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(222, 1, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 1, 169)  
}
```

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(222, 1, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 1, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 50, 86.388, 340.807 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(222, 1, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 1, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 1, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 1, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 1, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 1,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 50, 86.388, 340.807 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 1, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222, 1,  
169) }
```

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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