

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(54, 86.461, 18.135)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(54, 86.461, 18.135) contains.

<b>CIELCh(54, 86.469, 18.158)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

# Color

**CIELCh(54, 86.469, 18.158)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF0058
RGB	255, 0, 88
RGB Percent	100%, 0%, 35%
CMY	0.0000, 0.9992, 0.6548
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.65, 0.00
HSL	339°, 100%, 50%
HSV	339°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	43.0169, 21.9746, 11.2119
YIQ	86.2770, 123.7320, 81.4280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

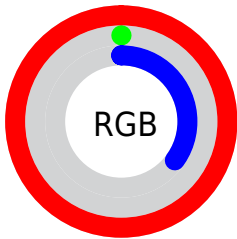
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	255, 0, 88
Decimal	16711768
CIELab	54.00, 82.16, 26.95
CIELCh	54, 86.469, 18.158
Yxy	21.9746, 0.5645, 0.2884
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294901848 (0xFFFF0058)
YUV	86.2770, 0.8494, 147.9701
Hunter-Lab	46.8770, 81.7663, 18.6331

# Details

The CIELCh color **54, 86.469, 18.158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0066**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **89, 75.265, 158.021**, and the grayscale version is **37, 0.005, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63, 63.563, 9.610**, and **40, 73.069, 27.109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54, 86.483, 18.198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55, 82.899, 12.768**.

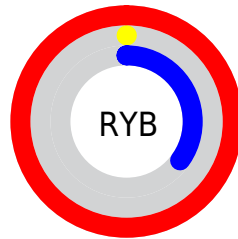
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (0%)

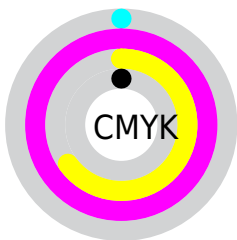
Blue (35%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (35%)

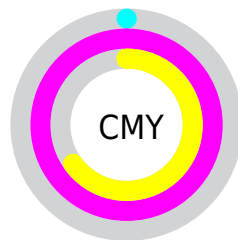


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (65%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 54, 86.469, 18.158 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 54, 86.469, 18.158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 54, 86.469, 18.158

 54, 86.469, 18.158

 100, 86.469,  
18.158

 44, 86.469, 18.158

 74, 86.469, 18.158

 34, 86.469, 18.158

 84, 86.469, 18.158

 24, 86.469, 18.158

 94, 86.469, 18.158

 14, 86.469, 18.158

 4, 86.469, 18.158

 0, 86.469, 18.158

 54, 86.469, 18.158

 54, 86.469, 18.158

 54, 86.483, 18.198

 55, 82.899, 12.768

 57, 77.978, 8.224

60, 71.179, 4.610

64, 62.655, 1.770

69, 52.862,  
359.521

75, 42.324,  
357.707

81, 31.490,  
356.209

87, 20.689,  
354.940

93, 10.129,  
353.828

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



54, 86.469, 18.158



89, 75.265, 158.021

# Rectangle

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



54, 86.469, 18.158



54, 86.469, 68.158



54, 86.469, 198.158



54, 86.469, 248.158

# Sweetspot

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



54, 86.454, 18.155



81, 31.576, 356.220



46, 121.046, 315.636



40, 21.628, 356.820



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



54, 86.454, 18.155



54, 86.483, 18.198



55, 101.637, 41.782



50, 5.800, 353.784



40, 69.360, 17.127



10, 31.320, 9.420





# Inverse Universe

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



54, 86.454, 18.155



54, 86.483, 18.198



80, 43.564, 225.280



50, 5.800, 353.784



40, 69.360, 17.127



10, 31.320, 9.420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 54, 86.469, 18.158 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

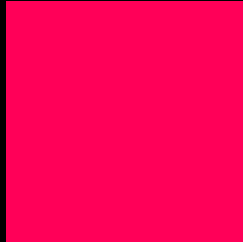
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 54, 86.469, 18.158 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 54, 86.469, 18.158**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 54, 86.469, 18.158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 54, 86.469, 18.158.

# 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



### Original Color

54, 86.469, 18.158

### Protanopia

55, 1.318, 44.994

### Deuteranopia

54, 31.630, 76.151



**Tritanopia**  
54, 95.712, 37.411



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54, 86.469, 18.158



## Protanomaly

48, 41.571, 1.014



## Deuteranomaly

49, 51.484, 26.022



## Tritanomaly

54, 92.021, 31.210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54, 86.469, 18.158



## Achromatopsia

37, 0.005, 296.813



## Achromatomaly

37, 41.802, 1.623

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 54, 86.469, 18.158 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(255, 0, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 0, 88)  
}
```

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(255, 0, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 0, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 54, 86.469, 18.158 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(255, 0, 88) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 0, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 0, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 0, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 0, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 0, 88)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 54, 86.469, 18.158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 0, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 0,  
88) }
```

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