

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 86.165, 354.346)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(56, 86.165, 354.346)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(56, 86.056, 354.160)</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(56, 86.056, 354.160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF0E98
RGB	255, 14, 152
RGB Percent	100%, 5%, 60%
CMY	0.0000, 0.9444, 0.4029
CMYK	0.00, 0.94, 0.40, 0.00
HSL	326°, 100%, 53%
HSV	326°, 94%, 100%
XYZ	47.2023, 23.9124, 31.9439
YIQ	101.7910, 99.3380, 94.0100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

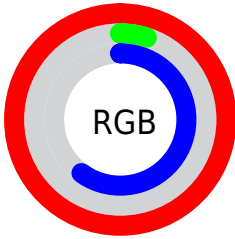
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 14, 152
Decimal	16715416
CIE Lab	56.00, 85.61, -8.76
CIE LCh	56, 86.056, 354.160
Yxy	23.9124, 0.4580, 0.2320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294905496 (0xFFFF0E98)
YUV	101.7910, 24.7530, 134.3643
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, 86.7262, -4.5007

# Details

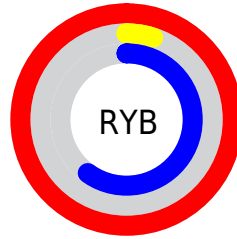
The CIELCh color **56, 86.056, 354.160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0099**. The color can be described as middle saturated rose. A complement of this color would be **88, 93.494, 146.508**, and the grayscale version is **43, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66, 72.695, 340.341**, and **41, 68.795, 359.665** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55, 86.178, 355.987**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57, 84.184, 351.140**.

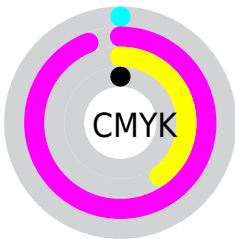
# Distribution



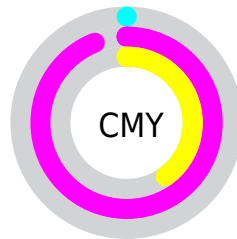
- Red (100%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 86.056, 354.160 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 56, 86.056, 354.160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56, 86.056,  
354.160


 56, 86.056,  
354.160


 100, 86.056,  
354.160


 46, 86.056,  
354.160


 76, 86.056,  
354.160

 36, 86.056,  
354.160

 86, 86.056,  
354.160

 26, 86.056,  
354.160

 96, 86.056,  
354.160

 16, 86.056,  
354.160

 6, 86.056, 354.160

 0, 86.056, 354.160

56, 86.056,  
354.160

56, 86.056,  
354.160

55, 86.178,  
355.987

57, 84.184,  
351.140

60, 79.673,  
348.794

63, 72.572,  
346.913

68, 63.373,  
345.369

73, 52.700,  
344.068

78, 41.142,  
342.940

84, 29.170,  
341.939

91, 17.119,

341.032

 97, 5.209, 340.155

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



56, 86.056, 354.160



88, 93.494, 146.508

# Rectangle

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



56, 86.056, 354.160



56, 86.056, 44.160



56, 86.056, 174.160



56, 86.056, 224.160

# Sweetspot

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



56, 85.997, 354.094



82, 33.461, 342.284



40, 124.696, 310.279



41, 23.105, 342.718



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



56, 85.997, 354.094



55, 86.178, 355.987



54, 97.469, 35.389



50, 6.711, 340.607



42, 69.599, 355.322



11, 32.746, 350.883



# Inverse Universe

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



56, 85.997, 354.094



55, 86.178, 355.987



91, 53.563, 184.803



50, 6.711, 340.607



42, 69.599, 355.322



11, 32.746, 350.883



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 86.056, 354.160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

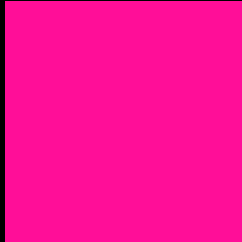
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 56, 86.056, 354.160 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 56, 86.056, 354.160**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 86.056, 354.160.

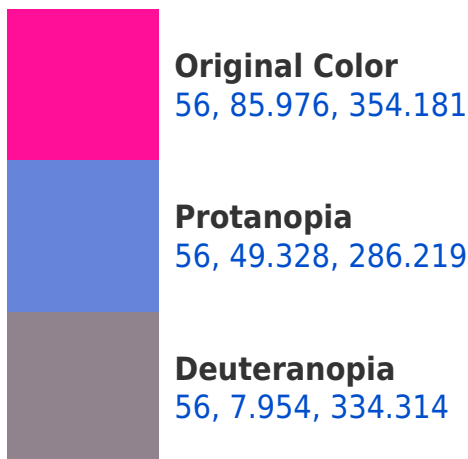


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 86.056, 354.160.

# 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**  
56, 82.533, 31.993

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 85.976, 354.181



**Protanomaly**  
50, 63.885, 316.610



**Deuteranomaly**  
51, 47.201, 344.323



**Tritanomaly**  
55, 80.222, 17.772

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 85.976, 354.181



**Achromatopsia**  
43, 0.006, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
43, 43.857, 345.602

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 86.056, 354.160 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, 14, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 14, 152)  
}
```

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, 14, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 14, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 86.056, 354.160 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, 14, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 14, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 14, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 14, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 14, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 14,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 86.056, 354.160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 14, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 14,  
152) }
```

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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