

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(58, 36.868, 0.767)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(58, 36.868, 0.767) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(58, 37.110, 0.336)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7718C
RGB	199, 113, 140
RGB Percent	78%, 44%, 55%
CMY	0.2184, 0.5557, 0.4499
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.30, 0.22
HSL	341°, 44%, 61%
HSV	341°, 43%, 78%
XYZ	34.3283, 25.9610, 28.1227
YIQ	141.7920, 42.5890, 26.6290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

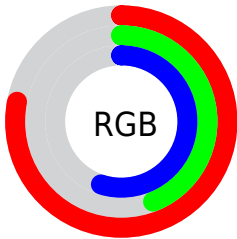
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">199, 113, 140</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13070732</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">58.00, 37.11, 0.22</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">58, 37.110, 0.336</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">25.9610, 0.3883, 0.2936</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291260812 (0xFFC7718C)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">141.7920, -0.8835, 50.1714</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">50.9519, 31.0966, 2.9415</a>

# Details

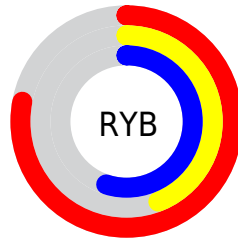
The CIELCh color **58, 37.110, 0.336** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **75, 32.839, 170.497**, and the grayscale version is **59, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78, 36.331, 359.811**, and **38, 37.317, 0.398** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54, 45.644, 2.294**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63, 28.301, 358.737**.

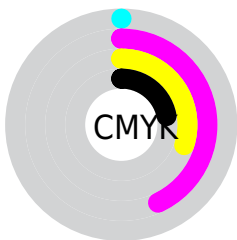
# Distribution



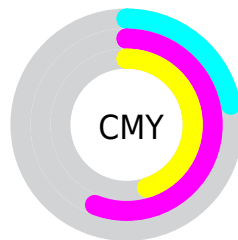
- Red (78%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 58, 37.110, 0.336 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 58, 37.110, 0.336 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 58, 37.110, 0.336       58, 37.110, 0.336

 100, 37.110, 0.336       48, 37.110, 0.336

 78, 37.110, 0.336       38, 37.110, 0.336



 88, 37.110, 0.336       28, 37.110, 0.336

 98, 37.110, 0.336       18, 37.110, 0.336

 8, 37.110, 0.336

 0, 37.110, 0.336

 58, 37.110, 0.336       58, 37.110, 0.336

 54, 45.644, 2.294       63, 28.301,  
358.737

 50, 53.545, 4.734

47, 60.408, 7.820

68, 19.500,  
357.396

44, 65.926, 11.722

73, 10.887,  
356.241

43, 70.066, 16.547

79, 2.565, 355.115

42, 72.491, 20.180

84, 5.415, 174.518

90, 13.040,  
173.694

95, 20.316,  
172.985

96, 18.763,  
189.887

96, 18.310,  
198.294

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



58, 37.110, 0.336



75, 32.839, 170.497

# Rectangle

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



58, 37.110, 0.336



58, 37.110, 50.336



58, 37.110, 180.336



58, 37.110, 230.336

# Sweetspot

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



58, 37.107, 0.338



91, 13.136, 356.244



57, 52.505, 317.034



47, 9.230, 356.490



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



58, 37.107, 0.338



68, 54.547, 2.207



61, 32.120, 38.025



39, 4.649, 355.835



34, 62.225, 19.271



4, 16.578, 3.536





# Inverse Universe

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



58, 37.107, 0.338



68, 54.547, 2.207



71, 23.348, 219.700



39, 4.649, 355.835



34, 62.225, 19.271

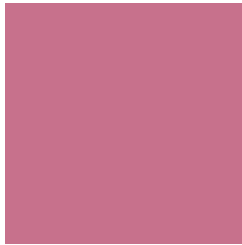


4, 16.578, 3.536



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 58, 37.110, 0.336 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 CIE LCh color 58, 37.110, 0.336 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

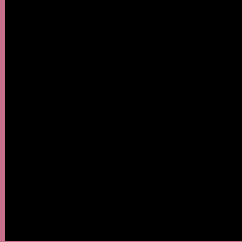
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 58, 37.110, 0.336**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 37.110, 0.336.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 37.110, 0.336.

# 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

58, 37.110, 0.336

### Protanopia

58, 9.665, 289.094

### Deuteranopia

58, 8.087, 12.182



**Tritanopia**  
58, 34.444, 15.291



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 37.110, 0.336

**Protanomaly**  
58, 16.280, 336.982

**Deuteranomaly**  
58, 18.734, 2.235

**Tritanomaly**  
58, 34.942, 9.071

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 37.110, 0.336

**Achromatopsia**  
59, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
58, 13.352, 358.504

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 58, 37.110, 0.336 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(199, 113, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 113, 140)  
}
```

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(199, 113, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 113, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 58, 37.110, 0.336 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(199, 113, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 113, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 113, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 113, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 113, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 113,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 58, 37.110, 0.336 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 113, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
113, 140) }
```

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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