

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 73.879, 332.521)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(61, 73.879, 332.521)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(61, 74.115, 332.462)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E55ED1
RGB	229, 94, 209
RGB Percent	90%, 37%, 82%
CMY	0.1022, 0.6315, 0.1806
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 0.09, 0.10
HSL	309°, 72%, 63%
HSV	309°, 59%, 90%
XYZ	47.7986, 29.2481, 63.4180
YIQ	147.4750, 43.5450, 64.3850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

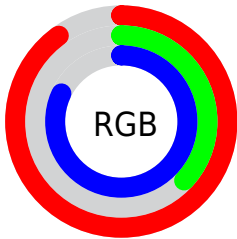
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	229, 94, 209
Decimal	15032017
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.00, 65.72, -34.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 74.115, 332.462
Yxy	29.2481, 0.3403, 0.2082
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293222097 (0xFFE55ED1)
YUV	147.4750, 30.3318, 71.4974
Hunter-Lab	54.0815, 63.1201, -31.6685

# Details

The CIELCh color **61, 74.115, 332.462** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **82, 75.140, 143.227**, and the grayscale version is **61, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76, 64.458, 326.633**, and **41, 74.155, 332.396** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58, 83.047, 333.105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65, 63.303, 331.823**.

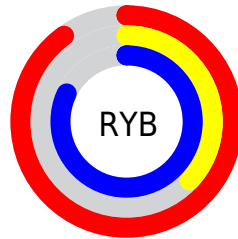
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (37%)

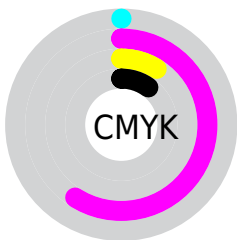
Blue (82%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (82%)

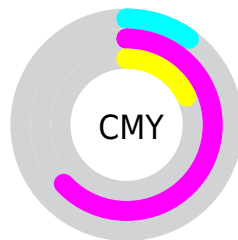


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (63%)


Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 74.115, 332.462 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 61, 74.115, 332.462 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 61, 74.115,  
332.462

 61, 74.115,  
332.462


 100, 74.115,  
332.462


 51, 74.115,  
332.462


 81, 74.115,  
332.462


 41, 74.115,  
332.462


 91, 74.115,  
332.462

 31, 74.115,  
332.462

 21, 74.115,  
332.462

 11, 74.115,  
332.462

 1, 74.115, 332.462

 0, 74.115, 332.462

61, 74.115,  
332.462

61, 74.115,  
332.462

58, 83.047,  
333.105

65, 63.303,  
331.823

55, 89.575,  
333.761

70, 51.202,  
331.184

53, 93.374,  
334.450

75, 38.329,  
330.548

53, 94.647,  
335.194

80, 25.097,  
329.918


52, 94.724,  
335.273

86, 11.804,  
329.290

92, 1.347, 148.965

97, 14.233,  
148.172

98, 13.381,  
152.568

 98, 12.149,  
158.063

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



61, 74.115, 332.462



82, 75.140, 143.227

# Rectangle

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



61, 74.115, 332.462



61, 74.115, 22.462



61, 74.115, 152.462



61, 74.115, 202.462

# Sweetspot

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



61, 74.112, 332.462



89, 25.995, 329.864



48, 78.665, 302.319



46, 18.076, 330.048



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



61, 74.112, 332.462



63, 92.100, 333.265



59, 56.934, 359.817



45, 7.499, 329.322



41, 78.778, 335.141



8, 33.646, 333.927



# Inverse Universe

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



61, 74.112, 332.462



63, 92.100, 333.265



83, 50.181, 164.678



45, 7.499, 329.322



41, 78.778, 335.141



8, 33.646, 333.927



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 74.115, 332.462 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

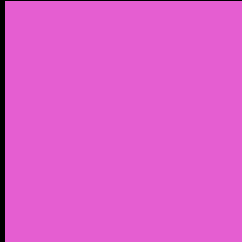
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61, 74.115, 332.462 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

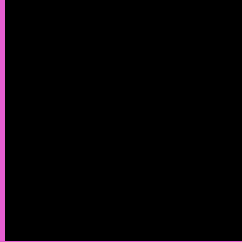
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 61, 74.115, 332.462

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 74.115, 332.462.

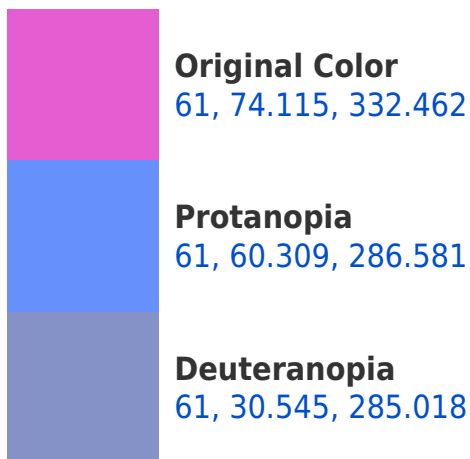


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 74.115, 332.462.

# 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**  
61, 43.606, 18.969

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 74.115, 332.462



**Protanomaly**  
59, 62.561, 302.368



**Deuteranomaly**  
60, 45.085, 311.777



**Tritanomaly**  
61, 50.016, 355.267

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 74.115, 332.462



**Achromatopsia**  
61, 0.008, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
60, 29.844, 330.260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 74.115, 332.462 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(229, 94, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 94, 209)  
}
```

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(229, 94, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 94, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 74.115, 332.462 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(229, 94, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 94, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 94, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 94, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 94, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 94,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 74.115, 332.462 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 94, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229, 94,  
209) }
```

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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