

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 67.681, 337.248)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(63, 67.681, 337.248)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(63, 67.493, 337.455)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EC67C8
RGB	236, 103, 200
RGB Percent	93%, 40%, 78%
CMY	0.0756, 0.5971, 0.2167
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.15, 0.08
HSL	316°, 78%, 66%
HSV	316°, 56%, 92%
XYZ	49.7126, 31.5869, 57.9553
YIQ	153.8250, 48.1310, 58.3630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

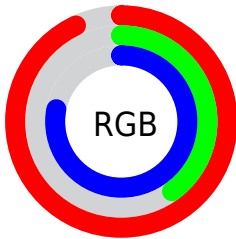
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 103, 200
Decimal	15493064
CIE Lab	63.00, 62.34, -25.88
CIE LCh	63, 67.493, 337.455
Yxy	31.5869, 0.3570, 0.2268
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293683144 (0xFFEC67C8)
YUV	153.8250, 22.7643, 72.0675
Hunter-Lab	56.2022, 59.5346, -21.7978

# Details

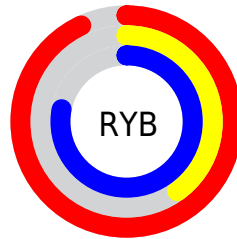
The CIELCh color  $63, 67.493, 337.455$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FF66CC}$ . A complement of this color would be  $84, 67.621, 147.548$ , and the grayscale version is  $63, 0.008, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $78, 59.735, 326.477$ , and  $43, 67.469, 337.337$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $59, 76.427, 338.444$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $67, 56.883, 336.560$ .

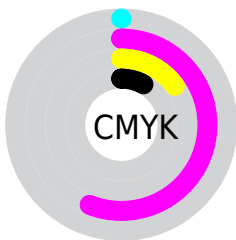
# Distribution



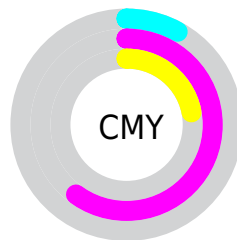
- Red (93%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (8%)




- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 67.493, 337.455 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 63, 67.493, 337.455 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63, 67.493,  
337.455


 63, 67.493,  
337.455


 100, 67.493,  
337.455

 53, 67.493,  
337.455


 83, 67.493,  
337.455

 43, 67.493,  
337.455

 93, 67.493,  
337.455

 33, 67.493,  
337.455

 23, 67.493,  
337.455

 13, 67.493,  
337.455

 3, 67.493, 337.455

 0, 67.493, 337.455

63, 67.493,  
337.455

63, 67.493,  
337.455

59, 76.427,  
338.444

67, 56.883,  
336.560

56, 83.106,  
339.568

72, 45.190,  
335.732

54, 87.102,  
340.881

78, 32.904,  
334.955

53, 88.357,  
342.453

84, 20.394,  
334.219

53, 88.423,  
343.064

89, 7.917, 333.501

95, 4.364, 152.981

98, 8.695, 160.456

99, 7.037, 181.118

99, 6.612, 199.087



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



63, 67.493, 337.455



84, 67.621, 147.548

# Rectangle

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



63, 67.493, 337.455



63, 67.493, 27.455



63, 67.493, 157.455



63, 67.493, 207.455

# Sweetspot

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



63, 67.490, 337.455



89, 22.519, 334.267



53, 76.724, 305.334



46, 15.076, 334.413



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



63, 67.490, 337.455



63, 82.643, 338.643



61, 54.843, 9.287



46, 7.000, 333.722



40, 72.792, 342.742



8, 32.042, 340.084



# Inverse Universe

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



63, 67.490, 337.455



63, 82.643, 338.643



86, 44.033, 174.685



46, 7.000, 333.722



40, 72.792, 342.742



8, 32.042, 340.084



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 63, 67.493, 337.455 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

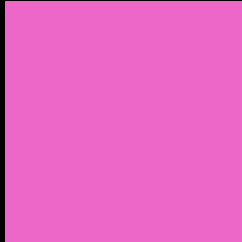
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 63, 67.493, 337.455 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

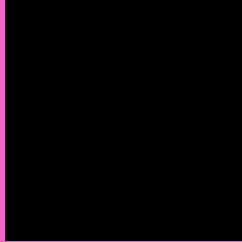
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 63, 67.493, 337.455

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 67.493, 337.455.

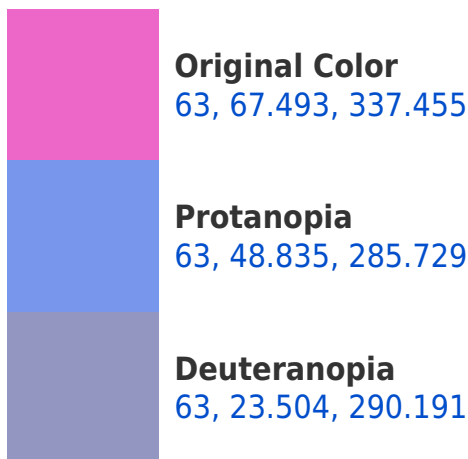


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 67.493, 337.455.

# 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**  
63, 45.024, 19.223

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 67.493, 337.455



**Protanomaly**  
62, 51.571, 305.785



**Deuteranomaly**  
62, 38.365, 318.407



**Tritanomaly**  
63, 49.447, 359.815

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 67.493, 337.455



**Achromatopsia**  
64, 0.008, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
62, 27.224, 334.727

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 67.493, 337.455 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(236, 103, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 103, 200)  
}
```

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(236, 103, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 103, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 67.493, 337.455 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(236, 103, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 103, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 103, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 103, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 103, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 103,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 67.493, 337.455 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 103, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
103, 200) }
```

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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