

Converting Colors

CIELCh(64, 90.531, 333.464)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(64, 90.531, 333.464)
contains.

CIELCh(64, 90.515, 333.119)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	20
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	23
<i>CSS Examples</i>	26

Color

CIELCh(64, 90.515, 333.119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF50E6
RGB	255, 80, 230
RGB Percent	100%, 31%, 90%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6871, 0.0993
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.10, 0.00
HSL	309°, 100%, 66%
HSV	309°, 69%, 100%
XYZ	58.6027, 32.8017, 77.8724
YIQ	149.4250, 56.1500, 83.7500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

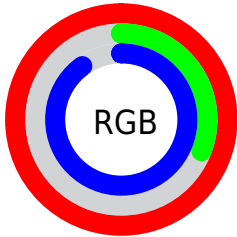
Format	Color
R _{YB}	255, 80, 230
Decimal	16732390
CIE Lab	64.00, 80.73, -40.93
CIE LCh	64, 90.515, 333.119
Yxy	32.8017, 0.3462, 0.1938
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294922470 (0xFFFF50E6)
YUV	149.4250, 39.7235, 92.5893
Hunter-Lab	57.2727, 82.4177, -40.5243

Details

The CIELCh color **64, 90.515, 333.119** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **89, 93.162, 141.681**, and the grayscale version is **62, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75, 69.646, 326.803**, and **45, 86.748, 332.831** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61, 97.542, 333.614**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68, 80.701, 332.329**.

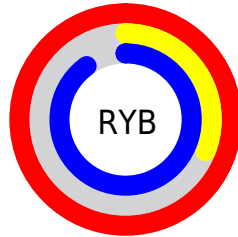
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (31%)

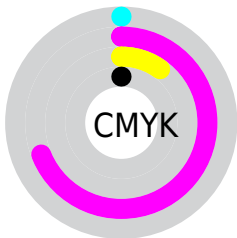
Blue (90%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (90%)

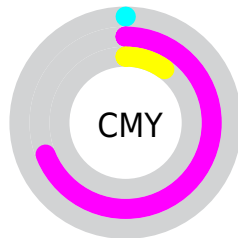


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)


Magenta (69%)


Yellow (10%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 64, 90.515, 333.119 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 64, 90.515, 333.119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 64, 90.515,
333.119


 64, 90.515,
333.119


 100, 90.515,
333.119


 54, 90.515,
333.119


 84, 90.515,
333.119


 44, 90.515,
333.119


 94, 90.515,
333.119

 34, 90.515,
333.119

 24, 90.515,
333.119

 14, 90.515,
333.119

 4, 90.515, 333.119

 0, 90.515, 333.119

64, 90.515,
333.119

64, 90.515,
333.119

61, 97.542,
333.614

68, 80.701,
332.329

59, 101.637,
334.291

72, 68.889,
331.693

58, 102.914,
335.022

77, 55.652,
331.055

58, 102.987,
335.119

82, 41.567,
330.419

88, 27.089,
329.788

94, 12.547,
329.158

100, 0.012,
296.813

Harmonies

Complementary

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



64, 90.515, 333.119



89, 93.162, 141.681

Rectangle

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



64, 90.515, 333.119



64, 90.515, 23.119



64, 90.515, 153.119



64, 90.515, 203.119

Sweetspot

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



64, 90.448, 332.966



87, 30.426, 329.932



47, 100.933, 303.891



45, 20.597, 330.106



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



64, 90.448, 332.966



60, 99.228, 333.833



61, 70.453, 2.504



50, 8.198, 329.209



44, 83.111, 334.982



12, 38.754, 334.054

Inverse Universe

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



64, 90.448, 332.966



60, 99.228, 333.833



90, 61.556, 162.994



50, 8.198, 329.209



44, 83.111, 334.982



12, 38.754, 334.054

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 64, 90.515, 333.119 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

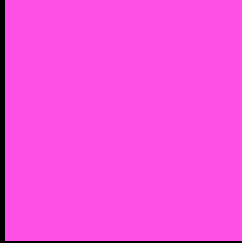
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 64, 90.515, 333.119 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

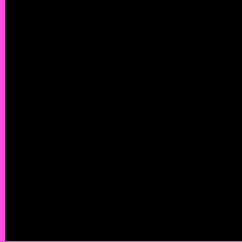
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

CIELCh 64, 90.515, 333.119

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 90.515, 333.119.

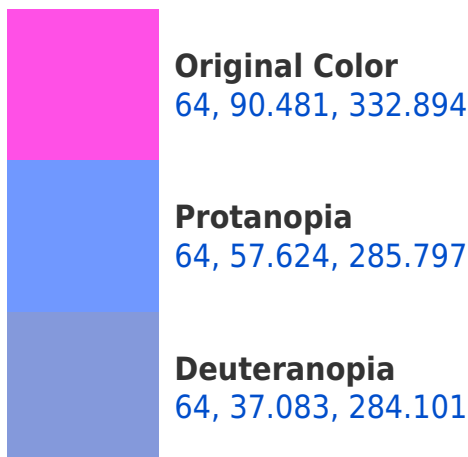


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 90.515, 333.119.

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
64, 54.819, 21.666

Trichromacy



Original Color
64, 90.481, 332.894



Protanomaly
61, 68.197, 306.017



Deuteranomaly
61, 56.780, 312.084



Tritanomaly
63, 61.758, 356.938

Monochromacy



Original Color
64, 90.481, 332.894



Achromatopsia
62, 0.008, 296.813



Achromatomaly
60, 38.088, 331.127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 64, 90.515, 333.119 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, 80, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 80, 230)  
}
```

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, 80, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 80, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 64, 90.515, 333.119 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, 80, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 80, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 80, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 80, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 80, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 80,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 64, 90.515, 333.119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 80, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 80,  
230) }
```

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