

Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 68.575, 342.934)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(66, 68.575, 342.934)
contains.

CIELCh(66, 68.572, 342.906)	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(66, 68.572, 342.906)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FD6AC6
RGB	253, 106, 198
RGB Percent	99%, 42%, 78%
CMY	0.0073, 0.5838, 0.2231
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 0.22, 0.01
HSL	322°, 98%, 70%
HSV	322°, 58%, 99%
XYZ	55.9297, 35.3238, 57.3684
YIQ	160.4410, 58.0800, 59.7760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

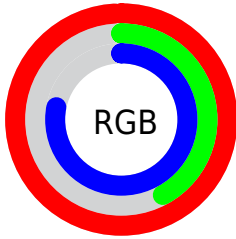
Format	Color
R _Y B	253, 106, 198
Decimal	16607942
CIE Lab	66.00, 65.54, -20.16
CIE LCh	66, 68.572, 342.906
Yxy	35.3238, 0.3763, 0.2377
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294798022 (0xFFFD6AC6)
YUV	160.4410, 18.5166, 81.1742
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, 63.9667, -15.6259

Details

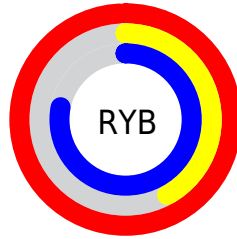
The CIELCh color **66, 68.572, 342.906** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66CC**. A complement of this color would be **90, 67.596, 151.268**, and the grayscale version is **66, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79, 57.340, 326.397**, and **46, 68.579, 342.908** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62, 77.172, 344.326**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 58.193, 341.697**.

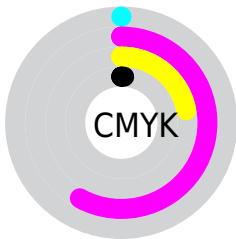
Distribution



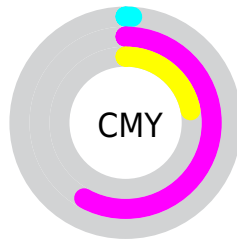
- Red (99%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (22%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 68.572, 342.906 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 66, 68.572, 342.906 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 66, 68.572,
342.906


 66, 68.572,
342.906


 100, 68.572,
342.906


 56, 68.572,
342.906


 86, 68.572,
342.906

 46, 68.572,
342.906

 96, 68.572,
342.906

 36, 68.572,
342.906

 26, 68.572,
342.906

 16, 68.572,
342.906

 6, 68.572, 342.906

 0, 68.572, 342.906

66, 68.572,
342.906

66, 68.572,
342.906

62, 77.172,
344.326

71, 58.193,
341.697

59, 83.397,
346.039

76, 46.668,
340.638

57, 86.848,
348.155

82, 34.521,
339.688

56, 87.638,
350.779

88, 22.146,
338.820

55, 87.656,
351.322

94, 9.814, 338.005

100, 0.649,
198.523

100, 0.649,
200.385

Harmonies

Complementary

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



66, 68.572, 342.906



90, 67.596, 151.268

Rectangle

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



66, 68.572, 342.906



66, 68.572, 32.906



66, 68.572, 162.906



66, 68.572, 212.906

Sweetspot

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



66, 68.569, 342.907



89, 20.942, 338.732



57, 83.816, 308.218



46, 14.025, 338.899



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



66, 68.569, 342.907



62, 79.032, 344.634



64, 60.367, 17.465



50, 6.962, 338.121



42, 71.220, 350.789



11, 33.581, 347.159

Inverse Universe

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



66, 68.569, 342.907



62, 79.032, 344.634



91, 43.965, 183.206



50, 6.962, 338.121



42, 71.220, 350.789



11, 33.581, 347.159

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 68.572, 342.906 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

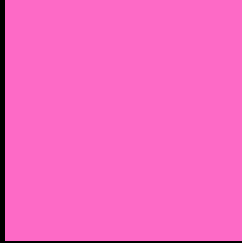
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 66, 68.572, 342.906 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

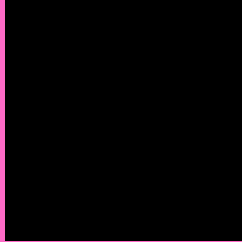
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

CIELCh 66, 68.572, 342.906

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 68.572, 342.906.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 68.572, 342.906.

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

66, 68.572, 342.906

Protanopia

66, 43.941, 285.812

Deuteranopia

66, 18.435, 297.547



Tritanopia
66, 51.831, 20.728

Trichromacy



Original Color
66, 68.572, 342.906



Protanomaly
64, 48.591, 309.797



Deuteranomaly
65, 36.028, 326.988



Tritanomaly
66, 54.688, 4.040

Monochromacy



Original Color
66, 68.572, 342.906



Achromatopsia
66, 0.008, 296.813



Achromatomaly
65, 27.282, 340.321

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 68.572, 342.906 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(253, 106, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 106, 198)  
}
```

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(253, 106, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 106, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 68.572, 342.906 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(253, 106, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 106, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 106, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 106, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 106, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 106,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 68.572, 342.906 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 106, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
106, 198) }
```

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