

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 68.969, 342.818)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(66, 68.969, 342.818)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(66, 69.052, 342.790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FE6AC7
RGB	254, 106, 199
RGB Percent	100%, 42%, 78%
CMY	0.0056, 0.5858, 0.2211
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 0.22, 0.01
HSL	322°, 98%, 70%
HSV	322°, 58%, 99%
XYZ	56.0971, 35.3238, 57.6616
YIQ	160.8540, 58.3550, 60.2990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

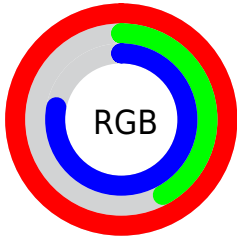
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	254, 106, 199
Decimal	16673479
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.00, 65.96, -20.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	66, 69.052, 342.790
Yxy	35.3238, 0.3763, 0.2369
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294863559 (0xFFFE6AC7)
YUV	160.8540, 18.8060, 81.6890
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, 64.4694, -15.9183

# Details

The CIELCh color **66, 69.052, 342.790** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66CC**. A complement of this color would be **90, 68.134, 151.108**, 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, 69.003, 342.798** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62, 77.614, 344.205**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 58.686, 341.585**.

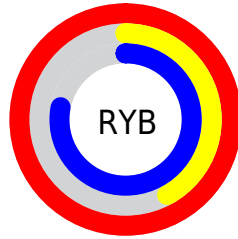
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (42%)

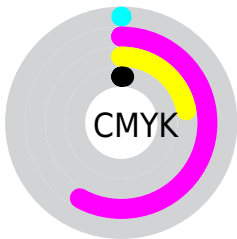
Blue (78%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (78%)

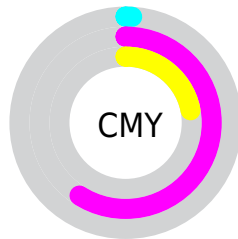


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (59%)


Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 69.052, 342.790 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, 69.052, 342.790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66, 69.052,  
342.790


 66, 69.052,  
342.790


 100, 69.052,  
342.790


 56, 69.052,  
342.790


 86, 69.052,  
342.790

 46, 69.052,  
342.790

 96, 69.052,  
342.790

 36, 69.052,  
342.790

 26, 69.052,  
342.790

 16, 69.052,  
342.790

 6, 69.052, 342.790

 0, 69.052, 342.790

66, 69.052,  
342.790

66, 69.052,  
342.790

62, 77.614,  
344.205

71, 58.686,  
341.585

59, 83.777,  
345.912

76, 47.153,  
340.528

57, 87.152,  
348.019

82, 34.980,  
339.580

56, 87.880,  
350.627

88, 22.568,  
338.714

56, 87.894,  
351.087

94, 10.192,  
337.901

100, 0.493,  
200.718

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



66, 69.052, 342.790



90, 68.134, 151.108

# Rectangle

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



66, 69.052, 342.790



66, 69.052, 32.790



66, 69.052, 162.790



66, 69.052, 212.790

# Sweetspot

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



66, 69.048, 342.791



88, 22.231, 338.685



57, 84.348, 308.239



45, 15.472, 338.930



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, 69.048, 342.791



62, 79.158, 344.467



64, 60.756, 17.545



50, 6.976, 337.994



42, 71.320, 350.557



11, 33.629, 346.968





# Inverse Universe

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



66, 69.048, 342.791



62, 79.158, 344.467



92, 44.175, 183.176



50, 6.976, 337.994



42, 71.320, 350.557

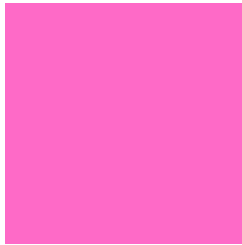


11, 33.629, 346.968



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 69.052, 342.790 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

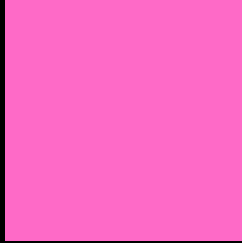
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 69.052, 342.790 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

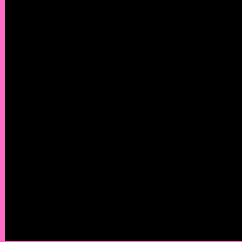
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 66, 69.052, 342.790**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 69.052, 342.790.

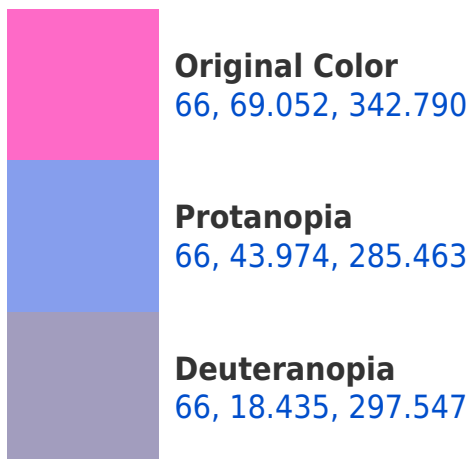


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 69.052, 342.790.

# 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**  
66, 51.831, 20.728



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 69.052, 342.790



**Protanomaly**  
64, 48.523, 309.412



**Deuteranomaly**  
65, 36.679, 326.998



**Tritanomaly**  
66, 54.688, 4.040

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 69.052, 342.790



**Achromatopsia**  
66, 0.008, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
64, 27.649, 339.443

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 69.052, 342.790 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(254, 106, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 106, 199)  
}
```

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(254, 106, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 106, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 69.052, 342.790 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(254, 106, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 106, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 106, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 106, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 106, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 106,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 69.052, 342.790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 106, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
106, 199) }
```

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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