

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 70.134, 330.829)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(66, 70.134, 330.829)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(66, 70.115, 330.779)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	21
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	27

**Color**

**CIELCh(66, 70.115, 330.779)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ED72DF
RGB	237, 114, 223
RGB Percent	93%, 45%, 87%
CMY	0.0710, 0.5533, 0.1259
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.06, 0.07
HSL	307°, 77%, 69%
HSV	307°, 52%, 93%
XYZ	54.2056, 35.3238, 73.7060
YIQ	163.2030, 38.3190, 59.9750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

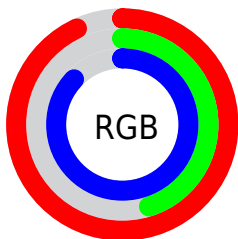
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	237, 114, 223
Decimal	15561439
CIE Lab	66.00, 61.19, -34.23
CIE LCh	66, 70.115, 330.779
Yxy	35.3238, 0.3321, 0.2164
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293751519 (0xFFED72DF)
YUV	163.2030, 29.4799, 64.7200
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, 58.7886, -31.9240

# Details

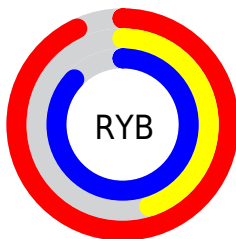
The CIELCh color **66, 70.115, 330.779** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **85, 70.647, 143.129**, and the grayscale version is **67, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80, 53.103, 326.256**, and **46, 70.140, 331.051** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62, 80.944, 331.352**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 57.743, 330.189**.

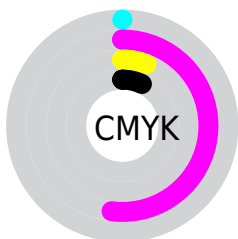
# Distribution



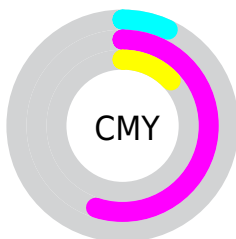
- Red (93%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 70.115, 330.779 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, 70.115, 330.779 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66, 70.115,  
330.779


 66, 70.115,  
330.779


 100, 70.115,  
330.779


 56, 70.115,  
330.779


 86, 70.115,  
330.779

 46, 70.115,  
330.779


 96, 70.115,  
330.779

 36, 70.115,  
330.779

 26, 70.115,  
330.779

 16, 70.115,  
330.779

 6, 70.115, 330.779

 0, 70.115, 330.779

66, 70.115,  
330.779

66, 70.115,  
330.779

62, 80.944,  
331.352

71, 57.743,  
330.189

59, 89.642,  
331.906

76, 44.402,  
329.588

57, 95.712,  
332.448

81, 30.558,  
328.982

55, 98.942,  
332.992

87, 16.560,  
328.374

55, 99.834,  
333.443

93, 2.650, 327.685

98, 10.365,  
147.499

98, 9.309, 152.638

98, 8.341, 159.006



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



66, 70.115, 330.779



85, 70.647, 143.129

# Rectangle

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



66, 70.115, 330.779



66, 70.115, 20.779



66, 70.115, 150.779



66, 70.115, 200.779

# Sweetspot

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



66, 70.112, 330.779



90, 23.649, 328.627



55, 70.480, 300.396



47, 15.977, 328.752



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, 70.112, 330.779



66, 85.925, 331.370



64, 52.674, 355.966



46, 7.822, 328.224



42, 81.746, 333.344



9, 35.463, 332.515



# Inverse Universe

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



66, 70.112, 330.779



66, 85.925, 331.370



86, 47.757, 163.642



46, 7.822, 328.224



42, 81.746, 333.344

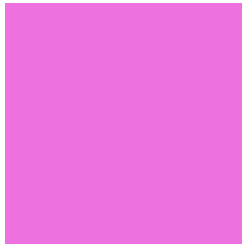


9, 35.463, 332.515



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 70.115, 330.779 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

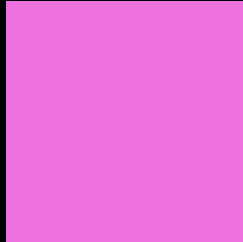
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 66, 70.115, 330.779 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

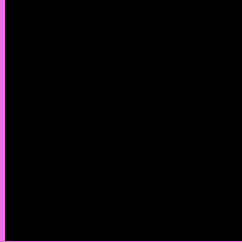
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 66, 70.115, 330.779

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 70.115, 330.779.

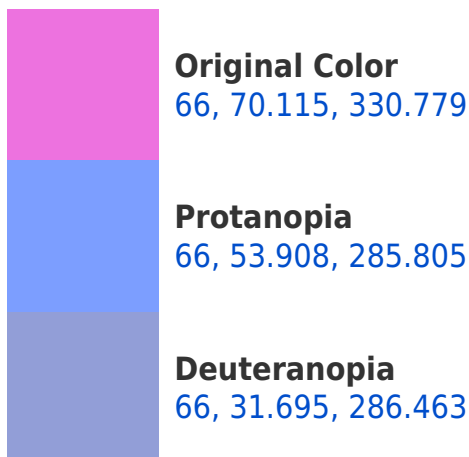


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 70.115, 330.779.

# 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, 38.929, 15.746

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 70.115, 330.779



**Protanomaly**  
65, 56.705, 302.623



**Deuteranomaly**  
65, 44.146, 310.366



**Tritanomaly**  
66, 46.218, 352.276

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 70.115, 330.779



**Achromatopsia**  
67, 0.008, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
66, 27.658, 328.983

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 70.115, 330.779 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(237, 114, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 114, 223)  
}
```

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(237, 114, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 114, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 70.115, 330.779 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(237, 114, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 114, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 114, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 114, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 114, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 114,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 70.115, 330.779 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 114, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
114, 223) }
```

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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