

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(67, 80.972, 332.282)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(67, 80.972, 332.282)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(67, 80.708, 332.433)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FE68E8
RGB	254, 104, 232
RGB Percent	100%, 41%, 91%
CMY	0.0054, 0.5936, 0.0916
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 0.09, 0.01
HSL	309°, 98%, 70%
HSV	309°, 59%, 99%
XYZ	60.1621, 36.6320, 79.9778
YIQ	163.4420, 48.3120, 71.6080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

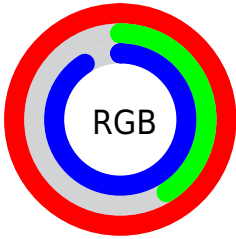
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	254, 104, 232
Decimal	16673000
CIE Lab	67.00, 71.55, -37.35
CIE LCh	67, 80.708, 332.433
Yxy	36.6320, 0.3403, 0.2072
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294863080 (0xFFFE68E8)
YUV	163.4420, 33.7991, 79.4194
Hunter-Lab	60.5244, 71.5139, -35.9796

# Details

The CIELCh color **67, 80.708, 332.433** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. A complement of this color would be **89, 81.879, 143.110**, and the grayscale version is **67, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79, 57.941, 326.417**, and **47, 80.652, 332.387** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63, 90.297, 333.076**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 69.032, 331.793**.

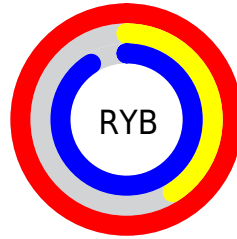
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (41%)

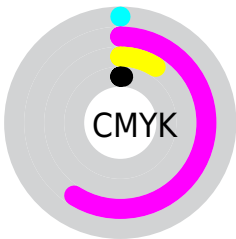
Blue (91%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (91%)

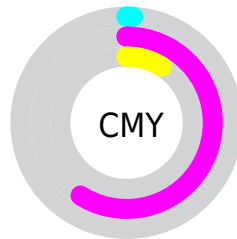


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (59%)


Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 67, 80.708, 332.433 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 67, 80.708, 332.433 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 67, 80.708,  
332.433

 67, 80.708,  
332.433


 100, 80.708,  
332.433


 57, 80.708,  
332.433


 87, 80.708,  
332.433

 47, 80.708,  
332.433

 97, 80.708,  
332.433

 37, 80.708,  
332.433

 27, 80.708,  
332.433

 17, 80.708,  
332.433

 7, 80.708, 332.433

 0, 80.708, 332.433

67, 80.708,  
332.433

67, 80.708,  
332.433

63, 90.297,  
333.076

71, 69.032,  
331.793

61, 97.230,  
333.731

76, 55.918,  
331.153

59, 101.171,  
334.420

82, 41.939,  
330.515

58, 102.355,  
335.165

88, 27.553,  
329.882

58, 102.404,  
335.230

94, 13.093,  
329.252

100, 0.717,  
152.204

100, 0.479,  
200.758

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



67, 80.708, 332.433



89, 81.879, 143.110

# Rectangle

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



67, 80.708, 332.433



67, 80.708, 22.433



67, 80.708, 152.433



67, 80.708, 202.433

# Sweetspot

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



67, 80.705, 332.433



89, 26.024, 329.811



53, 85.782, 302.399



46, 18.096, 329.994



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



67, 80.705, 332.433



63, 92.200, 333.198



64, 61.982, 359.937



50, 8.186, 329.276



44, 82.981, 335.093



12, 38.700, 334.148





# Inverse Universe

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



67, 80.705, 332.433



63, 92.200, 333.198



91, 54.595, 164.599



50, 8.186, 329.276



44, 82.981, 335.093

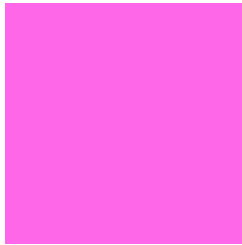


12, 38.700, 334.148



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 67, 80.708, 332.433 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

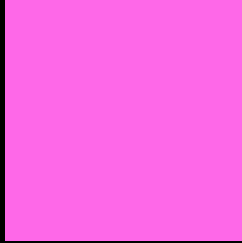
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 67, 80.708, 332.433 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

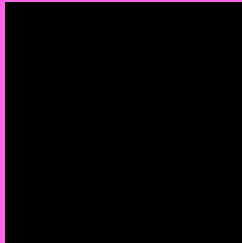
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 67, 80.708, 332.433

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 80.708, 332.433.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 67, 80.708, 332.433.

# 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**  
67, 47.344, 18.936



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
67, 80.708, 332.433



**Protanomaly**  
65, 60.311, 305.280



**Deuteranomaly**  
65, 50.014, 311.724



**Tritanomaly**  
66, 54.516, 355.539

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
67, 80.708, 332.433



**Achromatopsia**  
67, 0.008, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
65, 32.806, 330.383

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 67, 80.708, 332.433 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, 104, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 104, 232)  
}
```

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, 104, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 104, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 67, 80.708, 332.433 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, 104, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 104, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 104, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 104, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 104, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 104,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 67, 80.708, 332.433 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 104, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
104, 232) }
```

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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