

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(68, 44.424, 346.881)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(68, 44.424, 346.881)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(68, 44.530, 346.987)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E887B9
RGB	232, 135, 185
RGB Percent	91%, 53%, 73%
CMY	0.0903, 0.4707, 0.2746
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.20, 0.09
HSL	329°, 68%, 72%
HSV	329°, 42%, 91%
XYZ	50.6825, 37.9720, 50.5407
YIQ	169.7030, 41.7620, 36.1140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

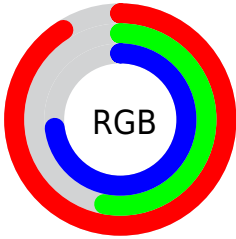
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	232, 135, 185
Decimal	15239097
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.00, 43.39, -10.03
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 44.530, 346.987
Yxy	37.9720, 0.3641, 0.2728
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293429177 (0xFFE887B9)
YUV	169.7030, 7.5414, 54.6345
Hunter-Lab	61.6215, 38.9753, -5.4935

# Details

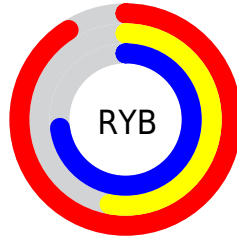
The CIELCh color  $68, 44.530, 346.987$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FF99CC`. A complement of this color would be  $85, 42.574, 158.653$ , and the grayscale version is  $69, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $84, 35.164, 332.737$ , and  $48, 44.660, 346.713$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $63, 54.473, 348.389$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $73, 33.973, 345.787$ .

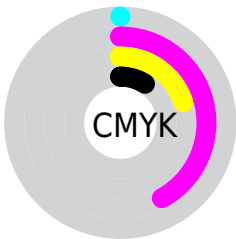
# Distribution



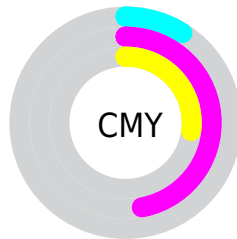
- Red (91%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 68, 44.530, 346.987 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 68, 44.530, 346.987 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 68, 44.530,  
346.987

 68, 44.530,  
346.987

 100, 44.530,  
346.987

 58, 44.530,  
346.987


 88, 44.530,  
346.987

 48, 44.530,  
346.987

 98, 44.530,  
346.987

 38, 44.530,  
346.987

 28, 44.530,  
346.987

 18, 44.530,  
346.987

 8, 44.530, 346.987

 0, 44.530, 346.987

68, 44.530,  
346.987

68, 44.530,  
346.987

63, 54.473,  
348.389

73, 33.973,  
345.787

59, 63.314,  
350.066

79, 23.190,  
344.732

55, 70.490,  
352.129

85, 12.441,  
343.782

53, 75.511,  
354.718

91, 1.891, 342.738

97, 8.369, 162.260

51, 78.175,  
357.998

98, 8.034, 189.507

50, 79.006, 1.205

98, 7.865, 198.992

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



68, 44.530, 346.987



85, 42.574, 158.653

# Rectangle

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



68, 44.530, 346.987



68, 44.530, 36.987



68, 44.530, 166.987



68, 44.530, 216.987

# Sweetspot

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



68, 44.527, 346.988



92, 14.805, 343.897



64, 56.032, 310.654



47, 10.383, 344.103



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



68, 44.527, 346.988



70, 56.919, 348.155



67, 40.218, 22.422



45, 5.914, 343.566



38, 65.046, 0.427



7, 27.770, 353.771





# Inverse Universe

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



68, 44.527, 346.988



70, 56.919, 348.155



86, 30.081, 195.792



45, 5.914, 343.566



38, 65.046, 0.427



7, 27.770, 353.771



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 44.530, 346.987 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

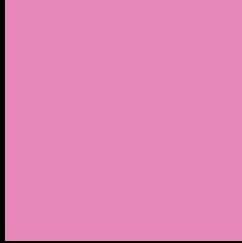
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68, 44.530, 346.987 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

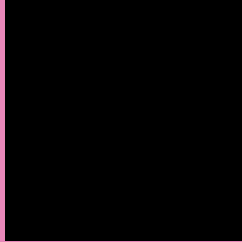
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 68, 44.530, 346.987**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 44.530, 346.987.

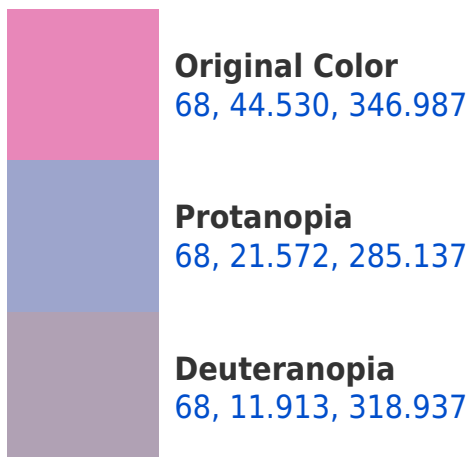


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 44.530, 346.987.

# 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**  
68, 35.334, 13.505



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 44.530, 346.987



**Protanomaly**  
68, 26.149, 316.580



**Deuteranomaly**  
68, 23.277, 336.632

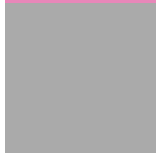


**Tritanomaly**  
68, 37.351, 2.335

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 44.530, 346.987



**Achromatopsia**  
70, 0.009, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
68, 16.863, 345.250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 68, 44.530, 346.987 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(232, 135, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 135, 185)  
}
```

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(232, 135, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 135, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 68, 44.530, 346.987 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(232, 135, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 135, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 135, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 135, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 135, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 135,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 68, 44.530, 346.987 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 135, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
135, 185) }
```

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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