

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(69, 58.101, 341.651)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(69, 58.101, 341.651)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(69, 58.101, 341.651)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

**Color**

**CIELCh(69, 58.101, 341.651)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F87FCB
RGB	248, 127, 203
RGB Percent	97%, 50%, 80%
CMY	0.0283, 0.5027, 0.2047
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.18, 0.03
HSL	322°, 89%, 73%
HSV	322°, 49%, 97%
XYZ	56.9511, 39.3444, 60.9642
YIQ	171.8430, 47.7200, 49.2880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

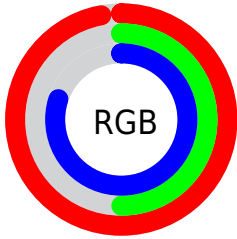
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	248, 127, 203
Decimal	16285643
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	69.00, 55.15, -18.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	69, 58.101, 341.651
Yxy	39.3444, 0.3621, 0.2502
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294475723 (0xFFFF87FCB)
YUV	171.8430, 15.3604, 66.7897
Hunter-Lab	62.7251, 52.2998, -13.7180

# Details

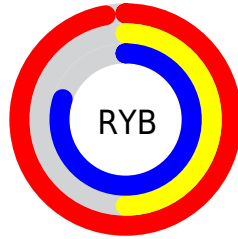
The CIELCh color **69, 58.101, 341.651** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66CC**. A complement of this color would be **89, 56.949, 152.514**, and the grayscale version is **70, 0.009, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83, 45.110, 325.986**, and **49, 58.233, 341.504** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 68.207, 342.864**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74, 46.818, 340.590**.

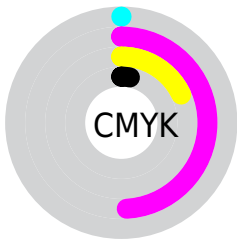
# Distribution



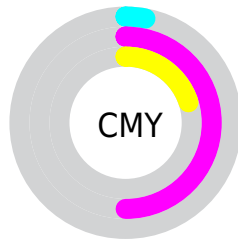
- Red (97%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 69, 58.101, 341.651 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 69, 58.101, 341.651 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 69, 58.101,  
341.651


 69, 58.101,  
341.651


 100, 58.101,  
341.651


 59, 58.101,  
341.651


 89, 58.101,  
341.651

 49, 58.101,  
341.651

 99, 58.101,  
341.651

 39, 58.101,  
341.651

 29, 58.101,  
341.651

 19, 58.101,  
341.651

 9, 58.101, 341.651

 0, 58.101, 341.651

69, 58.101,  
341.651

69, 58.101,  
341.651

64, 68.207,  
342.864

74, 46.818,  
340.590

61, 76.529,  
344.288

80, 34.892,  
339.639

58, 82.478,  
346.009

86, 22.718,  
338.770

56, 85.687,  
348.134

92, 10.568,  
337.956

54, 86.352,  
350.755

98, 1.383, 157.570

54, 86.369,  
351.082

99, 2.502, 199.511

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



69, 58.101, 341.651



89, 56.949, 152.514

# Rectangle

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



69, 58.101, 341.651



69, 58.101, 31.651



69, 58.101, 161.651



69, 58.101, 211.651

# Sweetspot

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



69, 58.098, 341.652



90, 18.484, 338.457



62, 68.820, 307.510



47, 12.629, 338.630



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



69, 58.098, 341.652



66, 69.960, 342.899



67, 49.374, 15.122



49, 6.860, 338.011



41, 70.608, 350.561



10, 32.785, 346.806





# Inverse Universe

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



69, 58.098, 341.652



66, 69.960, 342.899



90, 37.981, 184.157



49, 6.860, 338.011



41, 70.608, 350.561

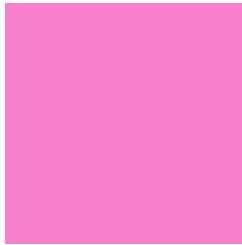


10, 32.785, 346.806



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 69, 58.101, 341.651 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

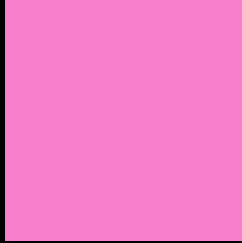
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 69, 58.101, 341.651 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 69, 58.101, 341.651

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 69, 58.101, 341.651.

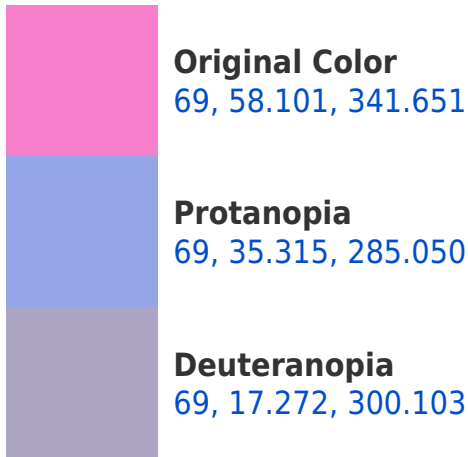


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 69, 58.101, 341.651.

# 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**  
69, 42.318, 16.710



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
69, 58.101, 341.651



**Protanomaly**  
68, 39.853, 310.359



**Deuteranomaly**  
68, 31.296, 326.905



**Tritanomaly**  
69, 45.645, 1.125

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
69, 58.101, 341.651



**Achromatopsia**  
70, 0.009, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
69, 22.125, 339.701

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 69, 58.101, 341.651 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(248, 127, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 127, 203)  
}
```

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(248, 127, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 127, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 69, 58.101, 341.651 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

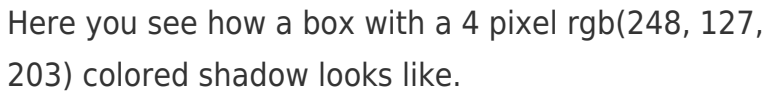
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(248, 127, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 127, 203) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 127, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 127, 203); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 127, 203); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 127, 203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 69, 58.101, 341.651 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 127, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
127, 203) }
```

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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