

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(69, 58.631, 339.148)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(69, 58.631, 339.148)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(69, 58.343, 339.485)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	20
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	26

**Color**

**CIELCh(69, 58.343, 339.485)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F680CF
RGB	246, 128, 207
RGB Percent	96%, 50%, 81%
CMY	0.0369, 0.4995, 0.1897
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.16, 0.04
HSL	320°, 86%, 73%
HSV	320°, 48%, 96%
XYZ	56.7471, 39.3444, 63.3877
YIQ	172.2880, 44.9690, 49.5850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

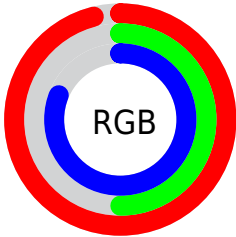
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	246, 128, 207
Decimal	16154831
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	69.00, 54.64, -20.45
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	69, 58.343, 339.485
Yxy	39.3444, 0.3558, 0.2467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294344911 (0xFFFF680CF)
YUV	172.2880, 17.1130, 64.6454
Hunter-Lab	62.7251, 51.7191, -16.0088

# Details

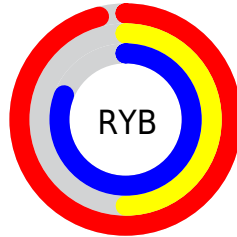
The CIELCh color  $69, 58.343, 339.485$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FF66CC}$ . A complement of this color would be  $88, 57.587, 150.933$ , and the grayscale version is  $70, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $83, 44.490, 325.965$ , and  $49, 58.631, 339.148$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $64, 68.703, 340.560$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $74, 46.814, 338.526$ .

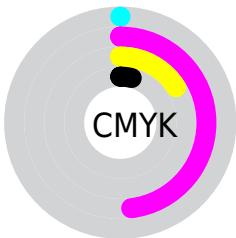
# Distribution



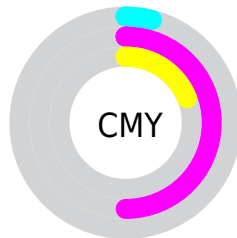
- Red (96%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 69, 58.343, 339.485 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, 58.343, 339.485 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 69, 58.343,  
339.485

 69, 58.343,  
339.485


 100, 58.343,  
339.485

 59, 58.343,  
339.485

 89, 58.343,  
339.485

 49, 58.343,  
339.485

 99, 58.343,  
339.485

 39, 58.343,  
339.485

 29, 58.343,  
339.485

 19, 58.343,  
339.485

 9, 58.343, 339.485

 0, 58.343, 339.485

69, 58.343,  
339.485

69, 58.343,  
339.485

64, 68.703,  
340.560

74, 46.814,  
338.526

61, 77.291,  
341.793

80, 34.645,  
337.650

58, 83.510,  
343.252

86, 22.227,  
336.839

56, 86.965,  
345.022

92, 9.830, 336.067

98, 2.372, 155.581

54, 87.747,  
347.190

99, 3.255, 199.402

54, 87.760,  
347.646

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



69, 58.343, 339.485



88, 57.587, 150.933

# Rectangle

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



69, 58.343, 339.485



69, 58.343, 29.485



69, 58.343, 159.485



69, 58.343, 209.485

# Sweetspot

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



69, 58.340, 339.486



91, 17.748, 336.528



62, 67.000, 305.950



47, 12.270, 336.695



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, 58.340, 339.486



67, 70.771, 340.569



67, 48.071, 11.136



48, 6.946, 336.179



41, 71.516, 347.201



10, 32.674, 343.928





# Inverse Universe

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



69, 58.340, 339.486



67, 70.771, 340.569



90, 38.517, 179.851



48, 6.946, 336.179



41, 71.516, 347.201



10, 32.674, 343.928



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 69, 58.343, 339.485 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

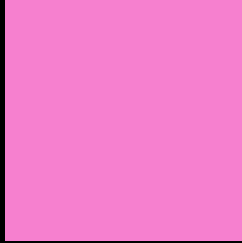
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 58.343, 339.485 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, 58.343, 339.485

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 69, 58.343, 339.485.

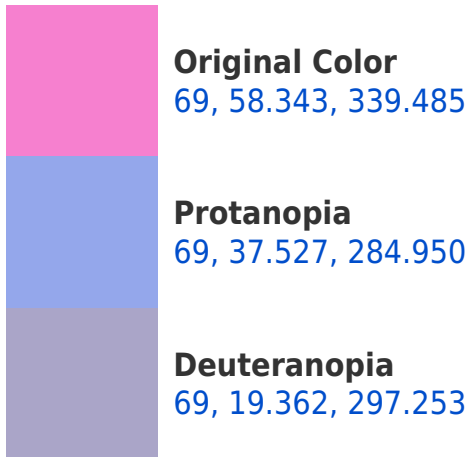


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 69, 58.343, 339.485.

# 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, 40.613, 16.168



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
69, 58.343, 339.485



**Protanomaly**  
68, 41.057, 307.890



**Deuteranomaly**  
68, 32.534, 322.985



**Tritanomaly**  
69, 44.325, 359.371

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
69, 58.343, 339.485



**Achromatopsia**  
70, 0.009, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
69, 22.562, 336.890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 69, 58.343, 339.485 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(246, 128, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 128, 207)  
}
```

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(246, 128, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 128, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 69, 58.343, 339.485 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(246, 128, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 128, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(246, 128, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 128, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 128, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 128,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 69, 58.343, 339.485 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 128, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
128, 207) }
```

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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