

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(100, 31.427, 40.891)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(100, 31.427, 40.891)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(95, 12.660, 77.489)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFEED9
RGB	255, 238, 217
RGB Percent	100%, 93%, 85%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0666, 0.1490
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	33°, 100%, 93%
HSV	33°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	84.7189, 87.6183, 78.0862
YIQ	240.6890, 16.8730, -2.9270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

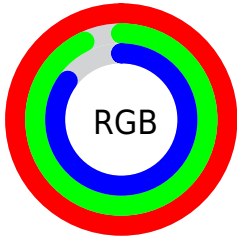
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	248, 255, 217
Decimal	16772825
CIE Lab	95.00, 2.74, 12.36
CIE LCh	95, 12.660, 77.489
Yxy	87.6183, 0.3383, 0.3499
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294962905 (0xFFFFEED9)
YUV	240.6890, -11.6787, 12.5507
Hunter-Lab	93.6047, -2.2529, 16.0628

# Details

The CIELCh color **95, 12.660, 77.489** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **92, 12.145, 263.078**, and the grayscale version is **95, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **75, 12.473, 78.856** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 21.229, 77.693**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98, 4.018, 80.227**.

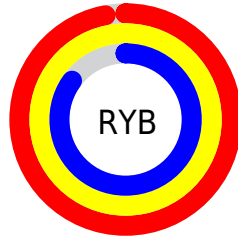
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (93%)

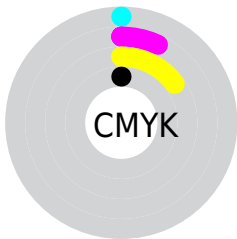
Blue (85%)



Red (97%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (85%)

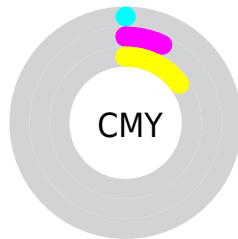


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 95, 12.660, 77.489 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 95, 12.660, 77.489 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 95, 12.660, 77.489

 95, 12.660, 77.489

 100, 12.660,  
77.489

 85, 12.660, 77.489

 75, 12.660, 77.489

 65, 12.660, 77.489

 55, 12.660, 77.489

 45, 12.660, 77.489

 35, 12.660, 77.489

 25, 12.660, 77.489

 15, 12.660, 77.489

 5, 12.660, 77.489

95, 12.660, 77.489

95, 12.660, 77.489

92, 21.229, 77.693

98, 4.018, 80.227

88, 30.329, 76.347

100, 0.012,  
296.813

85, 39.734, 74.971

82, 49.358, 73.555

79, 58.991, 72.068

76, 68.205, 70.429

74, 76.209, 68.468

71, 81.873, 65.890

70, 83.890, 64.358

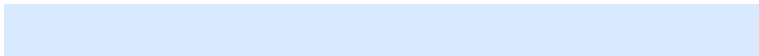
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



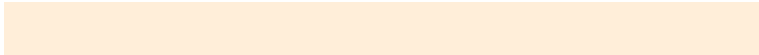
95, 12.660, 77.489



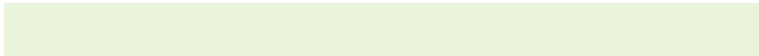
92, 12.145, 263.078

# Rectangle

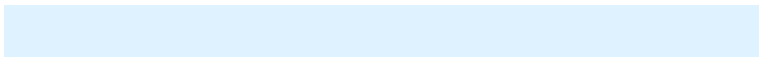
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



95, 12.660, 77.489



95, 12.660, 127.489



95, 12.660, 257.489



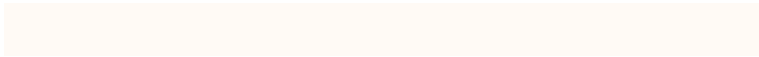
95, 12.660, 307.489

# Sweetspot

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



95, 12.461, 79.003



99, 3.270, 80.319



90, 16.310, 347.763



52, 2.328, 80.243



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

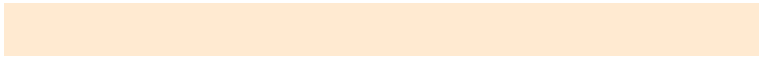


# Same Dimension

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



95, 12.461, 79.003



94, 15.139, 78.602



99, 19.233, 110.811



51, 4.703, 79.685



53, 67.412, 65.044



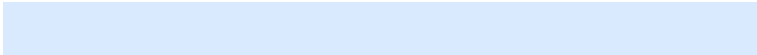
17, 27.100, 67.166



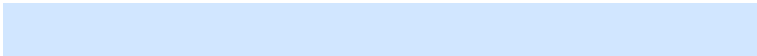


# Inverse Universe

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



92, 12.145, 263.078



90, 14.664, 263.578



88, 19.905, 293.634



50, 4.635, 262.274



38, 64.705, 288.960

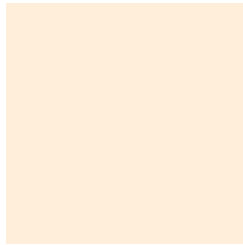


11, 26.111, 282.842



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 95, 12.660, 77.489 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

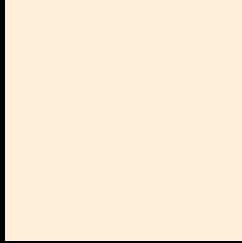
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 95, 12.660, 77.489 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

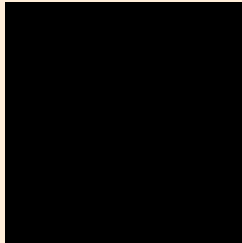
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 95, 12.660, 77.489**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 95, 12.660, 77.489.

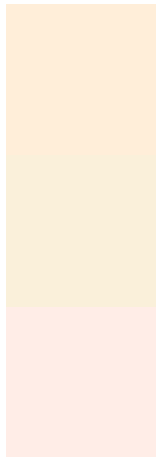


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 95, 12.660, 77.489.

# 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



### Original Color

95, 12.454, 78.957

### Protanopia

95, 11.828, 91.138

### Deuteranopia

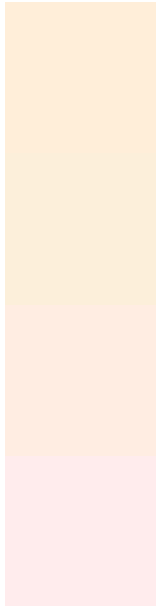
95, 7.197, 44.927



**Tritanopia**  
95, 10.113, 334.785



# Trichromacy



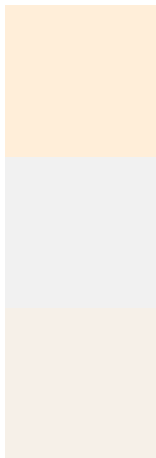
**Original Color**  
95, 12.454, 78.957

**Protanomaly**  
95, 11.757, 85.247

**Deuteranomaly**  
95, 8.646, 60.223

**Tritanomaly**  
95, 6.841, 15.497

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
95, 12.454, 78.957

**Achromatopsia**  
95, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
95, 4.607, 81.939

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 95, 12.660, 77.489 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(255, 238, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 238, 217)  
}
```

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(255, 238, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 238, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 95, 12.660, 77.489 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(255, 238, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 238, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 238, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 238, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 238, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 238,  
217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 95, 12.660, 77.489 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 238, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
238, 217) }
```

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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