

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(100, 43.754, 31.184)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(100, 43.754, 31.184)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(92, 12.745, 51.573)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE2D5
RGB	255, 226, 213
RGB Percent	100%, 89%, 84%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1125, 0.1635
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.16, 0.00
HSL	19°, 100%, 92%
HSV	19°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	80.6899, 80.7044, 74.4824
YIQ	233.1890, 21.4570, 2.1050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

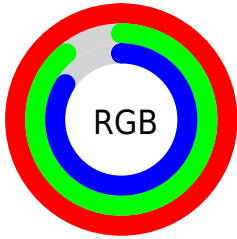
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 232, 213
Decimal	16769749
CIE Lab	92.00, 7.92, 9.98
CIE LCh	92, 12.745, 51.573
Yxy	80.7044, 0.3421, 0.3421
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294959829 (0xFFFFE2D5)
YUV	233.1890, -9.9532, 19.1282
Hunter-Lab	89.8356, 3.1154, 13.7278

# Details

The CIELCh color **92, 12.745, 51.573** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **94, 11.543, 234.547**, and the grayscale version is **93, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **72, 12.870, 53.155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 21.168, 51.278**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 4.727, 52.471**.

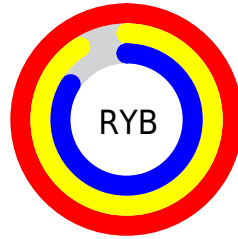
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (89%)

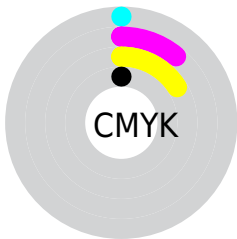
Blue (84%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (84%)

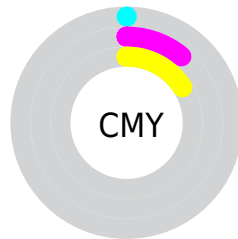


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 92, 12.745, 51.573 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 92, 12.745, 51.573 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 92, 12.745, 51.573

 92, 12.745, 51.573

 100, 12.745,  
51.573

 82, 12.745, 51.573

 72, 12.745, 51.573

 62, 12.745, 51.573

 52, 12.745, 51.573

 42, 12.745, 51.573

 32, 12.745, 51.573

 22, 12.745, 51.573

 12, 12.745, 51.573

 2, 12.745, 51.573

92, 12.745, 51.573

92, 12.745, 51.573

87, 21.168, 51.278

97, 4.727, 52.471

83, 30.360, 50.758

100, 0.012,  
296.813

78, 40.240, 50.338

74, 50.782, 50.031

70, 61.854, 49.818

66, 73.100, 49.607

63, 83.704, 49.145

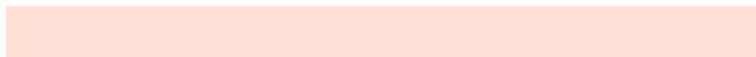
60, 92.100, 47.899

59, 94.630, 47.350

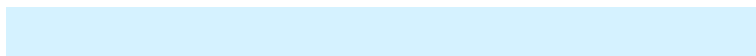
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



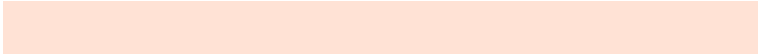
92, 12.745, 51.573



94, 11.543, 234.547

# Rectangle

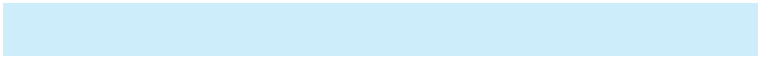
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



92, 12.745, 51.573



92, 12.745, 101.573



92, 12.745, 231.573



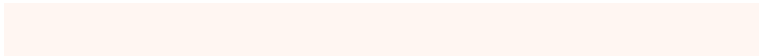
92, 12.745, 281.573

# Sweetspot

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



92, 12.640, 51.873



98, 3.704, 52.532



90, 21.204, 335.417



52, 2.534, 52.502



0, 0.000, 0.000

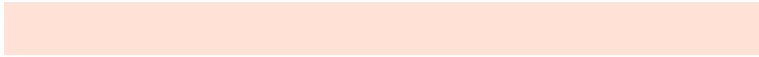


53, 0.007, 296.813

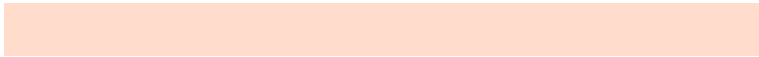


# Same Dimension

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



92, 12.640, 51.873



90, 15.680, 51.650



97, 17.235, 98.502



51, 4.284, 52.295



45, 75.730, 47.935



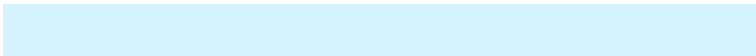
13, 28.400, 44.743





# Inverse Universe

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



94, 11.543, 234.547



93, 14.001, 234.945



89, 17.551, 282.501



51, 4.074, 233.908



52, 40.269, 258.462

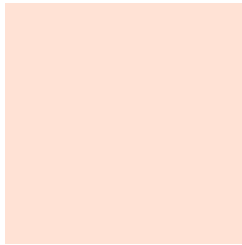


16, 17.491, 251.343



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 92, 12.745, 51.573 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

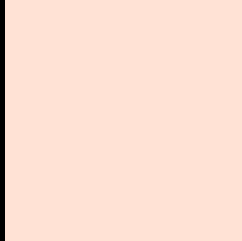
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 92, 12.745, 51.573 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

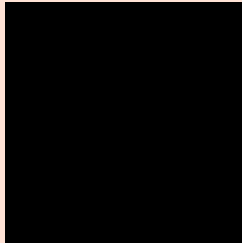
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

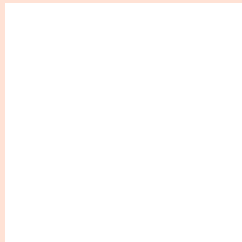
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 92, 12.745, 51.573

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 12.745, 51.573.

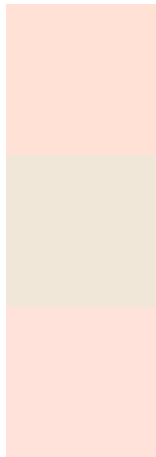


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 12.745, 51.573.

# 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

92, 12.745, 51.573

### Protanopia

92, 8.389, 86.343

### Deuteranopia

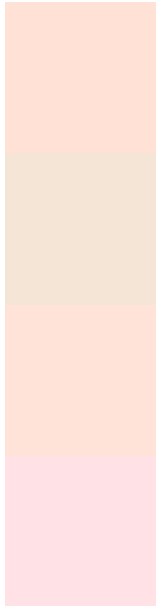
92, 11.502, 40.963



**Tritanopia**  
92, 13.547, 345.549



# Trichromacy



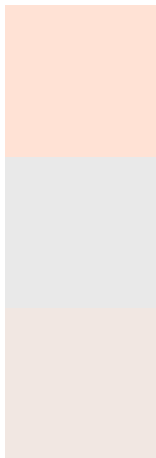
**Original Color**  
92, 12.745, 51.573

**Protanomaly**  
92, 9.317, 70.230

**Deuteranomaly**  
92, 11.947, 45.475

**Tritanomaly**  
92, 11.187, 6.879

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
92, 12.745, 51.573

**Achromatopsia**  
92, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
92, 4.420, 55.076

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 92, 12.745, 51.573 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, 226, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 226, 213)  
}
```

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, 226, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 226, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 92, 12.745, 51.573 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, 226, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 226, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 226, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 226, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 226, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 226,  
213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 92, 12.745, 51.573 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 226, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
226, 213) }
```

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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