

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(78, 33.825, 13.557)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(78, 33.825, 13.557) contains.

<b>CIELCh(78, 33.414, 13.422)</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(78, 33.414, 13.422)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFAAB4
RGB	255, 170, 180
RGB Percent	100%, 67%, 71%
CMY	0.0006, 0.3339, 0.2947
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.29, 0.00
HSL	353°, 100%, 83%
HSV	353°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	63.7500, 53.2120, 50.0123
YIQ	196.5550, 47.4500, 21.1300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

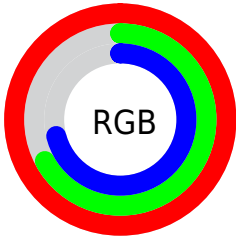
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 170, 180
Decimal	16755380
CIE Lab	78.00, 32.50, 7.76
CIE LCh	78, 33.414, 13.422
Yxy	53.2120, 0.3818, 0.3187
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294945460 (0xFFFFAAB4)
YUV	196.5550, -8.1616, 51.2563
Hunter-Lab	72.9466, 28.3395, 10.4133

# Details

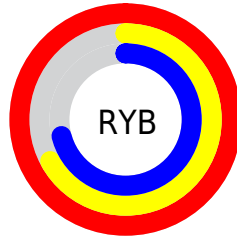
The CIELCh color **78, 33.414, 13.422** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **95, 27.918, 186.983**, and the grayscale version is **79, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92, 11.642, 353.973**, and **58, 33.139, 13.806** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72, 44.470, 15.177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84, 22.741, 12.026**.

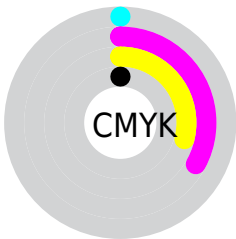
# Distribution



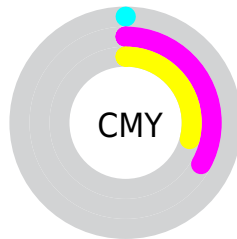
- Red (100%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 78, 33.414, 13.422 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 78, 33.414, 13.422 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 78, 33.414, 13.422

 78, 33.414, 13.422

 100, 33.414,  
13.422

 68, 33.414, 13.422

 98, 33.414, 13.422

 58, 33.414, 13.422

 48, 33.414, 13.422

 38, 33.414, 13.422

 28, 33.414, 13.422

 18, 33.414, 13.422

 8, 33.414, 13.422

 0, 33.414, 13.422

 78, 33.414, 13.422

 78, 33.414, 13.422

72, 44.470, 15.177

84, 22.741, 12.026

67, 55.665, 17.401

91, 12.604, 10.877

62, 66.640, 20.237

98, 3.062, 9.792

58, 76.998, 23.809

100, 0.057,  
211.196

55, 86.398, 28.127

54, 94.545, 32.895

53, 99.109, 35.836

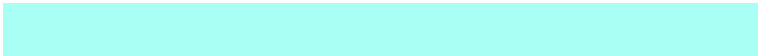
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



78, 33.414, 13.422



95, 27.918, 186.983

# Rectangle

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



78, 33.414, 13.422



78, 33.414, 63.422



78, 33.414, 193.422



78, 33.414, 243.422

# Sweetspot

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



78, 33.411, 13.426



93, 9.348, 10.530



79, 51.406, 322.329



49, 6.407, 10.674



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



78, 33.411, 13.426



74, 40.761, 14.545



85, 27.310, 56.869



50, 5.306, 10.479



40, 79.118, 35.017



10, 32.483, 22.381





# Inverse Universe

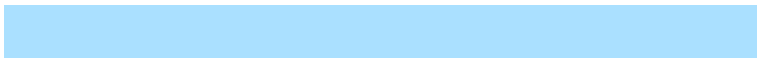
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



78, 33.411, 13.426



74, 40.761, 14.545



86, 22.949, 244.304



50, 5.306, 10.479



40, 79.118, 35.017

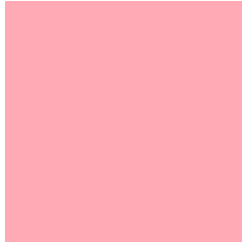


10, 32.483, 22.381



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 78, 33.414, 13.422 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

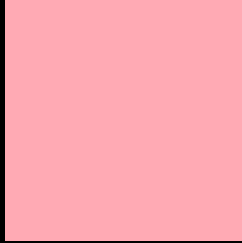
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 78, 33.414, 13.422 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 78, 33.414, 13.422**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 78, 33.414, 13.422.

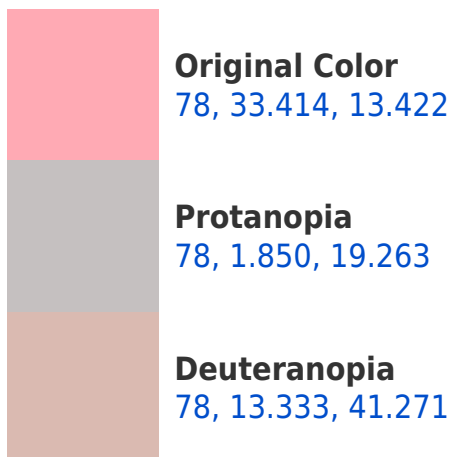


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 78, 33.414, 13.422.

# 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**  
78, 33.448, 11.620



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
78, 33.414, 13.422



**Protanomaly**  
78, 13.064, 11.103



**Deuteranomaly**  
78, 19.906, 24.076



**Tritanomaly**  
78, 33.427, 12.521

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
78, 33.414, 13.422



**Achromatopsia**  
79, 0.010, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
78, 11.897, 10.068

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 78, 33.414, 13.422 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, 170, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 170, 180)  
}
```

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, 170, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 170, 180) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 78, 33.414, 13.422 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, 170, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 170, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 170, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 170, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 170, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 170,  
180) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 78, 33.414, 13.422 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 170, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
170, 180) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor