

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(80, 32.882, 11.336)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(80, 32.882, 11.336) contains.

<b>CIELCh(80, 30.938, 10.438)</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(80, 30.938, 10.438)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB1BD
RGB	255, 177, 189
RGB Percent	100%, 69%, 74%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3053, 0.2582
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.26, 0.00
HSL	351°, 100%, 85%
HSV	351°, 31%, 100%
XYZ	66.6531, 56.6813, 55.6563
YIQ	201.6900, 42.6360, 20.2680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

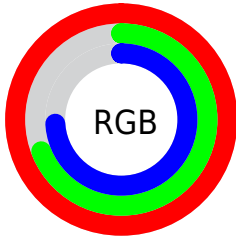
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 177, 189
Decimal	16757181
CIE Lab	80.00, 30.43, 5.61
CIE LCh	80, 30.938, 10.438
Yxy	56.6813, 0.3724, 0.3167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947261 (0xFFFFB1BD)
YUV	201.6900, -6.2562, 46.7529
Hunter-Lab	75.2870, 26.2774, 8.8704

# Details

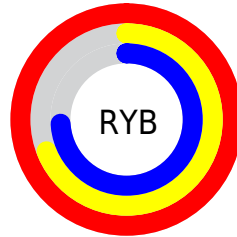
The CIELCh color **80, 30.938, 10.438** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **95, 26.279, 184.125**, and the grayscale version is **81, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94, 9.979, 341.929**, and **60, 30.422, 10.367** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 41.332, 11.866**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86, 19.949, 8.855**.

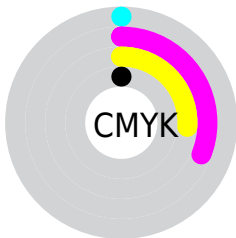
# Distribution



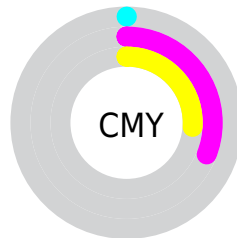
- Red (100%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 80, 30.938, 10.438 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 80, 30.938, 10.438 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 80, 30.938, 10.438

 80, 30.938, 10.438

 100, 30.938,  
10.438

 70, 30.938, 10.438

 60, 30.938, 10.438

 50, 30.938, 10.438

 40, 30.938, 10.438

 30, 30.938, 10.438

 20, 30.938, 10.438

 10, 30.938, 10.438

 0, 30.938, 10.438

 80, 30.938, 10.438

 80, 30.938, 10.438

74, 41.332, 11.866

86, 19.949, 8.855

68, 52.329, 13.953

93, 9.940, 7.723

63, 63.101, 16.604

100, 0.486, 5.572

59, 73.239, 19.968

100, 0.012,  
296.813

56, 82.390, 24.139

54, 90.374, 29.018

53, 96.868, 33.745

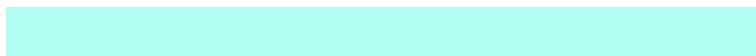
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



80, 30.938, 10.438



95, 26.279, 184.125

# Rectangle

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



80, 30.938, 10.438



80, 30.938, 60.438



80, 30.938, 190.438



80, 30.938, 240.438

# Sweetspot

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



80, 30.458, 10.205



94, 8.460, 7.560



81, 46.736, 321.194



49, 5.904, 7.715



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



80, 30.458, 10.205



76, 37.468, 11.238



86, 24.829, 53.398



50, 5.352, 7.614



40, 77.269, 32.816



10, 32.256, 20.846





# Inverse Universe

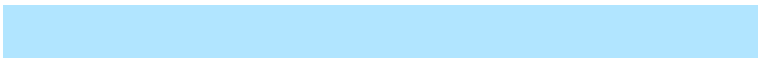
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



80, 30.458, 10.205



76, 37.468, 11.238



88, 20.884, 239.263



50, 5.352, 7.614



40, 77.269, 32.816



10, 32.256, 20.846



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 80, 30.938, 10.438 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

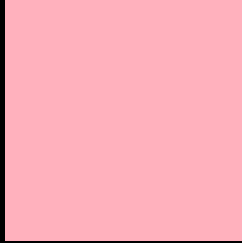
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 80, 30.938, 10.438 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 80, 30.938, 10.438

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 80, 30.938, 10.438.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 80, 30.938, 10.438.

# 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

80, 30.524, 10.231

### Protanopia

80, 2.605, 324.451

### Deuteranopia

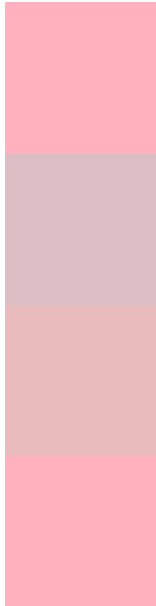
80, 11.758, 33.204



**Tritanopia**  
80, 30.573, 9.252



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
80, 30.524, 10.231

**Protanomaly**  
80, 12.173, 2.639

**Deuteranomaly**  
80, 18.016, 19.183

**Tritanomaly**  
80, 30.573, 9.252

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
80, 30.524, 10.231

**Achromatopsia**  
81, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
80, 10.688, 8.815

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 80, 30.938, 10.438 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, 177, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 177, 189)  
}
```

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, 177, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 177, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 80, 30.938, 10.438 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, 177, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 177, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 177, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 177, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 177, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 177,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 80, 30.938, 10.438 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 177, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
177, 189) }
```

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