

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(85, 36.867, 92.381)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(85, 36.867, 92.381) contains.

<b>CIELCh(85, 37.106, 92.347)</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(85, 37.106, 92.347)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EAD38E
RGB	234, 211, 142
RGB Percent	92%, 83%, 56%
CMY	0.0825, 0.1727, 0.4433
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.39, 0.08
HSL	45°, 69%, 74%
HSV	45°, 39%, 92%
XYZ	62.0830, 66.0070, 35.0454
YIQ	210.0110, 35.8570, -16.5830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

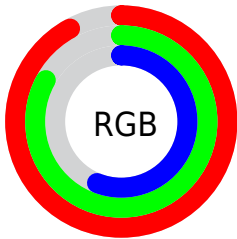
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	173, 234, 142
Decimal	15389582
CIE Lab	85.00, -1.52, 37.07
CIE LCh	85, 37.106, 92.347
Yxy	66.0070, 0.3806, 0.4046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293579662 (0xFFEAD38E)
YUV	210.0110, -33.5294, 21.0384
Hunter-Lab	81.2447, -5.7777, 31.2962

# Details

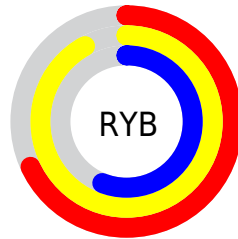
The CIELCh color **85, 37.106, 92.347** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **68, 38.294, 283.518**, and the grayscale version is **84, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99, 29.728, 107.918**, and **65, 37.062, 92.477** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 46.518, 91.029**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87, 27.590, 93.643**.

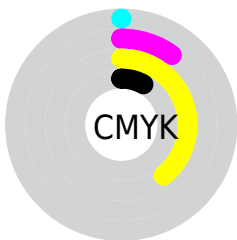
# Distribution



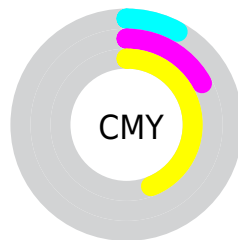
- Red (92%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 85, 37.106, 92.347 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 85, 37.106, 92.347 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 85, 37.106, 92.347

 85, 37.106, 92.347

 100, 37.106,  
92.347

 75, 37.106, 92.347

 65, 37.106, 92.347

 55, 37.106, 92.347

 45, 37.106, 92.347

 35, 37.106, 92.347

 25, 37.106, 92.347

 15, 37.106, 92.347

 5, 37.106, 92.347

 0, 37.106, 92.347

85, 37.106, 92.347

85, 37.106, 92.347

83, 46.518, 91.029

87, 27.590, 93.643

81, 55.602, 89.675

89, 18.090, 94.899

80, 63.976, 88.271

91, 8.670, 96.110

78, 71.030, 86.780

93, 0.639, 277.643

77, 75.959, 85.122

95, 7.863, 275.025

75, 78.327, 83.209

96, 6.114, 247.975

75, 78.458, 83.077

98, 6.309, 213.692

99, 7.200, 199.042

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



85, 37.106, 92.347



68, 38.294, 283.518

# Rectangle

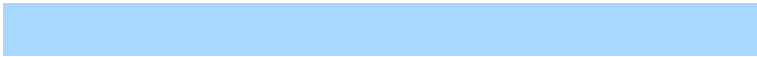
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



85, 37.106, 92.347



85, 37.106, 142.347



85, 37.106, 272.347



85, 37.106, 322.347

# Sweetspot

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



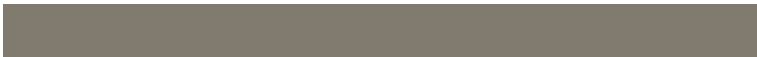
85, 37.107, 92.351



97, 11.993, 95.785



69, 37.768, 4.387



52, 7.962, 95.627



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



85, 37.107, 92.351



90, 47.559, 91.310



89, 47.484, 117.438



48, 5.297, 96.093



59, 64.835, 83.454



17, 24.702, 86.271





# Inverse Universe

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



68, 38.294, 283.518



69, 49.638, 285.306



64, 51.874, 303.072



46, 5.337, 278.440



27, 85.180, 300.565

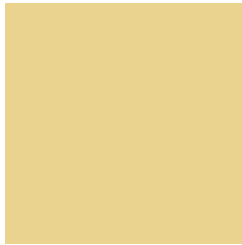


5, 29.477, 292.214



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 85, 37.106, 92.347 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 85, 37.106, 92.347 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

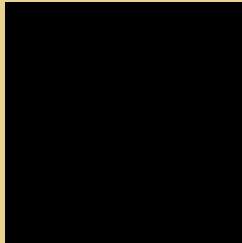
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 85, 37.106, 92.347**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 85, 37.106, 92.347.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 85, 37.106, 92.347.

# 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

85, 37.106, 92.347

### Protanopia

85, 37.071, 95.574

### Deuteranopia

85, 37.790, 73.570



**Tritanopia**  
85, 16.627, 352.555



# Trichromacy



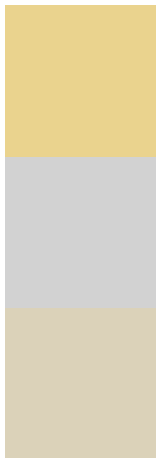
**Original Color**  
85, 37.106, 92.347

**Protanomaly**  
85, 37.161, 94.954

**Deuteranomaly**  
85, 37.234, 80.291

**Tritanomaly**  
85, 15.293, 50.945

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
85, 37.106, 92.347

**Achromatopsia**  
84, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
84, 13.542, 94.347

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 85, 37.106, 92.347 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(234, 211, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 211, 142)  
}
```

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(234, 211, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 211, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 85, 37.106, 92.347 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(234, 211, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 211, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 211, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 211, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 211, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 211,  
142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 85, 37.106, 92.347 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 211, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
211, 142) }
```

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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