

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(86, 20.442, 35.492)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(86, 20.442, 35.492) contains.

<b>CIELCh(86, 20.772, 35.260)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	20
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	26

# Color

**CIELCh(86, 20.772, 35.260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCBC1
RGB	255, 203, 193
RGB Percent	100%, 80%, 76%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2030, 0.2422
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.24, 0.00
HSL	10°, 100%, 88%
HSV	10°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	72.3907, 67.9871, 59.8927
YIQ	217.4080, 34.2020, 7.9140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

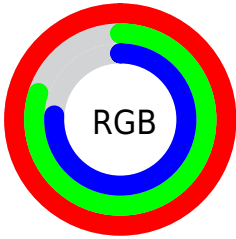
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 205, 193
Decimal	16763841
CIE Lab	86.00, 16.96, 11.99
CIE LCh	86, 20.772, 35.260
Yxy	67.9871, 0.3615, 0.3395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294953921 (0xFFFFCBC1)
YUV	217.4080, -12.0331, 32.9682
Hunter-Lab	82.4543, 12.4190, 14.6513

# Details

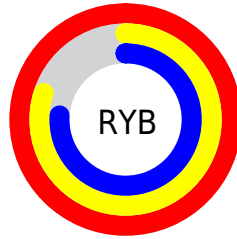
The CIELCh color **86, 20.772, 35.260** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **93, 17.470, 215.702**, and the grayscale version is **87, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 3.032, 109.926**, and **66, 20.652, 36.479** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 30.475, 35.682**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92, 11.638, 35.134**.

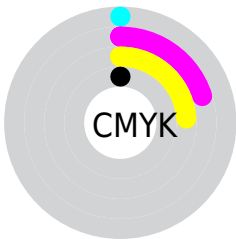
# Distribution



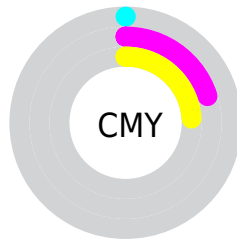
- Red (100%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 86, 20.772, 35.260 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 86, 20.772, 35.260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 86, 20.772, 35.260

 86, 20.772, 35.260

 100, 20.772,  
35.260

 76, 20.772, 35.260

 66, 20.772, 35.260

 56, 20.772, 35.260

 46, 20.772, 35.260

 36, 20.772, 35.260

 26, 20.772, 35.260

 16, 20.772, 35.260

 6, 20.772, 35.260

 0, 20.772, 35.260

86, 20.772, 35.260

86, 20.772, 35.260

80, 30.475, 35.682

92, 11.638, 35.134

75, 41.042, 36.253

98, 3.314, 34.955

70, 52.328, 37.090

100, 0.012,  
296.813

66, 64.181, 38.223

62, 76.268, 39.616

58, 87.858, 41.050

56, 97.339, 41.915

55, 101.293,  
42.052

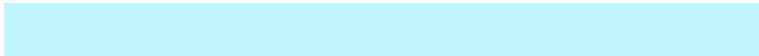
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



86, 20.772, 35.260



93, 17.470, 215.702

# Rectangle

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



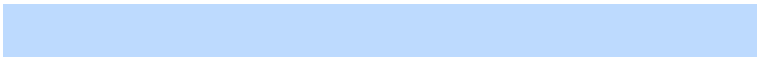
86, 20.772, 35.260



86, 20.772, 85.260



86, 20.772, 215.260



86, 20.772, 265.260

# Sweetspot

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



86, 20.677, 35.329



96, 5.557, 35.035



85, 34.970, 330.321



51, 3.620, 35.045



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



86, 20.677, 35.329



83, 25.261, 35.474



93, 22.241, 86.620



50, 4.561, 35.073



41, 81.179, 42.395



11, 30.535, 35.132



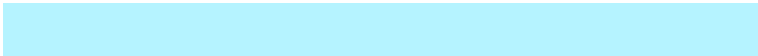


# Inverse Universe

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



93, 17.470, 215.702



92, 20.550, 215.903



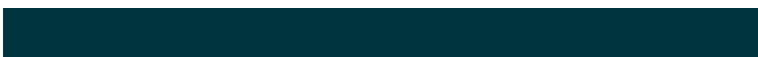
86, 22.007, 273.418



52, 4.289, 215.360



61, 35.068, 227.348

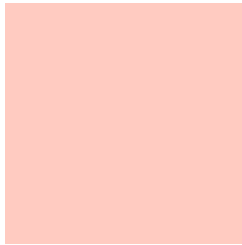


20, 16.176, 223.127



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 86, 20.772, 35.260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

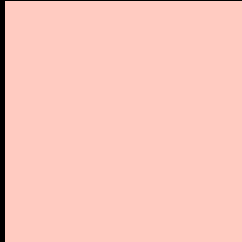
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 86, 20.772, 35.260 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 86, 20.772, 35.260

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 86, 20.772, 35.260.

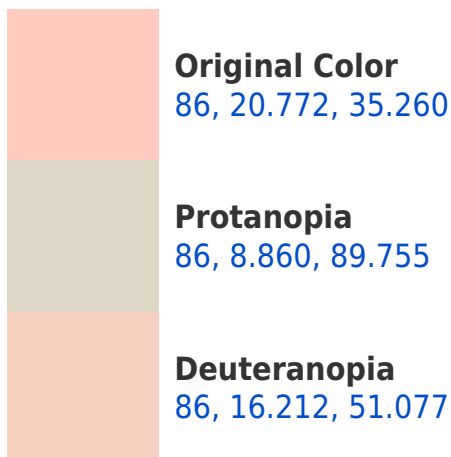


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 86, 20.772, 35.260.

# 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**  
86, 21.238, 1.054



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
86, 20.772, 35.260

**Protanomaly**  
86, 11.674, 58.519

**Deuteranomaly**  
86, 17.808, 44.535

**Tritanomaly**  
86, 20.053, 13.531

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
86, 20.772, 35.260

**Achromatopsia**  
87, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
87, 6.959, 37.206

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 86, 20.772, 35.260 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, 203, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 203, 193)  
}
```

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, 203, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 203, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 86, 20.772, 35.260 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, 203, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 203, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 203, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 203, 193); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 203, 193); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 203, 193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 86, 20.772, 35.260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 203, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
203, 193) }
```

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