

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(87, 17.620, 20.838)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(87, 17.620, 20.838) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(87, 17.666, 20.709)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FECFCF
RGB	254, 207, 207
RGB Percent	100%, 81%, 81%
CMY	0.0050, 0.1893, 0.1893
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.19, 0.01
HSL	0°, 95%, 90%
HSV	0°, 19%, 99%
XYZ	74.2488, 70.0064, 68.4604
YIQ	221.0530, 28.0120, 9.9640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

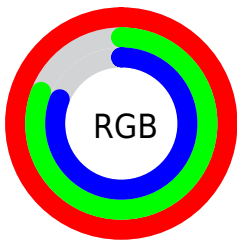
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	254, 207, 207
Decimal	16699343
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	87.00, 16.52, 6.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 17.666, 20.709
Y <sub>xy</sub>	70.0064, 0.3491, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294889423 (0xFFFEFCFC)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	221.0530, -6.9281, 28.8945
Hunter-Lab	83.6698, 11.9791, 10.0565

# Details

The CIELCh color **87, 17.666, 20.709** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **96, 15.632, 198.469**, and the grayscale version is **88, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **67, 17.589, 21.049** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 28.278, 21.772**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 7.808, 19.870**.

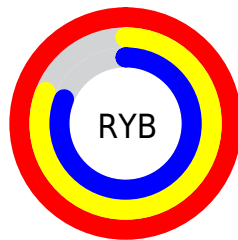
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (81%)

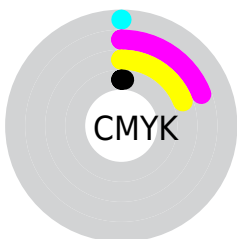
Blue (81%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (81%)

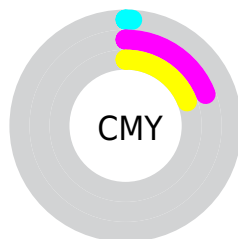


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 87, 17.666, 20.709 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 87, 17.666, 20.709 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 87, 17.666, 20.709

 87, 17.666, 20.709

 100, 17.666,  
20.709

 77, 17.666, 20.709

 67, 17.666, 20.709

 57, 17.666, 20.709

 47, 17.666, 20.709

 37, 17.666, 20.709

 27, 17.666, 20.709

 17, 17.666, 20.709

 7, 17.666, 20.709

 0, 17.666, 20.709

87, 17.666, 20.709

87, 17.666, 20.709

80, 28.278, 21.772

94, 7.808, 19.870

74, 39.601, 23.144

100, 0.444,  
200.868

69, 51.490, 24.941

64, 63.685, 27.277

59, 75.799, 30.232

56, 87.285, 33.724

54, 97.136, 37.252

53, 103.410,  
39.695

53, 104.177,  
40.001

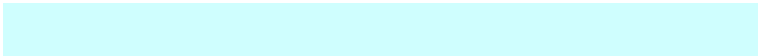
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



87, 17.666, 20.709



96, 15.632, 198.469

# Rectangle

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



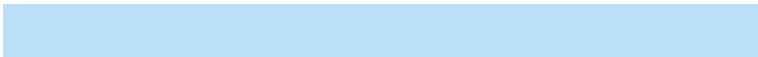
87, 17.666, 20.709



87, 17.666, 70.709



87, 17.666, 200.709



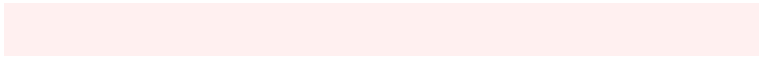
87, 17.666, 250.709

# Sweetspot

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



87, 17.664, 20.717



96, 5.467, 19.663



88, 29.486, 325.455



51, 3.636, 19.718



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

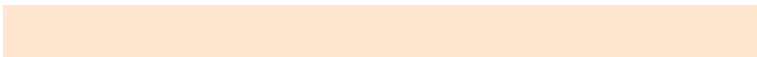
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87, 17.664, 20.717



85, 21.361, 21.055



93, 14.999, 73.096



49, 5.253, 19.949



40, 84.229, 40.001



10, 33.366, 27.180



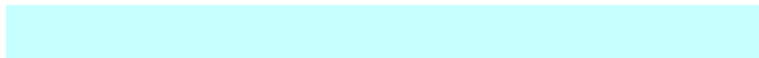


# Inverse Universe

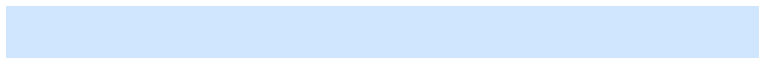
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



96, 15.632, 198.469



96, 18.435, 198.293



90, 14.283, 258.087



52, 4.945, 198.969



70, 40.360, 196.398

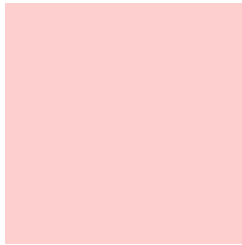


24, 18.568, 196.397



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 87, 17.666, 20.709 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

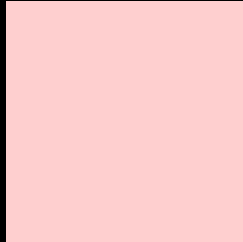
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 87, 17.666, 20.709 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

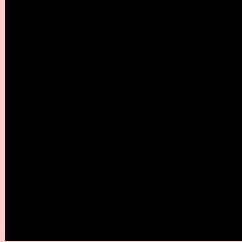
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 87, 17.666, 20.709

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 17.666, 20.709.

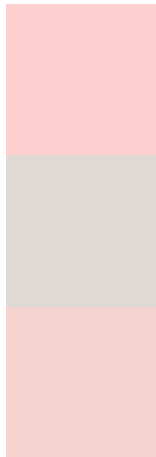


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 17.666, 20.709.

# 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

87, 17.666, 20.709

### Protanopia

87, 3.003, 63.280

### Deuteranopia

87, 12.642, 32.078



**Tritanopia**  
87, 19.932, 357.961



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
87, 17.666, 20.709

**Protanomaly**  
87, 7.811, 27.544

**Deuteranomaly**  
87, 14.733, 26.498

**Tritanomaly**  
87, 18.734, 6.429

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
87, 17.666, 20.709

**Achromatopsia**  
88, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
88, 6.211, 19.762

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 87, 17.666, 20.709 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(254, 207, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 207, 207)  
}
```

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(254, 207, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 207, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 87, 17.666, 20.709 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(254, 207, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 207, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(254, 207, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 207, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 207, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 207,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 87, 17.666, 20.709 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 207, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
207, 207) }
```

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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