

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(87, 19.744, 37.454)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(87, 19.744, 37.454) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(87, 19.344, 37.766)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFCFC4
RGB	255, 207, 196
RGB Percent	100%, 81%, 77%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1875, 0.2306
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.23, 0.00
HSL	11°, 100%, 88%
HSV	11°, 23%, 100%
XYZ	73.6540, 70.0064, 61.9649
YIQ	220.0980, 32.1390, 6.7550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

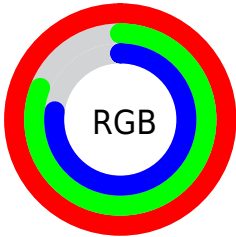
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">255, 210, 196</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16764868</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">87.00, 15.29, 11.85</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">87, 19.344, 37.766</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">70.0064, 0.3582, 0.3405</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294954948</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFFCFC4</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">220.0980, -11.8803, 30.6091</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">83.6698, 10.7103, 14.6594</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **87, 19.344, 37.766** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **93, 16.460, 218.793**, and the grayscale version is **88, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 1.003, 110.026**, and **67, 19.125, 39.196** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82, 28.819, 38.020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93, 10.465, 37.790**.

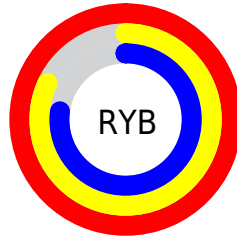
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (81%)

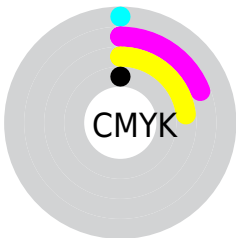
Blue (77%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (77%)

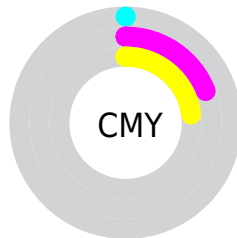


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 87, 19.344, 37.766 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, 19.344, 37.766 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 87, 19.344, 37.766

 87, 19.344, 37.766

 100, 19.344,  
37.766

 77, 19.344, 37.766

 67, 19.344, 37.766

 57, 19.344, 37.766

 47, 19.344, 37.766

 37, 19.344, 37.766

 27, 19.344, 37.766

 17, 19.344, 37.766

 7, 19.344, 37.766

 0, 19.344, 37.766

87, 19.344, 37.766

87, 19.344, 37.766

82, 28.819, 38.020

93, 10.465, 37.790

76, 39.136, 38.393

98, 2.354, 37.673

71, 50.190, 38.998

100, 0.012,  
296.813

67, 61.862, 39.862

63, 73.859, 40.952

60, 85.528, 42.081

57, 95.411, 42.720

55, 100.383,  
42.676

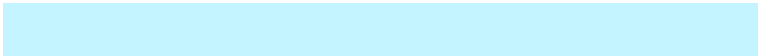
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



87, 19.344, 37.766



93, 16.460, 218.793

# Rectangle

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



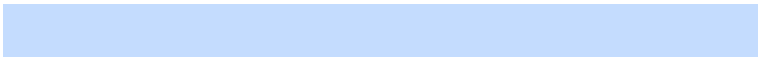
87, 19.344, 37.766



87, 19.344, 87.766



87, 19.344, 217.766



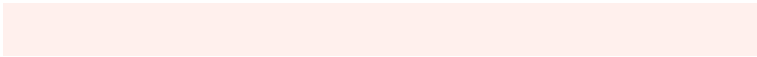
87, 19.344, 267.766

# Sweetspot

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



87, 19.269, 37.837



96, 5.467, 37.780



86, 32.534, 331.402



51, 3.561, 37.784



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, 19.269, 37.837



84, 23.887, 37.907



94, 21.789, 89.487



50, 4.487, 37.789



42, 80.414, 43.063



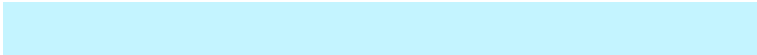
12, 30.169, 36.451



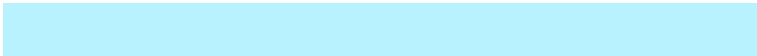


# Inverse Universe

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



93, 16.460, 218.793



92, 19.638, 219.068



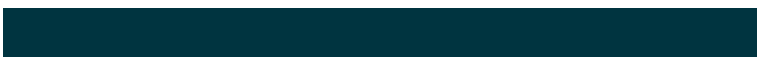
86, 21.776, 275.816



52, 4.224, 218.304



59, 35.209, 232.854



19, 16.133, 227.924



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 87, 19.344, 37.766 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, 19.344, 37.766 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

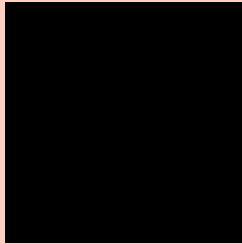
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 87, 19.344, 37.766

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 19.344, 37.766.

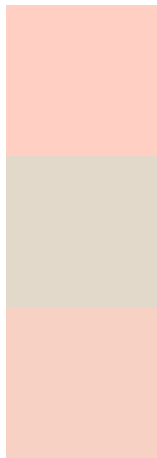


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 19.344, 37.766.

# 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, 19.344, 37.766

### Protanopia

87, 8.492, 86.270

### Deuteranopia

87, 15.958, 47.332



**Tritanopia**  
87, 19.763, 359.371



# Trichromacy



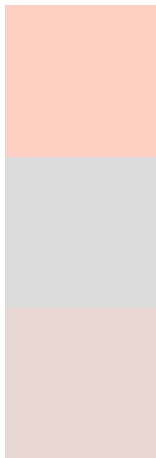
**Original Color**  
87, 19.344, 37.766

**Protanomaly**  
87, 11.315, 56.556

**Deuteranomaly**  
87, 17.146, 43.542

**Tritanomaly**  
87, 18.459, 12.746

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
87, 19.344, 37.766

**Achromatopsia**  
88, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
87, 6.945, 37.206

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 87, 19.344, 37.766 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, 207, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 207, 196)  
}
```

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, 207, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 207, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 87, 19.344, 37.766 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, 207, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 207, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 207, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 207, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 207, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 207,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 87, 19.344, 37.766 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 207, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
207, 196) }
```

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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