

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(88, 11.147, 11.684)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(88, 11.147, 11.684) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(88, 11.138, 12.160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F4D6D9
RGB	244, 214, 217
RGB Percent	96%, 84%, 85%
CMY	0.0446, 0.1622, 0.1504
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.11, 0.04
HSL	354°, 57%, 90%
HSV	354°, 12%, 96%
XYZ	73.6091, 72.0653, 75.4269
YIQ	223.3120, 16.9170, 7.2930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

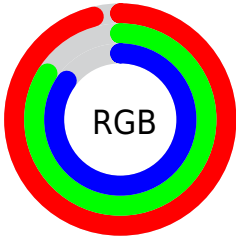
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">244, 214, 217</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16045785</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">88.00, 10.89, 2.35</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">88, 11.138, 12.160</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">72.0653, 0.3329, 0.3259</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294235865</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF4D6D9</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">223.3120, -3.1118, 18.1434</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">84.8913, 6.2175, 6.7440</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **88, 11.138, 12.160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **94, 10.444, 190.261**, and the grayscale version is **89, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **68, 11.420, 12.187** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82, 20.848, 13.272**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95, 2.021, 11.036**.

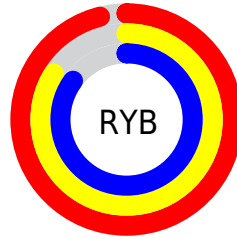
# Distribution



Red (96%)

Green (84%)

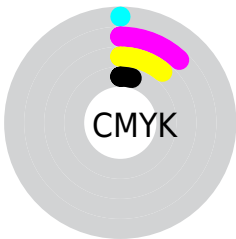
Blue (85%)



Red (96%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (85%)

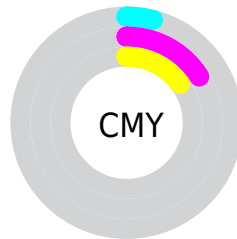


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (4%)

Magenta (16%)


Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 88, 11.138, 12.160 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 88, 11.138, 12.160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 88, 11.138, 12.160

 88, 11.138, 12.160

 100, 11.138,  
12.160

 78, 11.138, 12.160

 68, 11.138, 12.160

 58, 11.138, 12.160

 48, 11.138, 12.160

 38, 11.138, 12.160

 28, 11.138, 12.160

 18, 11.138, 12.160

 8, 11.138, 12.160

 0, 11.138, 12.160

88, 11.138, 12.160

88, 11.138, 12.160

82, 20.848, 13.272

95, 2.021, 11.036

75, 31.112, 14.617

99, 3.928, 199.325

70, 41.808, 16.303

64, 52.715, 18.449

60, 63.507, 21.188

56, 73.807, 24.640

53, 83.258, 28.812

52, 91.496, 33.405

51, 96.678, 36.613

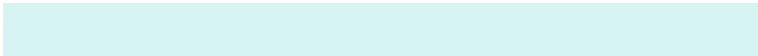
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



88, 11.138, 12.160



94, 10.444, 190.261

# Rectangle

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



88, 11.138, 12.160



88, 11.138, 62.160



88, 11.138, 192.160



88, 11.138, 242.160

# Sweetspot

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



88, 11.136, 12.170



97, 3.655, 11.306



88, 18.360, 322.302



51, 2.603, 11.397



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

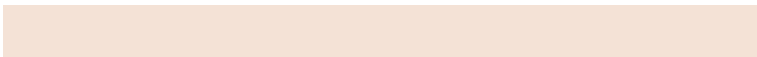
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



88, 11.136, 12.170



90, 14.210, 12.453



91, 9.084, 62.582



48, 5.114, 11.887



39, 78.310, 35.874



8, 30.439, 20.966





# Inverse Universe

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



88, 11.136, 12.170



90, 14.210, 12.453



91, 8.635, 245.375



48, 5.114, 11.887



39, 78.310, 35.874

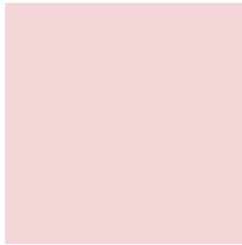


8, 30.439, 20.966



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 88, 11.138, 12.160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

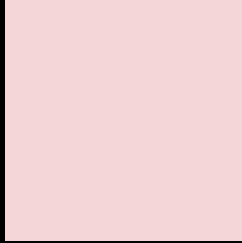
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88, 11.138, 12.160 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

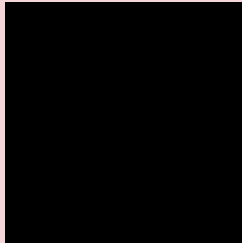
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 88, 11.138, 12.160

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 11.138, 12.160.

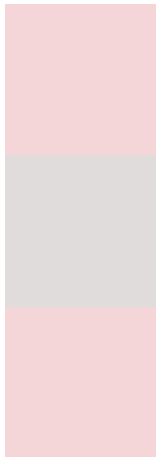


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 11.138, 12.160.

# 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


88, 11.138, 12.160

### Protanopia

88, 1.803, 19.205

### Deuteranopia

88, 11.138, 12.160



**Tritanopia**  
88, 14.562, 345.618



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
88, 11.138, 12.160

**Protanomaly**  
88, 5.116, 13.831

**Deuteranomaly**  
88, 11.138, 12.160

**Tritanomaly**  
88, 12.975, 354.224

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
88, 11.138, 12.160

**Achromatopsia**  
89, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
89, 4.018, 12.119

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 88, 11.138, 12.160 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(244, 214, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(244, 214, 217)  
}
```

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(244, 214, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(244, 214, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 88, 11.138, 12.160 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(244, 214, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(244, 214, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(244, 214, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(244, 214, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 214, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 214,  
217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 88, 11.138, 12.160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(244, 214, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(244,  
214, 217) }
```

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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