

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(88, 13.857, 42.136)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(88, 13.857, 42.136) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(88, 13.857, 42.136)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8D6CC
RGB	248, 214, 204
RGB Percent	97%, 84%, 80%
CMY	0.0293, 0.1626, 0.2018
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.18, 0.03
HSL	14°, 75%, 88%
HSV	14°, 18%, 97%
XYZ	73.3150, 72.0653, 66.8840
YIQ	223.0260, 23.4740, 4.0980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

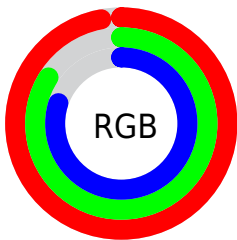
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	248, 217, 204
Decimal	16307916
CIE Lab	88.00, 10.28, 9.30
CIE LCh	88, 13.857, 42.136
Yxy	72.0653, 0.3454, 0.3395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294497996 (0xFFFF8D6CC)
YUV	223.0260, -9.3798, 21.9022
Hunter-Lab	84.8913, 5.5990, 12.7105

# Details

The CIELCh color **88, 13.857, 42.136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **92, 12.363, 223.620**, 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, 13.807, 41.243** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 22.575, 42.023**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93, 5.814, 42.338**.

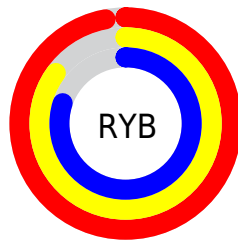
# Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (84%)

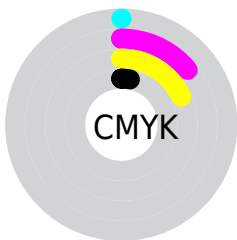
Blue (80%)



Red (97%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (80%)

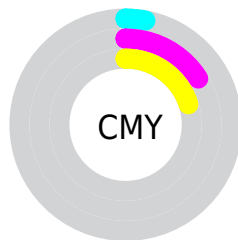


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 88, 13.857, 42.136 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, 13.857, 42.136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 88, 13.857, 42.136

 88, 13.857, 42.136

 100, 13.857,  
42.136

 78, 13.857, 42.136

 68, 13.857, 42.136

 58, 13.857, 42.136

 48, 13.857, 42.136

 38, 13.857, 42.136

 28, 13.857, 42.136

 18, 13.857, 42.136

 8, 13.857, 42.136

 0, 13.857, 42.136

88, 13.857, 42.136

88, 13.857, 42.136

83, 22.575, 42.023

93, 5.814, 42.338

78, 32.015, 42.033

99, 1.610, 223.173

73, 42.189, 42.216

99, 2.591, 199.497

69, 53.048, 42.599

64, 64.432, 43.176

61, 75.943, 43.855

58, 86.673, 44.333

55, 94.893, 43.994

55, 96.470, 43.927

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



88, 13.857, 42.136



92, 12.363, 223.620

# Rectangle

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



88, 13.857, 42.136



88, 13.857, 92.136



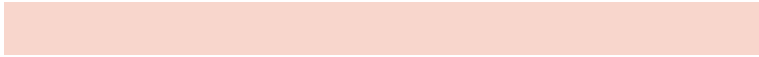
88, 13.857, 222.136



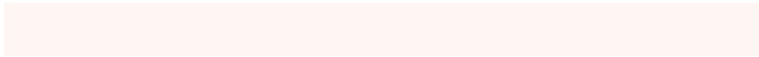
88, 13.857, 272.136

# Sweetspot

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



88, 13.856, 42.148



97, 3.791, 42.362



87, 23.872, 332.251



52, 2.594, 42.361



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

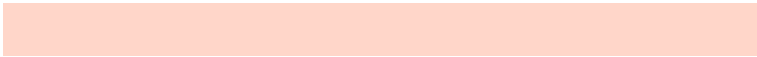


# Same Dimension

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



88, 13.856, 42.148



89, 17.005, 42.095



93, 16.834, 92.713



49, 4.318, 42.308



42, 78.227, 44.367



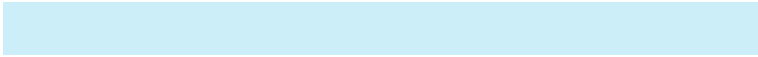
11, 28.333, 38.207



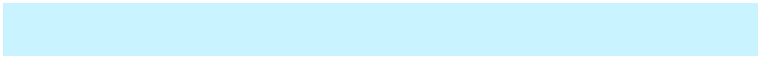


# Inverse Universe

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



92, 12.363, 223.620



93, 14.824, 223.836



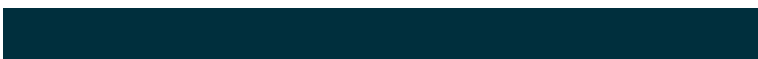
86, 16.939, 277.363



51, 4.075, 223.190



56, 35.695, 241.557

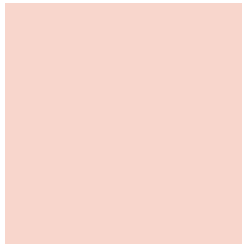


17, 15.844, 235.356



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 88, 13.857, 42.136 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, 13.857, 42.136 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, 13.857, 42.136**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 13.857, 42.136.

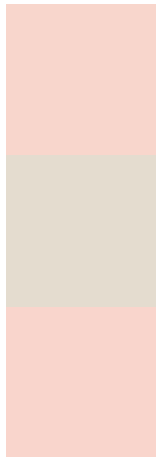


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 13.857, 42.136.

# 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, 13.857, 42.136

### Protanopia

88, 7.362, 85.922

### Deuteranopia

88, 14.388, 39.167



**Tritanopia**  
88, 16.746, 350.911



# Trichromacy



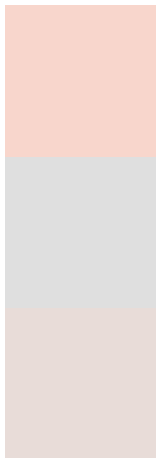
**Original Color**  
88, 13.857, 42.136

**Protanomaly**  
88, 8.881, 64.194

**Deuteranomaly**  
88, 14.023, 39.656

**Tritanomaly**  
88, 14.443, 5.920

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
88, 13.857, 42.136

**Achromatopsia**  
89, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
89, 4.835, 44.997

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 88, 13.857, 42.136 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(248, 214, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 214, 204)  
}
```

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(248, 214, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 214, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 88, 13.857, 42.136 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(248, 214, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 214, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 214, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 214, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 214, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 214,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 88, 13.857, 42.136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 214, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
214, 204) }
```

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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