

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(88, 49.660, 99.871)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(88, 49.660, 99.871) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(88, 49.578, 99.799)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECDF7E
RGB	236, 223, 126
RGB Percent	93%, 87%, 49%
CMY	0.0748, 0.1257, 0.5061
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.47, 0.07
HSL	53°, 74%, 71%
HSV	53°, 47%, 93%
XYZ	64.7004, 72.0653, 30.2175
YIQ	215.8290, 38.8850, -27.4110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

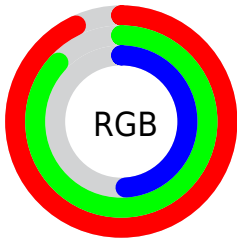
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	141, 236, 126
Decimal	15523710
CIELab	88.00, -8.44, 48.85
CIELCh	88, 49.578, 99.799
Yxy	72.0653, 0.3875, 0.4316
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293713790 (0xFFE0C0)
YUV	215.8290, -44.2857, 17.6900
Hunter-Lab	84.8913, -12.5149, 38.3193

# Details

The CIELCh color **88, 49.578, 99.799** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **61, 54.557, 292.134**, and the grayscale version is **86, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98, 37.646, 107.307**, and **68, 49.570, 99.887** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 59.404, 98.713**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89, 39.235, 100.910**.

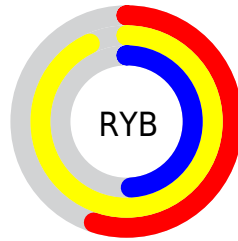
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (87%)

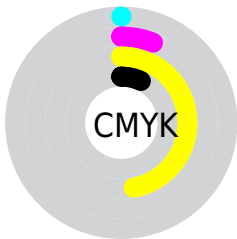
Blue (49%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (49%)

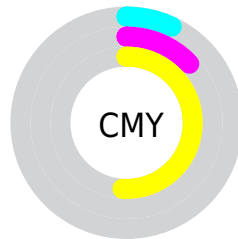


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 88, 49.578, 99.799 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, 49.578, 99.799 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 88, 49.578, 99.799

 88, 49.578, 99.799

 100, 49.578,  
99.799

 78, 49.578, 99.799

 68, 49.578, 99.799

 58, 49.578, 99.799

 48, 49.578, 99.799

 38, 49.578, 99.799

 28, 49.578, 99.799

 18, 49.578, 99.799

 8, 49.578, 99.799

 0, 49.578, 99.799

88, 49.578, 99.799

88, 49.578, 99.799

87, 59.404, 98.713

89, 39.235,  
100.910

86, 68.317, 97.659

90, 28.618,  
102.021

85, 75.749, 96.654

84, 81.012, 95.700

91, 17.880,  
103.121

84, 83.598, 94.780

93, 7.110, 104.193

83, 84.100, 94.472

94, 3.640, 285.299

95, 7.971, 281.581

96, 6.783, 271.477

96, 5.885, 257.787

97, 5.420, 240.614

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



88, 49.578, 99.799



61, 54.557, 292.134

# Rectangle

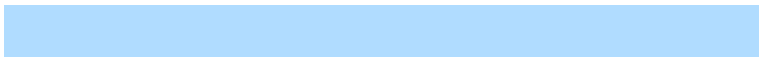
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



88, 49.578, 99.799



88, 49.578, 149.799



88, 49.578, 279.799



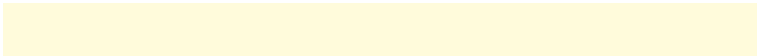
88, 49.578, 329.799

# Sweetspot

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



88, 49.579, 99.802



98, 16.039, 103.400



65, 45.139, 14.614



52, 11.075, 103.164



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, 49.579, 99.802



93, 62.618, 98.754



89, 57.472, 121.853



49, 6.078, 103.893



66, 69.057, 94.628



19, 27.594, 96.440





# Inverse Universe

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



61, 54.557, 292.134



58, 71.121, 294.346



61, 63.003, 307.330



45, 6.181, 285.992



23, 97.349, 304.582

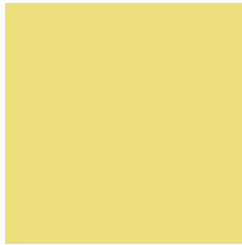


4, 32.812, 295.460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 88, 49.578, 99.799 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

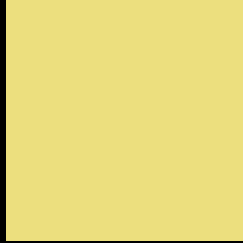
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88, 49.578, 99.799 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

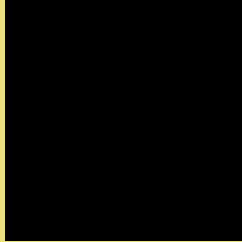
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 88, 49.578, 99.799**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 49.578, 99.799.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 49.578, 99.799.

# 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, 49.578, 99.799

### Protanopia

88, 49.692, 95.926

### Deuteranopia

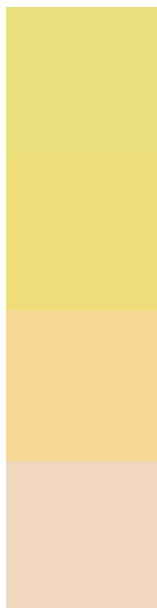
88, 30.989, 75.886



**Tritanopia**  
88, 15.454, 345.642



# Trichromacy



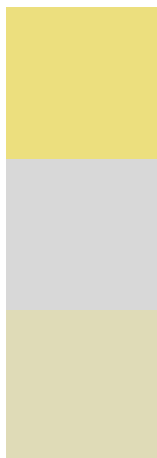
**Original Color**  
88, 49.578, 99.799

**Protanomaly**  
88, 49.908, 97.406

**Deuteranomaly**  
88, 36.995, 87.298

**Tritanomaly**  
88, 16.281, 69.627

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
88, 49.578, 99.799

**Achromatopsia**  
86, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
87, 18.774, 103.909

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 88, 49.578, 99.799 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(236, 223, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 223, 126)  
}
```

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(236, 223, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 223, 126) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 88, 49.578, 99.799 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(236, 223, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 223, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 223, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 223, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 223, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 223,  
126) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 88, 49.578, 99.799 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 223, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
223, 126) }
```

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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