

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(89, 14.970, 20.459)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(89, 14.970, 20.459) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(89, 14.872, 20.461)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FED6D6
RGB	254, 214, 214
RGB Percent	100%, 84%, 84%
CMY	0.0031, 0.1600, 0.1600
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.16, 0.00
HSL	0°, 96%, 92%
HSV	0°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	77.2039, 74.1641, 73.9931
YIQ	225.9600, 23.8400, 8.4800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

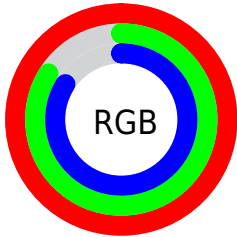
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">254, 214, 214</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16701142</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">89.00, 13.93, 5.20</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">89, 14.872, 20.461</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">74.1641, 0.3426, 0.3291</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294891222</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF FED6D6</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">225.9600, -5.8963, 24.5911</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">86.1186, 9.3147, 9.3411</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **89, 14.872, 20.461** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **97, 13.419, 198.619**, and the grayscale version is **90, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **69, 15.013, 20.756** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82, 25.290, 21.455**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96, 5.210, 19.644**.

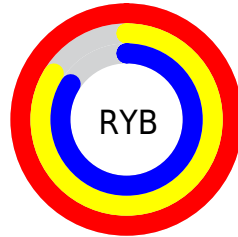
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (84%)

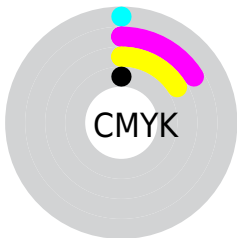
Blue (84%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (84%)

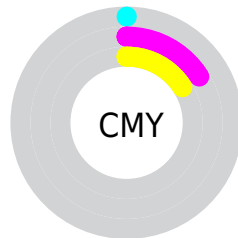


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 89, 14.872, 20.461 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 89, 14.872, 20.461 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 89, 14.872, 20.461

 89, 14.872, 20.461

 100, 14.872,  
20.461

 79, 14.872, 20.461

 69, 14.872, 20.461

 59, 14.872, 20.461

 49, 14.872, 20.461

 39, 14.872, 20.461

 29, 14.872, 20.461

 19, 14.872, 20.461

 9, 14.872, 20.461

 0, 14.872, 20.461

89, 14.872, 20.461

89, 14.872, 20.461

82, 25.290, 21.455

96, 5.210, 19.644

76, 36.443, 22.728

100, 0.277,  
201.779

70, 48.214, 24.396

65, 60.376, 26.572

60, 72.577, 29.352

57, 84.326, 32.721

55, 94.803, 36.328

53, 102.201,  
39.158

53, 104.326,  
40.001

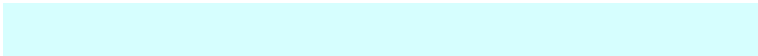
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



89, 14.872, 20.461



97, 13.419, 198.619

# Rectangle

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



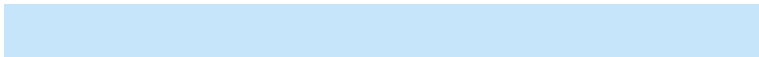
89, 14.872, 20.461



89, 14.872, 70.461



89, 14.872, 200.461



89, 14.872, 250.461

# Sweetspot

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



89, 14.870, 20.470



97, 4.538, 19.577



90, 25.079, 325.300



51, 3.105, 19.641



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

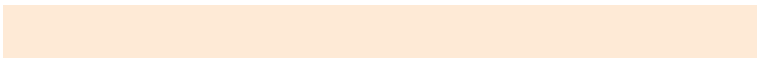
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



89, 14.870, 20.470



87, 18.232, 20.766



94, 12.682, 73.440



49, 5.253, 19.953



40, 84.228, 40.001



10, 33.365, 27.182





# Inverse Universe

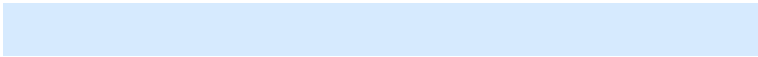
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



97, 13.419, 198.619



97, 16.078, 198.448



92, 12.177, 257.641



52, 4.945, 198.973



70, 40.358, 196.405

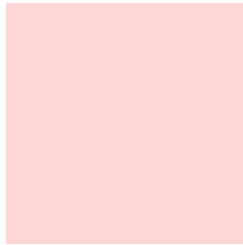


24, 18.567, 196.403



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 89, 14.872, 20.461 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

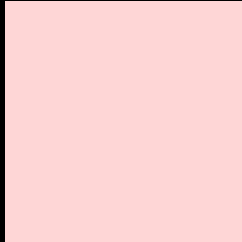
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89, 14.872, 20.461 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

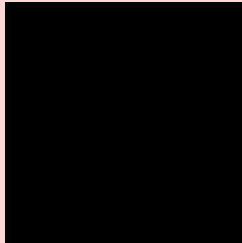
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 89, 14.872, 20.461

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 89, 14.872, 20.461.

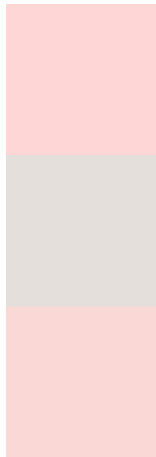


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 89, 14.872, 20.461.

# 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

89, 14.872, 20.461

### Protanopia

89, 2.987, 63.287

### Deuteranopia

89, 12.281, 25.062



**Tritanopia**  
89, 17.680, 352.784



# Trichromacy



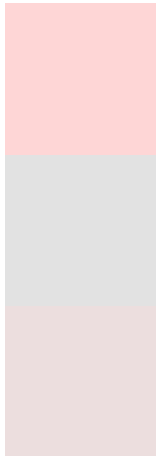
**Original Color**  
89, 14.872, 20.461

**Protanomaly**  
89, 6.765, 33.048

**Deuteranomaly**  
89, 13.374, 22.547

**Tritanomaly**  
89, 16.224, 2.027

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
89, 14.872, 20.461

**Achromatopsia**  
90, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
90, 5.075, 19.649

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 89, 14.872, 20.461 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, 214, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 214, 214)  
}
```

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, 214, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 214, 214) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 89, 14.872, 20.461 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, 214, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 214, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 214, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 214, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 214, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 214,  
214) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 89, 14.872, 20.461 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 214, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
214, 214) }
```

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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