

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(89, 18.853, 23.658)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(89, 18.853, 23.658) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(88, 16.143, 24.216)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FED3D1
RGB	254, 211, 209
RGB Percent	100%, 83%, 82%
CMY	0.0051, 0.1735, 0.1814
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.18, 0.01
HSL	3°, 95%, 91%
HSV	3°, 18%, 99%
XYZ	75.4687, 72.0653, 70.0911
YIQ	223.6290, 26.2700, 8.4940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

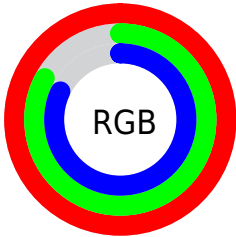
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	254, 211, 209
Decimal	16700369
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	88.00, 14.72, 6.62
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	88, 16.143, 24.216
Yxy	72.0653, 0.3468, 0.3311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294890449 (0xFF FED3D1)
YUV	223.6290, -7.2121, 26.6354
Hunter-Lab	84.8913, 10.1275, 10.4707

# Details

The CIELCh color **88, 16.143, 24.216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **96, 14.331, 202.673**, 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, 16.346, 22.799** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82, 26.294, 25.065**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 6.748, 23.554**.

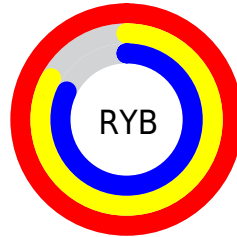
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (83%)

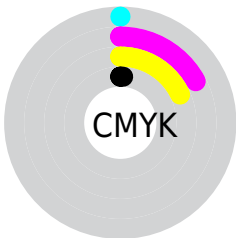
Blue (82%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (82%)

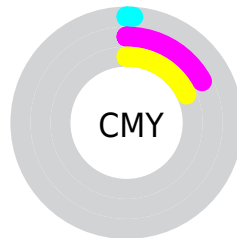


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 88, 16.143, 24.216 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, 16.143, 24.216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 88, 16.143, 24.216

 88, 16.143, 24.216

 100, 16.143,  
24.216

 78, 16.143, 24.216

 68, 16.143, 24.216

 58, 16.143, 24.216

 48, 16.143, 24.216

 38, 16.143, 24.216

 28, 16.143, 24.216

 18, 16.143, 24.216

 8, 16.143, 24.216

 0, 16.143, 24.216

88, 16.143, 24.216

88, 16.143, 24.216

82, 26.294, 25.065

94, 6.748, 23.554

76, 37.194, 26.178

100, 0.454,  
200.836

70, 48.753, 27.653

65, 60.783, 29.581

61, 72.968, 32.025

57, 84.799, 34.923

55, 95.295, 37.870

53, 102.428,  
39.890

53, 103.635,  
40.315

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



88, 16.143, 24.216



96, 14.331, 202.673

# Rectangle

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



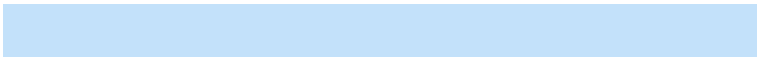
88, 16.143, 24.216



88, 16.143, 74.216



88, 16.143, 204.216



88, 16.143, 254.216

# Sweetspot

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



88, 16.141, 24.225



97, 4.343, 23.361



89, 27.571, 326.327



51, 2.972, 23.415



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

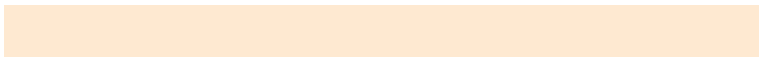
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



88, 16.141, 24.225



86, 19.473, 24.477



93, 14.624, 76.660



50, 5.030, 23.670



40, 83.619, 40.448



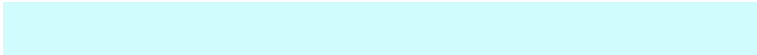
10, 32.475, 29.349



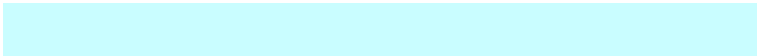


# Inverse Universe

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



96, 14.331, 202.673



96, 16.877, 202.567



90, 14.095, 261.518



52, 4.730, 202.993



68, 38.014, 203.728

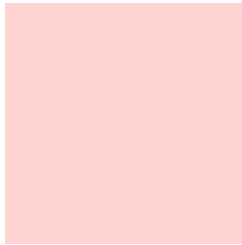


23, 17.605, 202.792



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 88, 16.143, 24.216 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

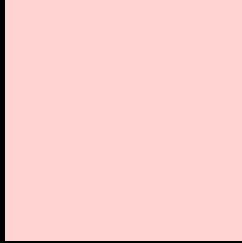
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 16.143, 24.216 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

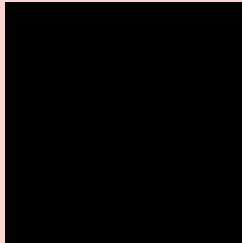
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

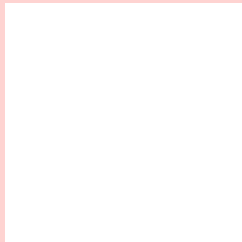
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 88, 16.143, 24.216**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 16.143, 24.216.

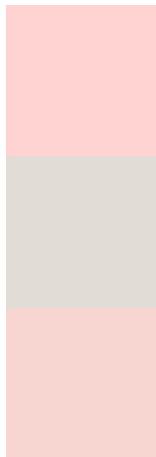


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 16.143, 24.216.

# 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, 16.159, 24.220

### Protanopia

88, 3.792, 74.669

### Deuteranopia

88, 12.991, 31.752



**Tritanopia**  
88, 18.508, 355.975



# Trichromacy



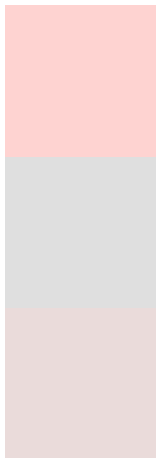
**Original Color**  
88, 16.159, 24.220

**Protanomaly**  
88, 7.465, 40.138

**Deuteranomaly**  
88, 14.021, 28.849

**Tritanomaly**  
88, 17.107, 6.690

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
88, 16.159, 24.220

**Achromatopsia**  
89, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
89, 5.487, 25.112

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 88, 16.143, 24.216 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, 211, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 211, 209)  
}
```

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, 211, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 211, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 88, 16.143, 24.216 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, 211, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 211, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 211, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 211, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 211, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 211,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 88, 16.143, 24.216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 211, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
211, 209) }
```

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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