

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(89, 51.895, 81.411)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(89, 51.895, 81.411) contains.

<b>CIELCh(88, 49.630, 86.978)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

# Color

**CIELCh(88, 49.630, 86.978)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD87D
RGB	255, 216, 125
RGB Percent	100%, 85%, 49%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1518, 0.5087
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.51, 0.00
HSL	42°, 100%, 75%
HSV	42°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	69.7023, 72.0653, 29.7294
YIQ	217.2870, 52.4550, -20.0330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

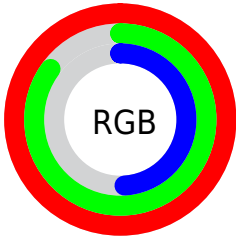
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">181, 255, 125</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16767101</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">88.00, 2.62, 49.56</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">88, 49.630, 86.978</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">72.0653, 0.4064, 0.4202</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294957181</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFFD87D</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">217.2870, -45.4975, 33.0743</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">84.8913, -1.9975, 38.6602</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **88, 49.630, 86.978** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **68, 50.604, 283.151**, and the grayscale version is **87, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98, 38.137, 107.269**, and **68, 49.636, 86.638** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 59.144, 85.675**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90, 39.736, 88.518**.

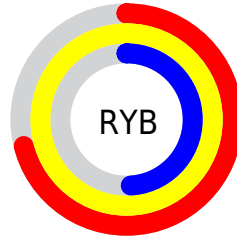
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (85%)

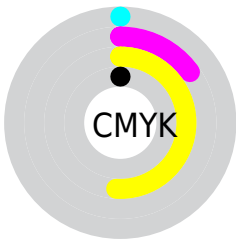
Blue (49%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (49%)

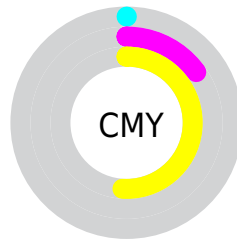


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 88, 49.630, 86.978 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, 49.630, 86.978 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 88, 49.630, 86.978

 88, 49.630, 86.978

 100, 49.630,  
86.978

 78, 49.630, 86.978

 68, 49.630, 86.978

 58, 49.630, 86.978

 48, 49.630, 86.978

 38, 49.630, 86.978

 28, 49.630, 86.978

 18, 49.630, 86.978

 8, 49.630, 86.978

 0, 49.630, 86.978

88, 49.630, 86.978

88, 49.630, 86.978

86, 59.144, 85.675

90, 39.736, 88.518

84, 67.991, 84.146

93, 29.839, 89.874

82, 75.423, 82.465

95, 20.019, 91.189

80, 80.511, 80.504

97, 10.334, 92.456

78, 82.783, 78.380

100, 0.812, 93.393

100, 0.012,  
296.813

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



88, 49.630, 86.978



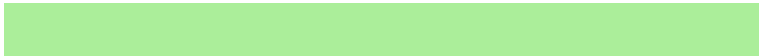
68, 50.604, 283.151

# Rectangle

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



88, 49.630, 86.978



88, 49.630, 136.978



88, 49.630, 266.978



88, 49.630, 316.978

# Sweetspot

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



88, 49.583, 87.122



96, 14.312, 91.940



69, 53.234, 2.983



51, 9.783, 91.673



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, 49.583, 87.122



86, 59.262, 85.656



96, 64.332, 114.591



52, 5.397, 92.623



60, 66.732, 78.868



20, 28.606, 81.570





# Inverse Universe

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



68, 50.604, 283.151



62, 61.454, 286.011



60, 73.224, 302.921



50, 5.414, 275.079



31, 83.315, 298.517



8, 33.439, 293.640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 88, 49.630, 86.978 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

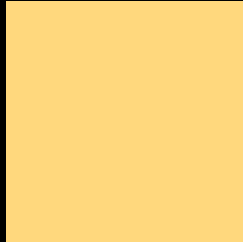
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 49.630, 86.978 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, 49.630, 86.978**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 49.630, 86.978.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 49.630, 86.978.

# 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

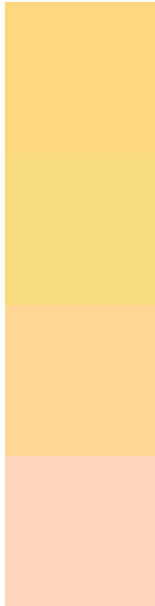




**Tritanopia**  
88, 17.985, 0.553



# Trichromacy



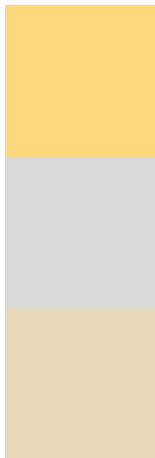
**Original Color**  
88, 49.630, 86.978

**Protanomaly**  
88, 49.009, 92.373

**Deuteranomaly**  
88, 38.121, 81.864

**Tritanomaly**  
88, 21.690, 58.525

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
88, 49.630, 86.978

**Achromatopsia**  
87, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
87, 18.009, 91.309

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 88, 49.630, 86.978 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(255, 216, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 216, 125)  
}
```

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(255, 216, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 216, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 88, 49.630, 86.978 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(255, 216, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 216, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 216, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 216, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 216, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 216,  
125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 88, 49.630, 86.978 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 216, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
216, 125) }
```

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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