

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(90, 13.661, 48.275)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(90, 13.661, 48.275) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(90, 13.818, 49.100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FCDCCF
RGB	252, 220, 207
RGB Percent	99%, 86%, 81%
CMY	0.0122, 0.1377, 0.1887
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.18, 0.01
HSL	17°, 88%, 90%
HSV	17°, 18%, 99%
XYZ	76.9182, 76.3034, 69.6360
YIQ	228.0860, 23.2450, 2.7410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

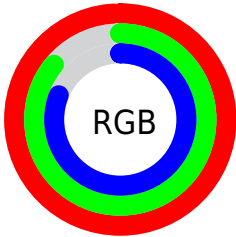
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">252, 225, 207</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16571599</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">90.00, 9.05, 10.44</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">90, 13.818, 49.100</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">76.3034, 0.3451, 0.3424</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294761679 (0xFFFCDCCF)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">228.0860, -10.3954, 20.9726</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">87.3518, 4.3137, 13.8809</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **90, 13.818, 49.100** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **93, 12.442, 231.666**, and the grayscale version is **91, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **70, 13.725, 48.575** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 22.422, 48.647**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95, 5.850, 49.613**.

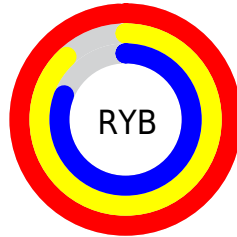
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (86%)

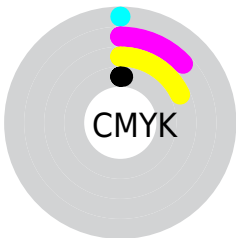
Blue (81%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (81%)

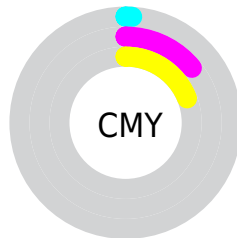


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 90, 13.818, 49.100 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 90, 13.818, 49.100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 90, 13.818, 49.100

 90, 13.818, 49.100

 100, 13.818,  
49.100

 80, 13.818, 49.100

 70, 13.818, 49.100

 60, 13.818, 49.100

 50, 13.818, 49.100

 40, 13.818, 49.100

 30, 13.818, 49.100

 20, 13.818, 49.100

 10, 13.818, 49.100

 0, 13.818, 49.100

90, 13.818, 49.100

90, 13.818, 49.100

85, 22.422, 48.647

95, 5.850, 49.613

80, 31.712, 48.276

100, 1.081,  
199.950

76, 41.707, 48.027

72, 52.367, 47.912

68, 63.539, 47.911

64, 74.824, 47.919

61, 85.312, 47.641

58, 93.380, 46.532

57, 94.891, 46.299

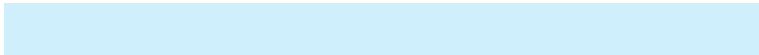
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



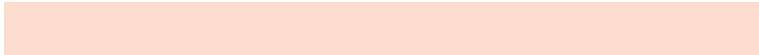
90, 13.818, 49.100



93, 12.442, 231.666

# Rectangle

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



90, 13.818, 49.100



90, 13.818, 99.100



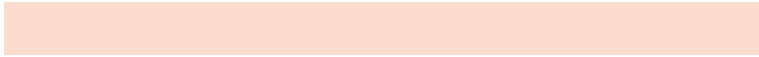
90, 13.818, 229.100



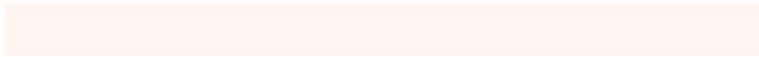
90, 13.818, 279.100

# Sweetspot

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



90, 13.817, 49.112



97, 3.715, 49.724



88, 23.228, 334.843



52, 2.542, 49.702



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

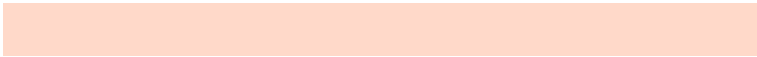


# Same Dimension

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



90, 13.817, 49.112



89, 16.610, 48.958



95, 18.345, 97.276



50, 4.229, 49.536



43, 75.878, 46.862



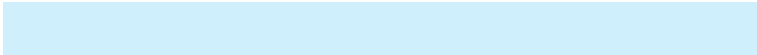
12, 27.470, 42.484



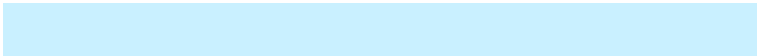


# Inverse Universe

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



93, 12.442, 231.666



92, 14.653, 231.984



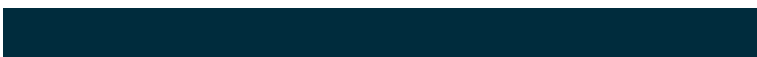
87, 18.667, 281.731



50, 4.012, 230.960



53, 38.418, 254.117

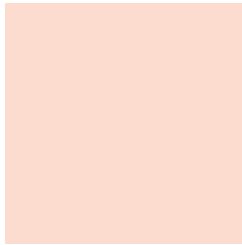


16, 16.562, 246.858



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 90, 13.818, 49.100 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

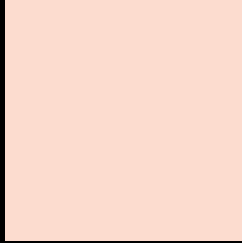
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 90, 13.818, 49.100 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

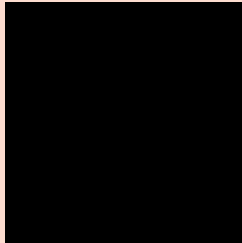
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

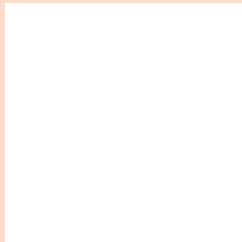
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 90, 13.818, 49.100

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 13.818, 49.100.

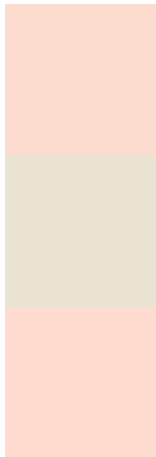


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 13.818, 49.100.

# 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

90, 13.818, 49.100

### Protanopia

90, 8.775, 89.814

### Deuteranopia

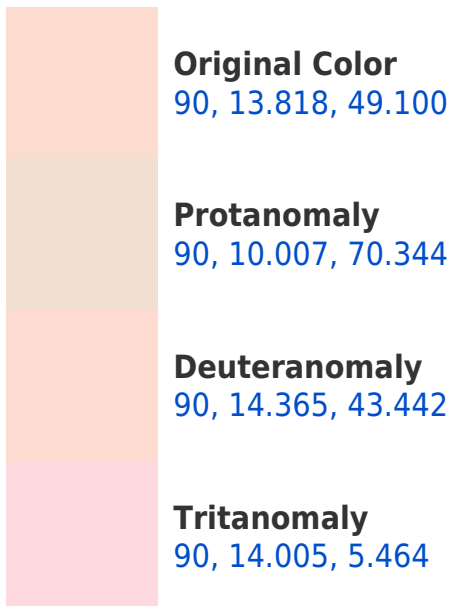
90, 14.720, 42.870



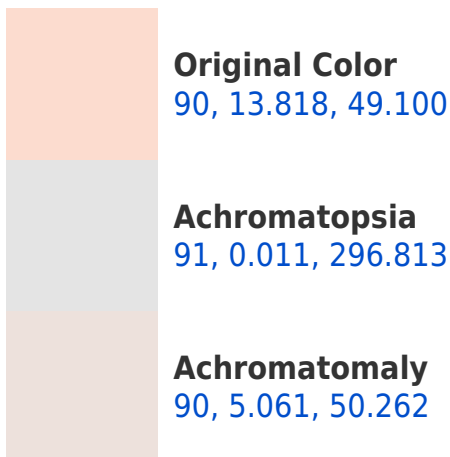
**Tritanopia**  
90, 16.600, 348.639



# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 90, 13.818, 49.100 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(252, 220, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(252, 220, 207)  
}
```

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(252, 220, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(252, 220, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 90, 13.818, 49.100 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(252, 220, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(252, 220, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(252, 220, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(252, 220, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 220, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 220,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 90, 13.818, 49.100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(252, 220, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(252,  
220, 207) }
```

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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