

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(90, 22.858, 38.487)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(90, 22.858, 38.487) contains.

<b>CIELCh(89, 17.296, 45.064)</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(89, 17.296, 45.064)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFD7C9
RGB	255, 215, 201
RGB Percent	100%, 84%, 79%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1574, 0.2124
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.21, 0.00
HSL	16°, 100%, 89%
HSV	16°, 21%, 100%
XYZ	76.3544, 74.1641, 65.4509
YIQ	225.3640, 28.3340, 4.1260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

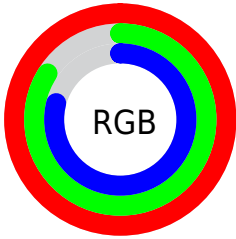
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 220, 201
Decimal	16766921
CIE Lab	89.00, 12.22, 12.24
CIE LCh	89, 17.296, 45.064
Yxy	74.1641, 0.3535, 0.3434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294957001 (0xFFFFD7C9)
YUV	225.3640, -12.0115, 25.9908
Hunter-Lab	86.1186, 7.5540, 15.2221

# Details

The CIELCh color **89, 17.296, 45.064** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **93, 14.857, 227.985**, 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, 17.082, 44.999** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 26.020, 45.281**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 8.630, 45.895**.

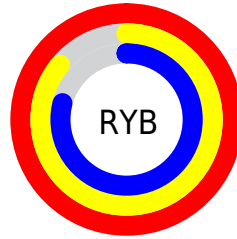
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (84%)

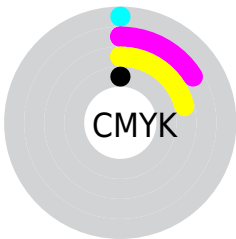
Blue (79%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (79%)

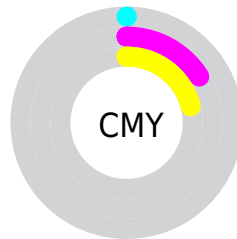


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 89, 17.296, 45.064 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, 17.296, 45.064 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 89, 17.296, 45.064

 89, 17.296, 45.064

 100, 17.296,  
45.064

 79, 17.296, 45.064

 69, 17.296, 45.064

 59, 17.296, 45.064

 49, 17.296, 45.064

 39, 17.296, 45.064

 29, 17.296, 45.064

 19, 17.296, 45.064

 9, 17.296, 45.064

 0, 17.296, 45.064

89, 17.296, 45.064

89, 17.296, 45.064

84, 26.020, 45.281

94, 8.630, 45.895

79, 35.788, 45.142

99, 0.911, 45.738

74, 46.287, 45.158

100, 0.012,  
296.813

70, 57.441, 45.340

66, 69.028, 45.654

62, 80.505, 45.947

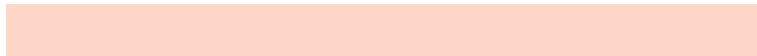
59, 90.660, 45.810

57, 97.281, 45.022

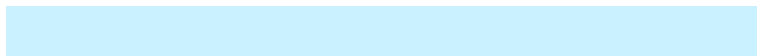
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



89, 17.296, 45.064



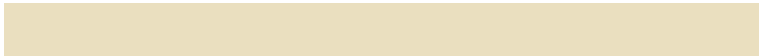
93, 14.857, 227.985

# Rectangle

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



89, 17.296, 45.064



89, 17.296, 95.064



89, 17.296, 225.064



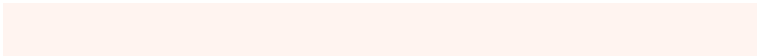
89, 17.296, 275.064

# Sweetspot

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



89, 16.980, 45.547



97, 4.512, 46.061



87, 28.587, 333.761



51, 3.000, 46.045



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

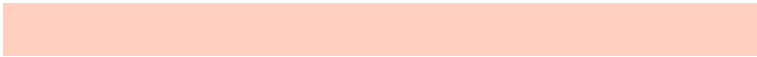


# Same Dimension

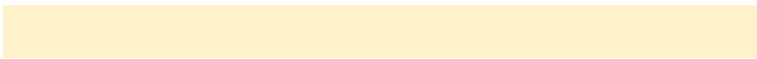
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



89, 16.980, 45.547



87, 20.297, 45.435



95, 21.347, 94.644



50, 4.336, 45.956



43, 77.862, 45.529



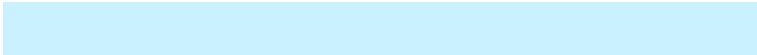
12, 29.123, 40.858



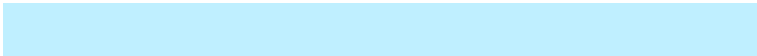


# Inverse Universe

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



93, 14.857, 227.985



92, 17.293, 228.340



86, 21.656, 280.169



51, 4.101, 227.122



55, 37.255, 248.182

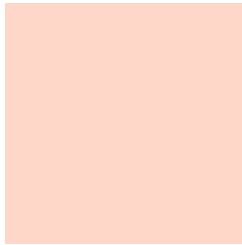


18, 16.594, 241.667



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 89, 17.296, 45.064 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

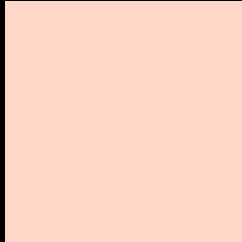
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89, 17.296, 45.064 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

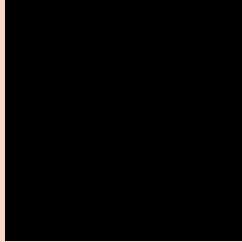
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

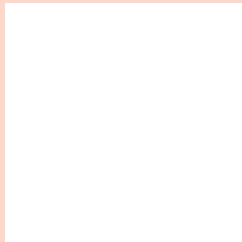
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 89, 17.296, 45.064**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 89, 17.296, 45.064.

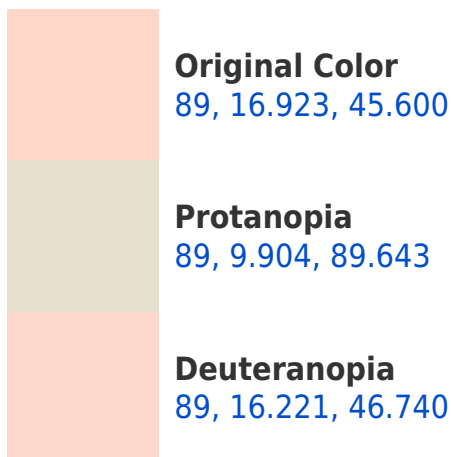



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 89, 17.296, 45.064.

# 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

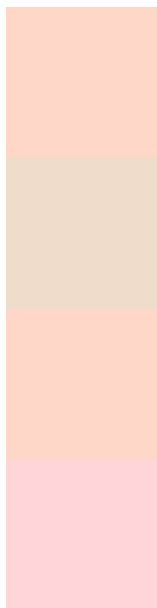




**Tritanopia**  
89, 17.464, 354.310



# Trichromacy



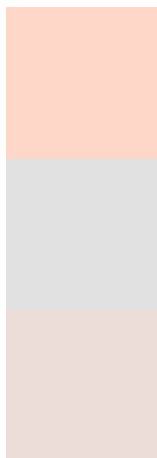
**Original Color**  
89, 16.923, 45.600

**Protanomaly**  
89, 11.593, 69.065

**Deuteranomaly**  
89, 16.571, 46.157

**Tritanomaly**  
89, 15.671, 12.977

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
89, 16.923, 45.600

**Achromatopsia**  
90, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
89, 6.062, 44.956

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 89, 17.296, 45.064 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, 215, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 215, 201)  
}
```

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, 215, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 215, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 89, 17.296, 45.064 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, 215, 201) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 215, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 215, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 215, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 215, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 215,  
201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 89, 17.296, 45.064 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 215, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
215, 201) }
```

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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