

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(90, 30.036, 83.242)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(90, 30.036, 83.242) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(90, 29.843, 82.740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FEDEAA
RGB	254, 222, 170
RGB Percent	100%, 87%, 67%
CMY	0.0035, 0.1289, 0.3329
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.33, 0.00
HSL	37°, 98%, 83%
HSV	37°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	74.3348, 76.3034, 48.8948
YIQ	225.6400, 35.7640, -9.3880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

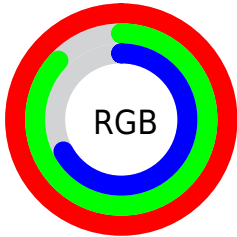
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">222, 254, 170</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16703146</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">90.00, 3.77, 29.60</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">90, 29.843, 82.740</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">76.3034, 0.3725, 0.3824</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294893226 (0xFFFEDEAA)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">225.6400, -27.4305, 24.8717</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">87.3518, -0.9653, 27.9589</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **90, 29.843, 82.740** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **81, 29.001, 272.559**, and the grayscale version is **90, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99, 14.673, 109.069**, and **70, 30.005, 83.030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 39.349, 81.339**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93, 20.535, 84.112**.

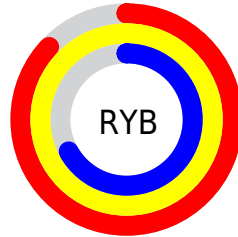
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (87%)

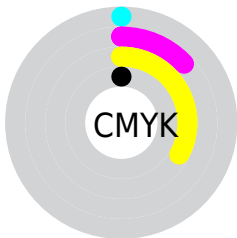
Blue (67%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (67%)

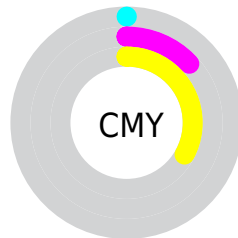


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 90, 29.843, 82.740 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, 29.843, 82.740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 90, 29.843, 82.740

 90, 29.843, 82.740

 100, 29.843,  
82.740

 80, 29.843, 82.740

 70, 29.843, 82.740

 60, 29.843, 82.740

 50, 29.843, 82.740

 40, 29.843, 82.740

 30, 29.843, 82.740

 20, 29.843, 82.740

 10, 29.843, 82.740

 0, 29.843, 82.740

90, 29.843, 82.740

90, 29.843, 82.740

87, 39.349, 81.339

93, 20.535, 84.112

85, 48.947, 79.885

96, 11.465, 85.430

82, 58.418, 78.362

99, 2.641, 86.622

79, 67.337, 76.710

100, 0.305,  
201.556

77, 74.963, 74.807

75, 80.267, 72.437

73, 82.460, 70.471

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



90, 29.843, 82.740



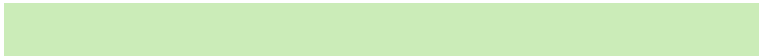
81, 29.001, 272.559

# Rectangle

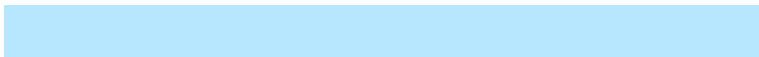
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



90, 29.843, 82.740



90, 29.843, 132.740



90, 29.843, 262.740



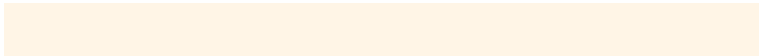
90, 29.843, 312.740

# Sweetspot

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



90, 29.844, 82.746



97, 8.764, 85.820



79, 35.404, 354.050



51, 5.992, 85.642



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, 29.844, 82.746



88, 36.528, 81.773



97, 42.268, 112.117



52, 4.979, 85.882



56, 66.544, 71.083



18, 27.549, 73.751





# Inverse Universe

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



81, 29.001, 272.559



77, 35.301, 274.110



73, 45.813, 298.129



50, 4.950, 268.449



35, 72.983, 293.812



9, 29.291, 288.259



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 90, 29.843, 82.740 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, 29.843, 82.740 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, 29.843, 82.740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 29.843, 82.740.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 29.843, 82.740.

# 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

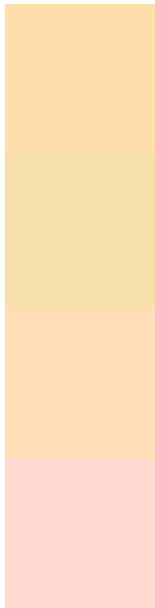




**Tritanopia**  
90, 15.883, 353.466



# Trichromacy



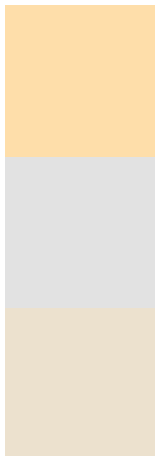
**Original Color**  
90, 29.843, 82.740

**Protanomaly**  
90, 29.086, 91.318

**Deuteranomaly**  
90, 23.854, 74.728

**Tritanomaly**  
90, 14.878, 40.540

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
90, 29.843, 82.740

**Achromatopsia**  
90, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
90, 10.642, 86.724

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 90, 29.843, 82.740 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, 222, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 222, 170)  
}
```

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, 222, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 222, 170) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 90, 29.843, 82.740 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, 222, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 222, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 222, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 222, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 222, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 222,  
170) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 90, 29.843, 82.740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 222, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
222, 170) }
```

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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