

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(91, 11.178, 60.533)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(91, 11.178, 60.533) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(91, 11.219, 59.795)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8E1D3
RGB	248, 225, 211
RGB Percent	97%, 88%, 83%
CMY	0.0276, 0.1178, 0.1727
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.15, 0.03
HSL	23°, 72%, 90%
HSV	23°, 15%, 97%
XYZ	77.3684, 78.4833, 72.6770
YIQ	230.2810, 18.2020, 0.5220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

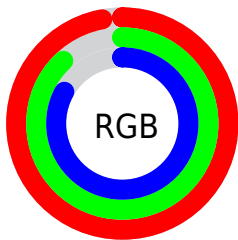
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">248, 234, 211</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16310739</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">91.00, 5.64, 9.70</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">91, 11.219, 59.795</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">78.4833, 0.3385, 0.3434</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294500819</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF8E1D3</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">230.2810, -9.5055, 15.5396</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">88.5908, 0.8543, 13.3740</a>

# Details

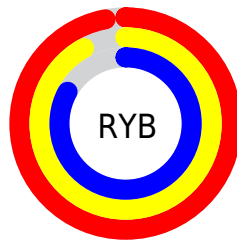
The CIELCh color **91, 11.219, 59.795** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **91, 10.481, 243.002**, and the grayscale version is **91, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **71, 11.305, 62.019** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 19.384, 58.909**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95, 3.577, 60.657**.

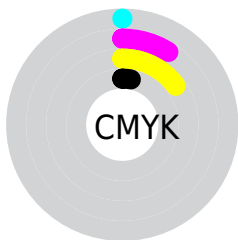
# Distribution



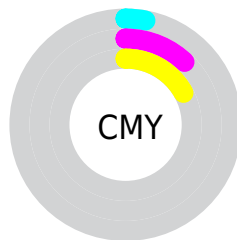
- Red (97%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 91, 11.219, 59.795 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 91, 11.219, 59.795 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 91, 11.219, 59.795

 91, 11.219, 59.795

 100, 11.219,  
59.795

 81, 11.219, 59.795

 71, 11.219, 59.795

 61, 11.219, 59.795

 51, 11.219, 59.795

 41, 11.219, 59.795

 31, 11.219, 59.795

 21, 11.219, 59.795

 11, 11.219, 59.795

 1, 11.219, 59.795

91, 11.219, 59.795

91, 11.219, 59.795

87, 19.384, 58.909

95, 3.577, 60.657

82, 28.116, 58.039

99, 2.438, 199.522

78, 37.437, 57.222

74, 47.324, 56.460

71, 57.658, 55.732

67, 68.124, 54.953

64, 78.011, 53.910

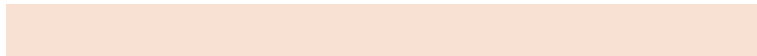
61, 86.000, 52.169

60, 89.219, 51.059

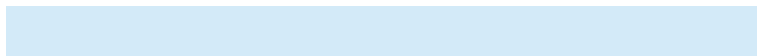
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



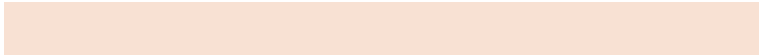
91, 11.219, 59.795



91, 10.481, 243.002

# Rectangle

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



91, 11.219, 59.795



91, 11.219, 109.795



91, 11.219, 239.795



91, 11.219, 289.795

# Sweetspot

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



91, 11.219, 59.810



98, 2.965, 60.710



88, 18.037, 338.211



52, 2.113, 60.667



0, 0.000, 0.000

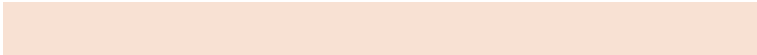


53, 0.007, 296.813

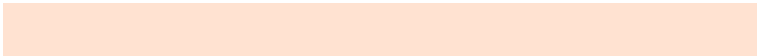


# Same Dimension

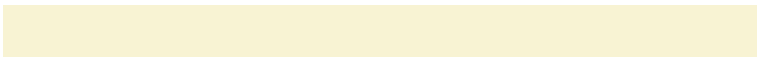
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



91, 11.219, 59.810



92, 13.990, 59.529



95, 16.454, 102.500



50, 4.224, 60.293



46, 72.251, 51.700



13, 26.441, 49.895



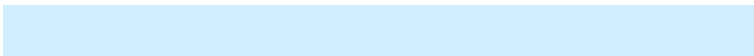


# Inverse Universe

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



91, 10.481, 243.002



92, 12.866, 243.411



87, 16.849, 285.927



50, 4.054, 242.363



48, 45.060, 269.351

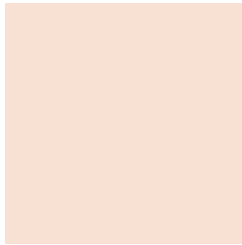


14, 18.626, 261.725



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 91, 11.219, 59.795 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

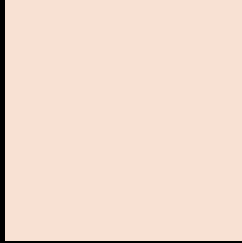
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 91, 11.219, 59.795 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

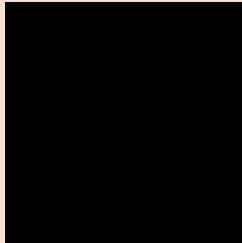
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

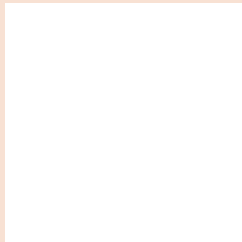
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 91, 11.219, 59.795

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 11.219, 59.795.

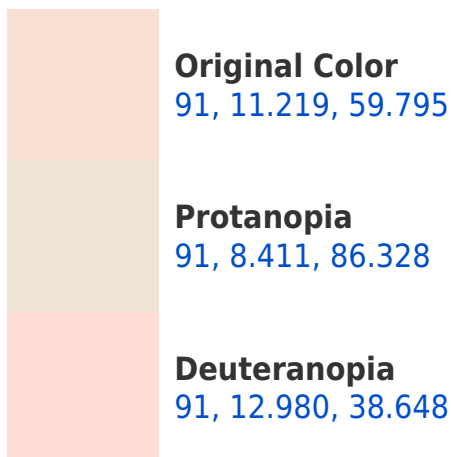


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 11.219, 59.795.

# 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

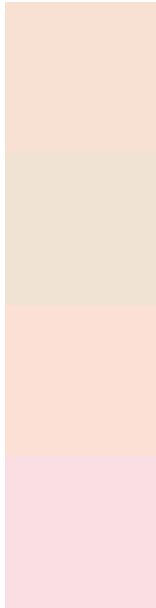




**Tritanopia**  
91, 14.176, 342.104



# Trichromacy



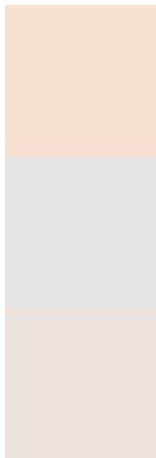
**Original Color**  
91, 11.219, 59.795

**Protanomaly**  
91, 9.309, 75.721

**Deuteranomaly**  
91, 11.982, 45.469

**Tritanomaly**  
91, 10.977, 3.787

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
91, 11.219, 59.795

**Achromatopsia**  
91, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
91, 4.140, 57.998

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 91, 11.219, 59.795 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(248, 225, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 225, 211)  
}
```

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(248, 225, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 225, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 91, 11.219, 59.795 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(248, 225, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 225, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 225, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 225, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 225, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 225,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 91, 11.219, 59.795 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 225, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
225, 211) }
```

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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