

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(91, 13.660, 79.554)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(91, 13.660, 79.554) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(91, 13.672, 79.545)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F5E3CC
RGB	245, 227, 204
RGB Percent	96%, 89%, 80%
CMY	0.0404, 0.1109, 0.2011
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.17, 0.04
HSL	34°, 67%, 88%
HSV	34°, 17%, 96%
XYZ	75.8063, 78.4833, 68.0998
YIQ	229.7600, 18.1110, -3.3370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

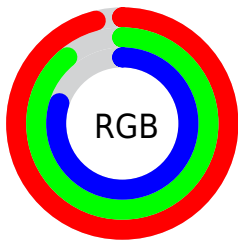
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 245, 204
Decimal	16114636
CIE Lab	91.00, 2.48, 13.45
CIE LCh	91, 13.672, 79.545
Yxy	78.4833, 0.3409, 0.3529
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294304716 (0xFFFF5E3CC)
YUV	229.7600, -12.6997, 13.3655
Hunter-Lab	88.5908, -2.2931, 16.4373

# Details

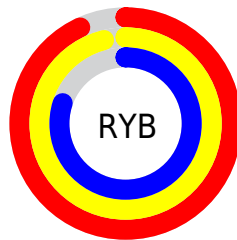
The CIELCh color **91, 13.672, 79.545** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **88, 13.305, 264.160**, and the grayscale version is **91, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **71, 13.579, 80.861** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 22.247, 78.236**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 5.406, 80.812**.

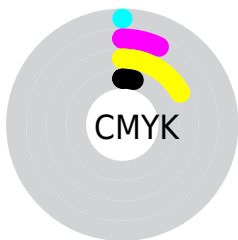
# Distribution



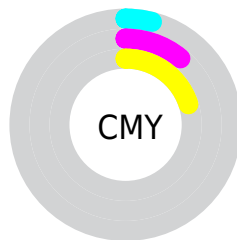
- Red (96%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 91, 13.672, 79.545 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, 13.672, 79.545 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 91, 13.672, 79.545

 91, 13.672, 79.545

 100, 13.672,  
79.545

 81, 13.672, 79.545

 71, 13.672, 79.545

 61, 13.672, 79.545

 51, 13.672, 79.545

 41, 13.672, 79.545

 31, 13.672, 79.545

 21, 13.672, 79.545

 11, 13.672, 79.545

 1, 13.672, 79.545

91, 13.672, 79.545

91, 13.672, 79.545

88, 22.247, 78.236

94, 5.406, 80.812

85, 31.128, 76.880

98, 2.571, 262.284

82, 40.279, 75.492

99, 3.559, 199.366

79, 49.598, 74.059

76, 58.850, 72.544

73, 67.566, 70.856

71, 74.917, 68.811

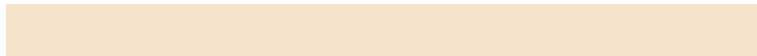
68, 79.827, 66.112

68, 81.091, 65.165

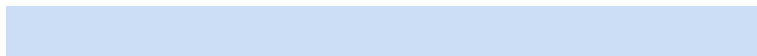
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



91, 13.672, 79.545



88, 13.305, 264.160

# Rectangle

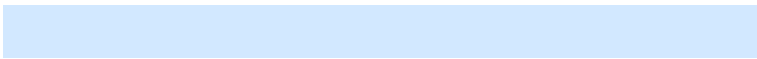
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



91, 13.672, 79.545



91, 13.672, 129.545



91, 13.672, 259.545



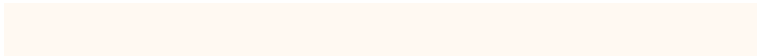
91, 13.672, 309.545

# Sweetspot

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



91, 13.673, 79.557



98, 4.125, 81.010



86, 17.766, 347.947



52, 2.818, 80.932



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

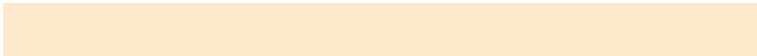


# Same Dimension

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



91, 13.673, 79.557



93, 16.985, 79.126



95, 20.892, 110.647



50, 4.577, 80.481



52, 65.907, 65.832



15, 24.783, 67.792





# Inverse Universe

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



88, 13.305, 264.160



89, 16.425, 264.710



83, 21.715, 293.840



48, 4.517, 263.061



37, 64.261, 289.525

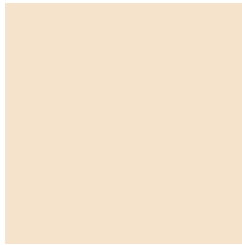


9, 24.703, 282.783



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 91, 13.672, 79.545 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

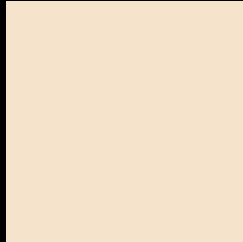
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 13.672, 79.545 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

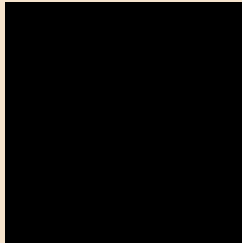
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

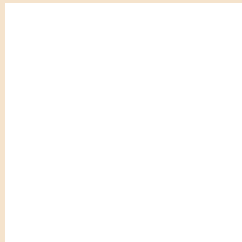
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 91, 13.672, 79.545

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 13.672, 79.545.

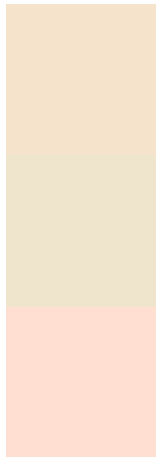


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 13.672, 79.545.

# 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


91, 13.672, 79.545

### Protanopia

91, 12.924, 92.363

### Deuteranopia

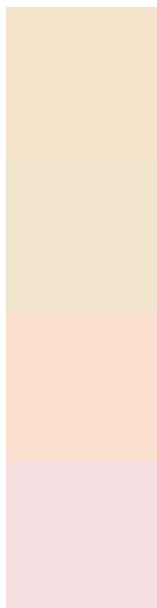
91, 13.776, 49.110



**Tritanopia**  
91, 13.076, 338.052



# Trichromacy



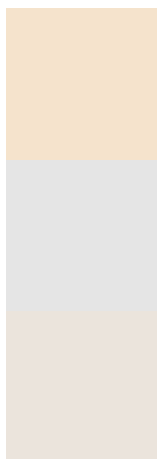
**Original Color**  
91, 13.672, 79.545

**Protanomaly**  
91, 12.823, 86.913

**Deuteranomaly**  
91, 13.097, 58.860

**Tritanomaly**  
91, 8.419, 12.904

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
91, 13.672, 79.545

**Achromatopsia**  
91, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
91, 4.833, 78.066

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 91, 13.672, 79.545 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(245, 227, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 227, 204)  
}
```

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(245, 227, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 227, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 91, 13.672, 79.545 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(245, 227, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 227, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(245, 227, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 227, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 227, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 227,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 91, 13.672, 79.545 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 227, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
227, 204) }
```

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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