

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(92, 10.660, 45.726)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(92, 10.660, 45.726) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(92, 10.672, 45.610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDE3DA
RGB	253, 227, 218
RGB Percent	99%, 89%, 85%
CMY	0.0087, 0.1107, 0.1460
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.14, 0.01
HSL	15°, 89%, 92%
HSV	15°, 14%, 99%
XYZ	80.4571, 80.7044, 77.5129
YIQ	233.7480, 18.3850, 2.7130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

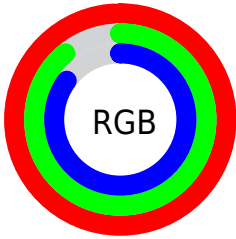
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	253, 230, 218
Decimal	16638938
CIE Lab	92.00, 7.47, 7.63
CIE LCh	92, 10.672, 45.610
Yxy	80.7044, 0.3371, 0.3381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294829018 (0xFFFDE3DA)
YUV	233.7480, -7.7638, 16.8840
Hunter-Lab	89.8356, 2.6528, 11.7277

# Details

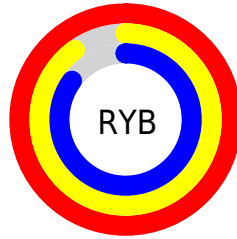
The CIELCh color **92, 10.672, 45.610** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **95, 9.814, 227.201**, and the grayscale version is **93, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **72, 10.618, 47.297** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 19.141, 45.301**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 2.846, 45.900**.

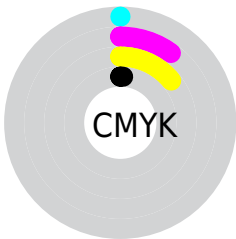
# Distribution



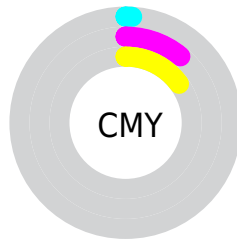
- Red (99%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 92, 10.672, 45.610 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 92, 10.672, 45.610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 92, 10.672, 45.610

 92, 10.672, 45.610

 100, 10.672,  
45.610

 82, 10.672, 45.610

 72, 10.672, 45.610

 62, 10.672, 45.610

 52, 10.672, 45.610

 42, 10.672, 45.610

 32, 10.672, 45.610

 22, 10.672, 45.610

 12, 10.672, 45.610

 2, 10.672, 45.610

92, 10.672, 45.610

92, 10.672, 45.610

87, 19.141, 45.301

97, 2.846, 45.900

82, 28.308, 45.073

100, 0.775,  
200.211

77, 38.205, 44.982

73, 48.817, 45.053

68, 60.043, 45.289

64, 71.599, 45.635

61, 82.818, 45.888

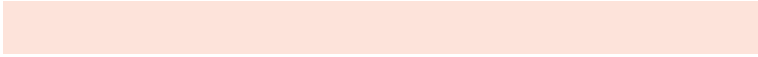
58, 92.266, 45.550

57, 96.691, 44.976

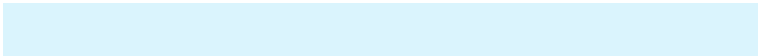
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



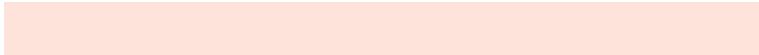
92, 10.672, 45.610



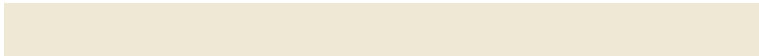
95, 9.814, 227.201

# Rectangle

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



92, 10.672, 45.610



92, 10.672, 95.610



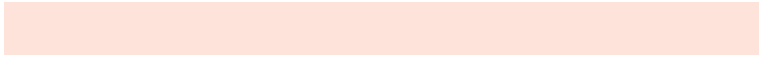
92, 10.672, 225.610



92, 10.672, 275.610

# Sweetspot

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



92, 10.671, 45.625



98, 2.985, 45.901



91, 18.444, 333.236



52, 2.128, 45.900



0, 0.000, 0.000

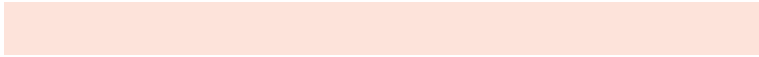


53, 0.007, 296.813

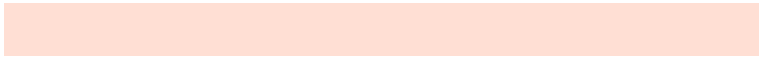


# Same Dimension

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



92, 10.671, 45.625



91, 13.367, 45.515



96, 13.754, 95.558



50, 4.338, 45.777



43, 77.921, 45.467



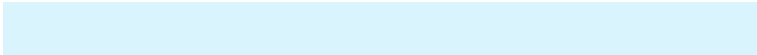
12, 29.145, 40.754





# Inverse Universe

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



95, 9.814, 227.201



94, 12.037, 227.432



90, 13.888, 279.043



51, 4.102, 226.929



55, 37.187, 247.870

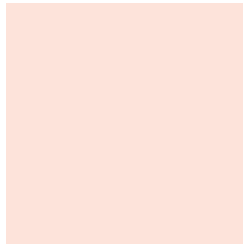


18, 16.575, 241.380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 92, 10.672, 45.610 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

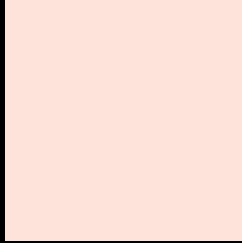
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 92, 10.672, 45.610 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

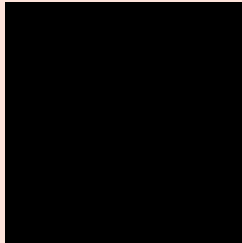
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

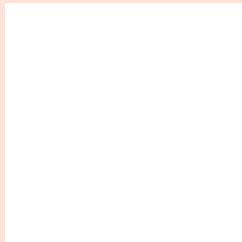
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 92, 10.672, 45.610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 10.672, 45.610.

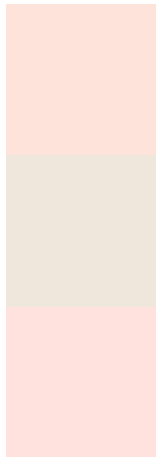


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 10.672, 45.610.

# 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

92, 10.672, 45.610

### Protanopia

92, 6.356, 82.394

### Deuteranopia

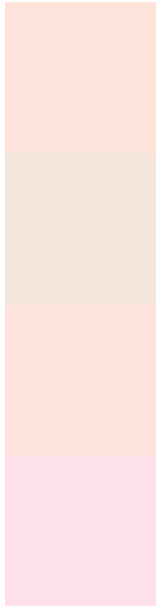
92, 10.985, 33.578



**Tritanopia**  
92, 13.838, 343.782



# Trichromacy



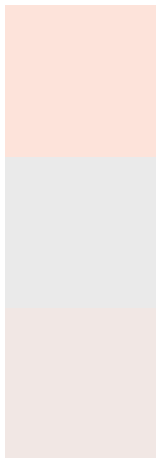
**Original Color**  
92, 10.672, 45.610

**Protanomaly**  
92, 7.523, 62.780

**Deuteranomaly**  
92, 10.774, 36.647

**Tritanomaly**  
92, 11.092, 1.211

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
92, 10.672, 45.610

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
92, 3.907, 42.758

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 92, 10.672, 45.610 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(253, 227, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 227, 218)  
}
```

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(253, 227, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 227, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 92, 10.672, 45.610 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

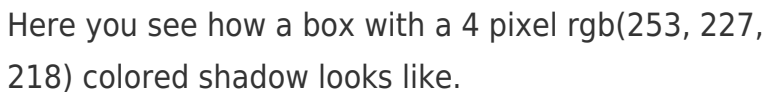
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(253, 227, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 227, 218) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 227, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 227, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 227, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 227,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 92, 10.672, 45.610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 227, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
227, 218) }
```

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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