

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(92, 11.867, 41.834)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(92, 11.867, 41.834) contains.

<b>CIELCh(92, 11.715, 43.263)</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(92, 11.715, 43.263)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE2D9
RGB	255, 226, 217
RGB Percent	100%, 89%, 85%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1135, 0.1488
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	14°, 100%, 93%
HSV	14°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	81.0021, 80.7044, 76.9897
YIQ	233.6450, 20.1730, 3.3490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

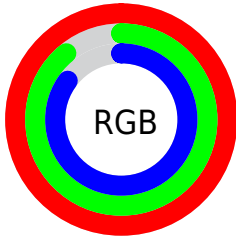
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 229, 217
Decimal	16769753
CIE Lab	92.00, 8.53, 8.03
CIE LCh	92, 11.715, 43.263
Yxy	80.7044, 0.3394, 0.3381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294959833 (0xFFFFE2D9)
YUV	233.6450, -8.2060, 18.7283
Hunter-Lab	89.8356, 3.7357, 12.0730

# Details

The CIELCh color **92, 11.715, 43.263** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **95, 10.655, 224.713**, 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, 11.718, 44.664** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 20.378, 43.108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 3.682, 43.527**.

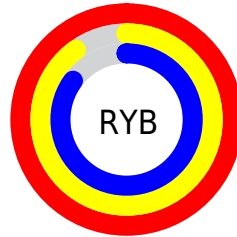
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (89%)

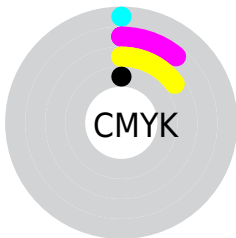
Blue (85%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (85%)

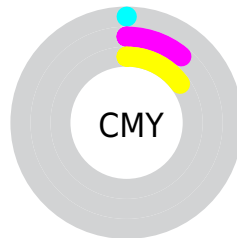


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 92, 11.715, 43.263 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, 11.715, 43.263 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 92, 11.715, 43.263

 92, 11.715, 43.263

 100, 11.715,  
43.263

 82, 11.715, 43.263

 72, 11.715, 43.263

 62, 11.715, 43.263

 52, 11.715, 43.263

 42, 11.715, 43.263

 32, 11.715, 43.263

 22, 11.715, 43.263

 12, 11.715, 43.263

 2, 11.715, 43.263

92, 11.715, 43.263

92, 11.715, 43.263

87, 20.378, 43.108

97, 3.682, 43.527

82, 29.784, 43.014

100, 0.012,  
296.813

77, 39.939, 43.076

72, 50.818, 43.323

68, 62.298, 43.758

64, 74.063, 44.321

61, 85.369, 44.782

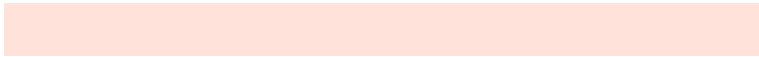
58, 94.642, 44.585

57, 98.280, 44.226

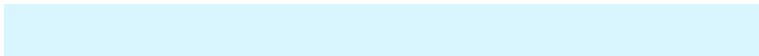
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



92, 11.715, 43.263



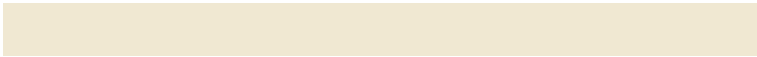
95, 10.655, 224.713

# Rectangle

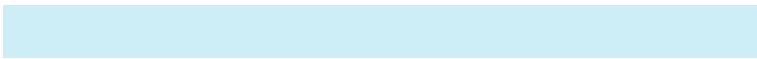
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



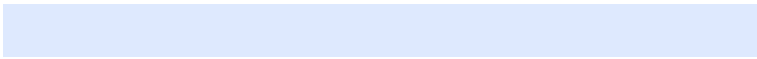
92, 11.715, 43.263



92, 11.715, 93.263



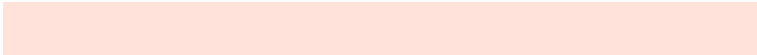
92, 11.715, 223.263



92, 11.715, 273.263

# Sweetspot

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



92, 11.695, 43.316



98, 3.007, 43.521



91, 20.215, 332.676



52, 2.144, 43.527



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

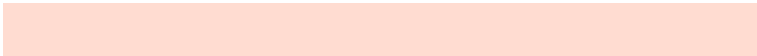


# Same Dimension

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



92, 11.695, 43.316



90, 14.329, 43.242



97, 14.652, 94.272



50, 4.371, 43.450



43, 78.676, 44.699



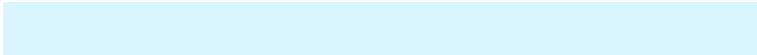
12, 29.433, 39.436





# Inverse Universe

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



95, 10.655, 224.713



94, 12.778, 224.915



90, 14.769, 278.082



52, 4.128, 224.424



56, 36.388, 243.713

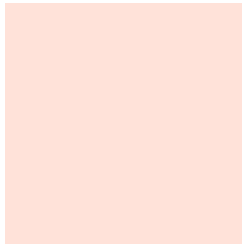


18, 16.364, 237.586



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 92, 11.715, 43.263 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

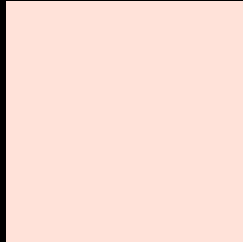
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 11.715, 43.263 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

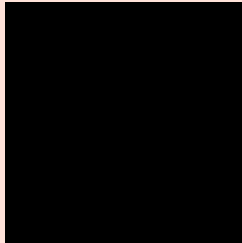
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

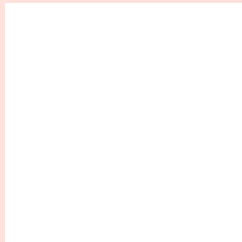
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 92, 11.715, 43.263

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 11.715, 43.263.

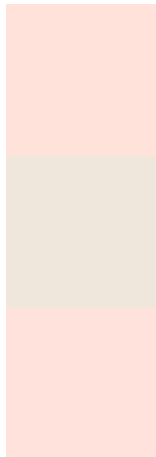


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 11.715, 43.263.

# 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, 11.715, 43.263

### Protanopia

92, 6.356, 82.394

### Deuteranopia

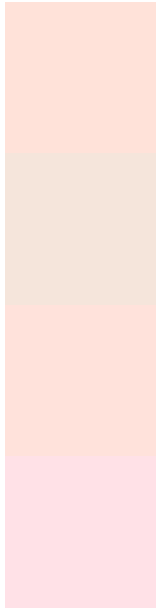
92, 11.136, 36.115



**Tritanopia**  
92, 13.547, 345.549



# Trichromacy



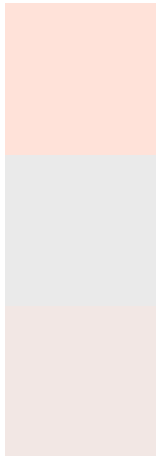
**Original Color**  
92, 11.715, 43.263

**Protanomaly**  
92, 7.798, 60.924

**Deuteranomaly**  
92, 11.308, 38.579

**Tritanomaly**  
92, 11.302, 4.332

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
92, 11.715, 43.263

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
92, 4.244, 40.845

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 92, 11.715, 43.263 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, 226, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 226, 217)  
}
```

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, 226, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 226, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 92, 11.715, 43.263 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, 226, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 226, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 226, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 226, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 226, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 226,  
217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 92, 11.715, 43.263 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 226, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
226, 217) }
```

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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