

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 22.961, 68.002)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 22.961, 68.002) contains.

<b>CIELCh(94, 18.703, 87.452)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	20
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	26

# **Color**

**CIELCh(94, 18.703, 87.452)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<a href="#">FEECCA</a>
RGB	<a href="#">254, 236, 202</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">100%, 93%, 79%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.0043, 0.0747, 0.2080</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.00, 0.07, 0.20, 0.00</a>
HSL	<a href="#">39°, 96%, 89%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">39°, 20%, 100%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">81.4752, 85.2715, 68.0197</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">237.5060, 21.6420, -6.7580</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

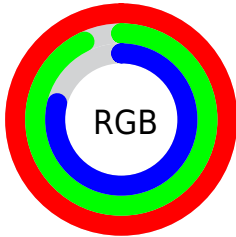
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 254, 202
Decimal	16706762
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.00, 0.83, 18.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	94, 18.703, 87.452
Yxy	85.2715, 0.3470, 0.3632
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294896842 (0xFFFECCA)
YUV	237.5060, -17.5045, 14.4652
Hunter-Lab	92.3426, -4.1065, 20.9667

# Details

The CIELCh color **94, 18.703, 87.452** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **87, 18.562, 273.087**, and the grayscale version is **94, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **74, 18.575, 86.840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 28.158, 86.116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 9.447, 88.753**.

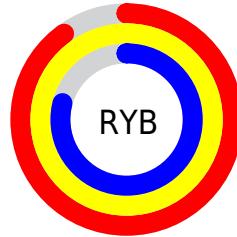
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (93%)

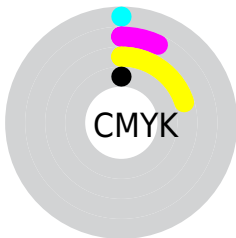
Blue (79%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (79%)

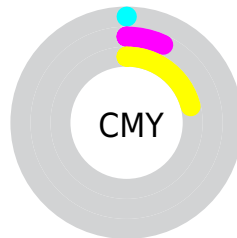


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 94, 18.703, 87.452 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 94, 18.703, 87.452 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 94, 18.703, 87.452

 94, 18.703, 87.452

 100, 18.703,  
87.452

 84, 18.703, 87.452

 74, 18.703, 87.452

 64, 18.703, 87.452

 54, 18.703, 87.452

 44, 18.703, 87.452

 34, 18.703, 87.452

 24, 18.703, 87.452

 14, 18.703, 87.452

 4, 18.703, 87.452

94, 18.703, 87.452

94, 18.703, 87.452

91, 28.158, 86.116

97, 9.447, 88.753

89, 37.767, 84.728

99, 0.400, 89.298

86, 47.431, 83.297

100, 0.377,  
201.140

84, 56.947, 81.805

81, 65.930, 80.214

79, 73.715, 78.435

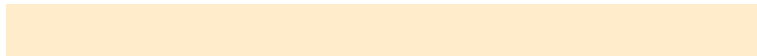
77, 79.341, 76.303

75, 82.228, 73.814

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



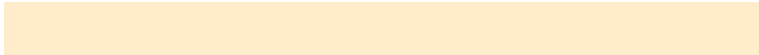
94, 18.703, 87.452



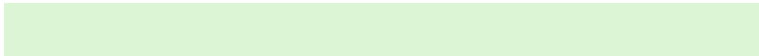
87, 18.562, 273.087

# Rectangle

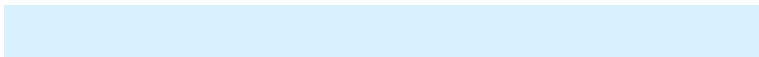
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



94, 18.703, 87.452



94, 18.703, 137.452



94, 18.703, 267.452



94, 18.703, 317.452

# Sweetspot

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



94, 18.704, 87.460



98, 5.406, 89.297



86, 21.248, 354.647



52, 3.589, 89.220



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



94, 18.704, 87.460



93, 23.054, 86.855



98, 26.420, 114.517



52, 5.147, 88.872



58, 66.446, 74.374



19, 27.932, 77.138





# Inverse Universe

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



87, 18.562, 273.087



85, 22.833, 273.884



83, 27.664, 297.824



50, 5.138, 271.400



33, 77.401, 295.972



9, 31.044, 290.724



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 94, 18.703, 87.452 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

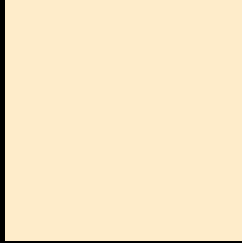
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 94, 18.703, 87.452 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

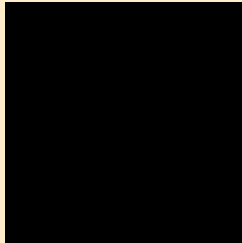
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 94, 18.703, 87.452

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 94, 18.703, 87.452.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 94, 18.703, 87.452.

# 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

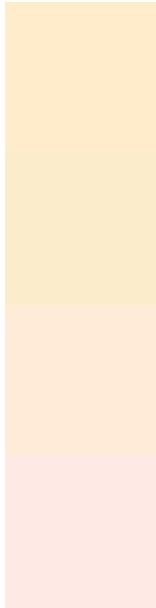




**Tritanopia**  
94, 11.186, 340.111



# Trichromacy



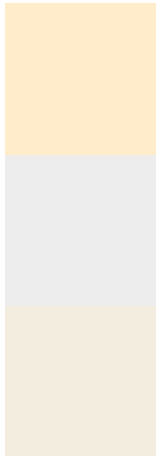
**Original Color**  
94, 18.718, 87.442

**Protanomaly**  
94, 18.197, 91.921

**Deuteranomaly**  
94, 12.671, 73.446

**Tritanomaly**  
94, 8.250, 34.222

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
94, 18.718, 87.442

**Achromatopsia**  
94, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
94, 6.999, 91.500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 94, 18.703, 87.452 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, 236, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 236, 202)  
}
```

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, 236, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 236, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 94, 18.703, 87.452 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, 236, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 236, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 236, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 236, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 236, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 236,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 94, 18.703, 87.452 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 236, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
236, 202) }
```

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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