

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(97, 53.283, 34.211)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(97, 53.283, 34.211) contains.

<b>CIELCh(88, 20.014, 53.169)</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(88, 20.014, 53.169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD4BF
RGB	255, 212, 191
RGB Percent	100%, 83%, 75%
CMY	0.0002, 0.1688, 0.2512
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.25, 0.00
HSL	20°, 100%, 87%
HSV	20°, 25%, 100%
XYZ	74.1440, 72.0653, 59.2593
YIQ	222.4630, 32.3690, 2.5850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

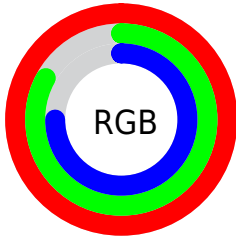
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 222, 191
Decimal	16766143
CIE Lab	88.00, 12.00, 16.02
CIE LCh	88, 20.014, 53.169
Yxy	72.0653, 0.3609, 0.3507
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294956223 (0xFFFFD4BF)
YUV	222.4630, -15.5113, 28.5349
Hunter-Lab	84.8913, 7.3421, 18.0358

# Details

The CIELCh color **88, 20.014, 53.169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **90, 17.391, 237.759**, and the grayscale version is **89, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 4.046, 109.857**, and **68, 19.714, 52.211** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 29.068, 52.558**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93, 11.600, 53.858**.

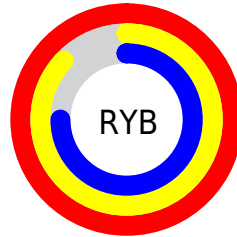
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (83%)

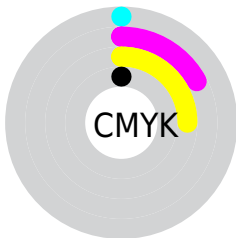
Blue (75%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (75%)

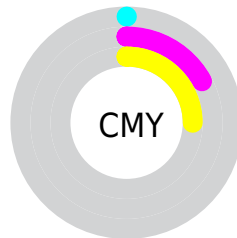


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 88, 20.014, 53.169 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 88, 20.014, 53.169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 88, 20.014, 53.169

 88, 20.014, 53.169

 100, 20.014,  
53.169

 78, 20.014, 53.169

 68, 20.014, 53.169

 58, 20.014, 53.169

 48, 20.014, 53.169

 38, 20.014, 53.169

 28, 20.014, 53.169

 18, 20.014, 53.169

 8, 20.014, 53.169

 0, 20.014, 53.169

88, 20.014, 53.169

88, 20.014, 53.169

83, 29.068, 52.558

93, 11.600, 53.858

79, 38.793, 52.025

98, 3.777, 54.508

75, 49.168, 51.589

100, 0.023,  
229.727

71, 60.077, 51.235

67, 71.203, 50.882

64, 81.805, 50.303

61, 90.435, 49.017

59, 93.775, 48.163

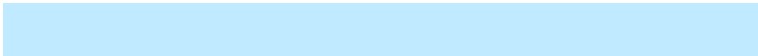
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



88, 20.014, 53.169



90, 17.391, 237.759

# Rectangle

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



88, 20.014, 53.169



88, 20.014, 103.169



88, 20.014, 233.169



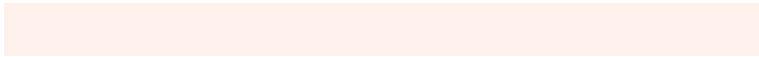
88, 20.014, 283.169

# Sweetspot

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



88, 20.013, 53.178



96, 5.988, 54.343



84, 32.275, 336.806



51, 4.279, 54.244



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



88, 20.013, 53.178



86, 24.371, 52.865



96, 26.964, 98.482



51, 4.279, 54.244



45, 75.063, 48.768



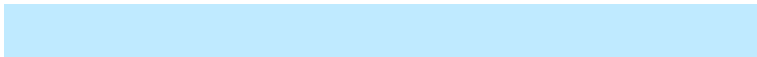
13, 28.199, 46.023



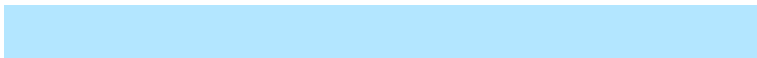


# Inverse Universe

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



90, 17.391, 237.759



89, 20.523, 238.476



82, 27.841, 284.797



51, 4.078, 235.981



51, 41.411, 261.327



16, 17.852, 254.121



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 88, 20.014, 53.169 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

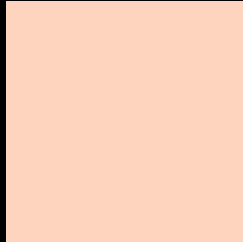
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88, 20.014, 53.169 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

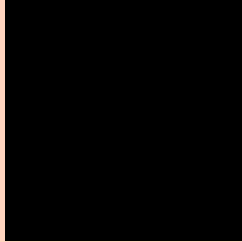
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 88, 20.014, 53.169

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 20.014, 53.169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 20.014, 53.169.

# 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

88, 20.014, 53.169

### Protanopia

88, 13.635, 91.330

### Deuteranopia

88, 19.336, 56.248



**Tritanopia**  
88, 18.320, 357.471



# Trichromacy



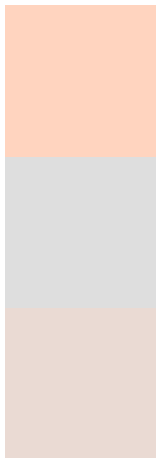
**Original Color**  
88, 20.014, 53.169

**Protanomaly**  
88, 14.860, 73.022

**Deuteranomaly**  
88, 19.658, 55.584

**Tritanomaly**  
88, 16.820, 18.876

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
88, 20.014, 53.169

**Achromatopsia**  
88, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
88, 6.922, 51.357

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 88, 20.014, 53.169 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, 212, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 212, 191)  
}
```

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, 212, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 212, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 88, 20.014, 53.169 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, 212, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 212, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 212, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 212, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 212, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 212,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 88, 20.014, 53.169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 212, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
212, 191) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor