

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 22.481, 274.452)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(66, 22.481, 274.452)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(66, 22.458, 274.424)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8CA1C8
RGB	140, 161, 200
RGB Percent	55%, 63%, 78%
CMY	0.4503, 0.3679, 0.2149
CMYK	0.30, 0.19, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	219°, 35%, 67%
HSV	219°, 30%, 79%
XYZ	34.0703, 35.3238, 59.7828
YIQ	159.1670, -25.0350, 7.6770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

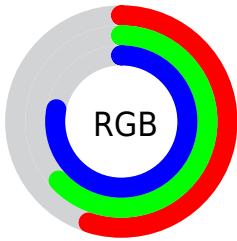
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	140, 156, 200
Decimal	9216456
CIE Lab	66.00, 1.73, -22.39
CIE LCh	66, 22.458, 274.424
Yxy	35.3238, 0.2637, 0.2735
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287406536 (0xFF8CA1C8)
YUV	159.1670, 20.1307, -16.8095
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, -1.6845, -18.0344

# Details

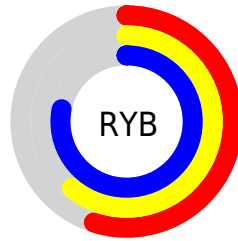
The CIELCh color `66, 22.458, 274.424` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `74, 22.750, 85.902`, and the grayscale version is `66, 0.008, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `86, 21.366, 273.294`, and `46, 22.298, 273.836` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `61, 30.158, 276.519`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `71, 14.865, 272.635`.

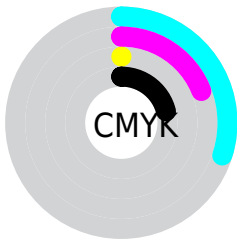
# Distribution



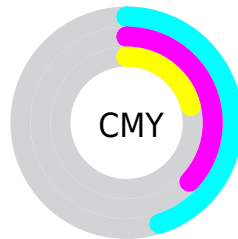
- Red (55%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 22.458, 274.424 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 66, 22.458, 274.424 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 66, 22.458,  
274.424

 66, 22.458,  
274.424

 100, 22.458,  
274.424

 56, 22.458,  
274.424


 86, 22.458,  
274.424

 46, 22.458,  
274.424

 96, 22.458,  
274.424

 36, 22.458,  
274.424

 26, 22.458,  
274.424

 16, 22.458,  
274.424

 6, 22.458, 274.424

 0, 22.458, 274.424

66, 22.458,  
274.424

66, 22.458,  
274.424

61, 30.158,  
276.519

71, 14.865,  
272.635

56, 37.986,  
278.965

76, 7.376, 271.118

81, 0.011, 66.125

52, 45.969,  
281.792

86, 7.292, 88.597

47, 54.147,  
284.998

90, 14.467, 87.628

43, 62.548,  
288.524

95, 20.846, 91.955

98, 26.344,  
105.926

39, 71.145,  
292.236

99, 27.639,  
108.078

35, 79.801,  
295.845

35, 79.823,

295.854

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



66, 22.458, 274.424



74, 22.750, 85.902

# Rectangle

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



66, 22.458, 274.424



66, 22.458, 324.424



66, 22.458, 94.424



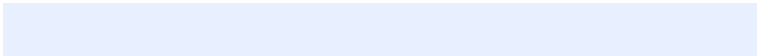
66, 22.458, 144.424

# Sweetspot

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



66, 22.457, 274.422



95, 8.097, 271.002



76, 24.149, 169.645



50, 5.631, 271.206



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



66, 22.457, 274.422



79, 32.974, 275.756



61, 34.033, 298.799



39, 4.170, 271.036



28, 67.521, 295.286



4, 16.406, 280.157



# Inverse Universe

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



65, 25.971, 355.799



77, 38.172, 356.723



79, 31.754, 113.827



39, 4.740, 353.407



34, 61.400, 15.907

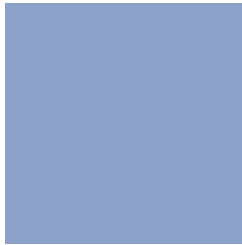


4, 16.752, 1.645



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 22.458, 274.424 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

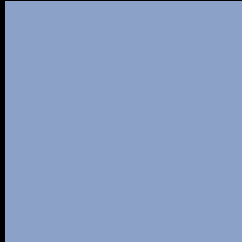
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 66, 22.458, 274.424 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

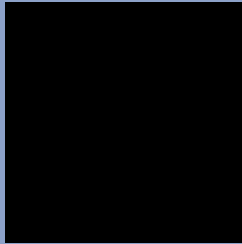
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

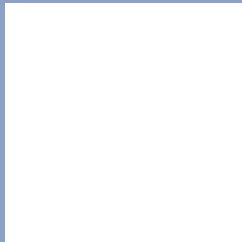
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 66, 22.458, 274.424

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 22.458, 274.424.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 22.458, 274.424.

# 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

66, 22.458, 274.424

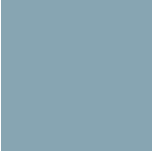
### Protanopia

66, 22.258, 286.360

### Deuteranopia

66, 24.417, 290.315





**Tritanopia**  
66, 12.502, 234.070

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 22.458, 274.424

**Protanomaly**  
66, 22.426, 282.136

**Deuteranomaly**  
66, 23.425, 284.363

**Tritanomaly**  
66, 15.029, 253.476

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 22.458, 274.424

**Achromatopsia**  
65, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
66, 8.231, 270.343

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 22.458, 274.424 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(140, 161, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 161, 200)  
}
```

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(140, 161, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 161, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 22.458, 274.424 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(140, 161, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 161, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 161, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 161, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 161, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 161,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 22.458, 274.424 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 161, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
161, 200) }
```

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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