

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(70, 14.014, 216.750)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(70, 14.014, 216.750)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(70, 14.006, 216.744)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8BB2BA
RGB	139, 178, 186
RGB Percent	55%, 70%, 73%
CMY	0.4558, 0.3029, 0.2715
CMYK	0.25, 0.04, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	190°, 25%, 64%
HSV	190°, 25%, 73%
XYZ	35.3186, 40.7494, 52.3241
YIQ	167.2510, -25.8120, -5.7800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

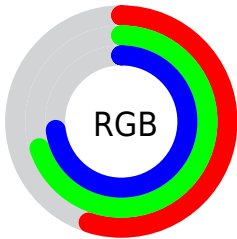
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	139, 160, 186
Decimal	9155258
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.00, -11.22, -8.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	70, 14.006, 216.744
Yxy	40.7494, 0.2751, 0.3174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287345338 (0xFF8BB2BA)
YUV	167.2510, 9.2433, -24.7761
Hunter-Lab	63.8353, -12.9518, -3.9137

# Details

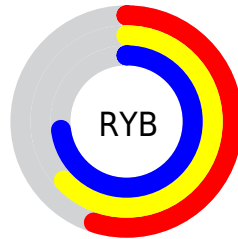
The CIELCh color **70, 14.006, 216.744** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **64, 16.644, 36.150**, and the grayscale version is **68, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90, 14.177, 215.719**, and **50, 14.099, 217.658** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68, 18.813, 217.269**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72, 8.741, 216.405**.

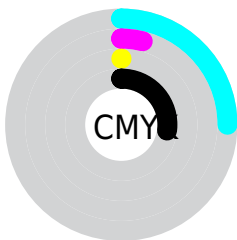
# Distribution



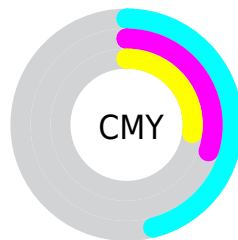
- Red (55%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)




- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 70, 14.006, 216.744 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 70, 14.006, 216.744 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 70, 14.006,  
216.744


 70, 14.006,  
216.744


 100, 14.006,  
216.744


 60, 14.006,  
216.744


 90, 14.006,  
216.744

 50, 14.006,  
216.744

 40, 14.006,  
216.744

 30, 14.006,  
216.744

 20, 14.006,  
216.744

 10, 14.006,  
216.744

 0, 14.006, 216.744

70, 14.006,  
216.744

70, 14.006,  
216.744

68, 18.813,  
217.269

72, 8.741, 216.405

66, 23.071,  
218.038

74, 3.108, 216.303

77, 2.815, 35.854

65, 26.693,  
219.097

79, 8.958, 35.972

63, 29.612,  
220.513

81, 15.260, 36.054

84, 21.675, 36.172

62, 31.790,  
222.356

85, 22.847, 39.609

60, 33.241,  
224.698

86, 22.324, 44.399

87, 21.969, 49.381

59, 34.047,  
227.591

59, 34.327,



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



70, 14.006, 216.744



64, 16.644, 36.150

# Rectangle

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



70, 14.006, 216.744



70, 14.006, 266.744



70, 14.006, 36.744



70, 14.006, 86.744

# Sweetspot

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



70, 14.006, 216.738



93, 5.783, 216.292



71, 27.823, 147.597



50, 4.127, 216.304



98, 0.011, 296.813



51, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



70, 14.006, 216.738



88, 20.222, 216.988



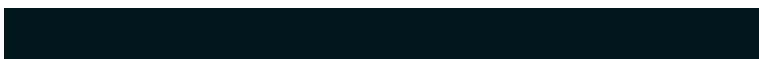
64, 18.130, 274.849



38, 3.259, 216.301



50, 30.102, 228.555



6, 8.631, 224.320



# Inverse Universe

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



63, 27.842, 331.053



78, 40.924, 331.388



70, 18.232, 87.919



36, 6.142, 330.040



35, 70.081, 336.266



3, 15.837, 332.373



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 70, 14.006, 216.744 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

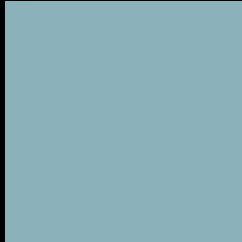
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 70, 14.006, 216.744 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

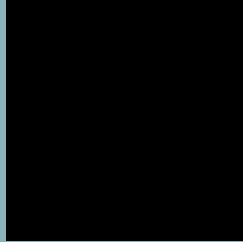
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

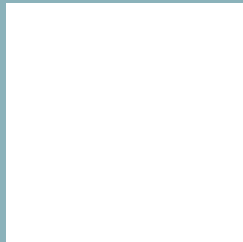
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 70, 14.006, 216.744**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 70, 14.006, 216.744.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 70, 14.006, 216.744.

# 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**  
70, 14.525, 230.601

# Trichromacy



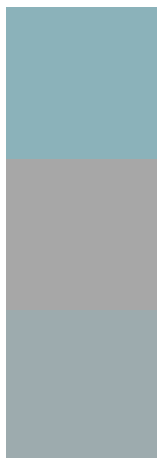
**Original Color**  
70, 14.006, 216.744

**Protanomaly**  
70, 7.347, 247.506

**Deuteranomaly**  
70, 9.522, 278.071

**Tritanomaly**  
70, 14.079, 226.513

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
70, 14.006, 216.744

**Achromatopsia**  
68, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
69, 5.354, 217.043

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 70, 14.006, 216.744 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(139, 178, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 178, 186)  
}
```

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(139, 178, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 178, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 70, 14.006, 216.744 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(139, 178, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 178, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 178, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 178, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 178, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 178,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 70, 14.006, 216.744 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 178, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
178, 186) }
```

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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