

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(70, 8.789, 285.179)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(70, 8.789, 285.179) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(70, 8.787, 286.343)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A8AABA
RGB	168, 170, 186
RGB Percent	66%, 67%, 73%
CMY	0.3402, 0.3324, 0.2696
CMYK	0.10, 0.09, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	233°, 12%, 70%
HSV	233°, 10%, 73%
XYZ	39.5113, 40.7494, 52.3772
YIQ	171.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

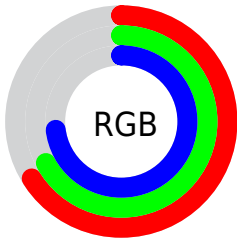
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	168, 170, 186
Decimal	11053754
CIE Lab	70.00, 2.47, -8.43
CIE LCh	70, 8.787, 286.343
Yxy	40.7494, 0.2979, 0.3072
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289243834 (0xFFA8AABA)
YUV	171.2260, 7.2836, -2.8292
Hunter-Lab	63.8353, -1.2279, -3.9631

# Details

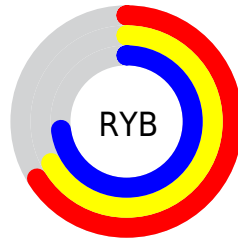
The CIELCh color  $70, 8.787, 286.343$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $75, 8.636, 104.236$ , and the grayscale version is  $70, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $90, 8.860, 286.430$ , and  $50, 8.803, 286.357$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $64, 18.182, 287.623$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $76, 0.288, 104.853$ .

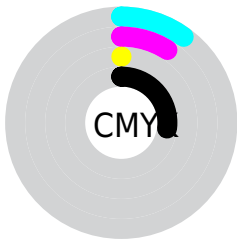
# Distribution



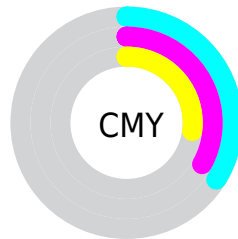
- Red (66%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 70, 8.787, 286.343 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, 8.787, 286.343 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 70, 8.787, 286.343

■ 70, 8.787, 286.343

■ 100, 8.787,  
286.343

■ 60, 8.787, 286.343

■ 90, 8.787, 286.343

■ 50, 8.787, 286.343

■ 40, 8.787, 286.343

■ 30, 8.787, 286.343

■ 20, 8.787, 286.343

■ 10, 8.787, 286.343

■ 0, 8.787, 286.343

■ 70, 8.787, 286.343

■ 70, 8.787, 286.343

■ 64, 18.182,

■ 76, 0.288, 104.853

287.623

82, 9.063, 104.261

58, 27.929,  
289.135

87, 17.559,  
103.451

53, 38.056,  
290.903

93, 25.793,  
102.747

47, 48.583,  
292.949

98, 33.636,  
106.305

41, 59.496,  
295.268

99, 34.565,  
107.545

36, 70.668,  
297.802

31, 81.722,  
300.404

27, 91.841,  
302.824

24, 99.809,  
304.708



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



70, 8.787, 286.343



75, 8.636, 104.236

# Rectangle

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



70, 8.787, 286.343



70, 8.787, 336.343



70, 8.787, 106.343



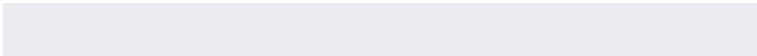
70, 8.787, 156.343

# Sweetspot

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



70, 8.785, 286.336



93, 3.345, 285.613



74, 6.666, 189.111



50, 2.558, 285.692



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, 8.785, 286.336



87, 13.559, 286.642



70, 10.226, 305.383



37, 5.203, 286.300



20, 87.926, 304.534



2, 16.044, 287.345



# Inverse Universe

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



71, 6.981, 10.985



88, 10.816, 11.239



75, 10.054, 124.420



37, 4.133, 10.955



33, 68.454, 34.670

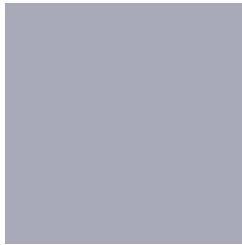


3, 12.346, 13.023



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 70, 8.787, 286.343 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

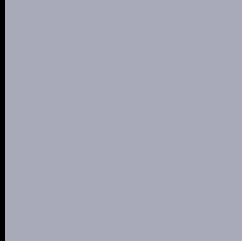
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 8.787, 286.343 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

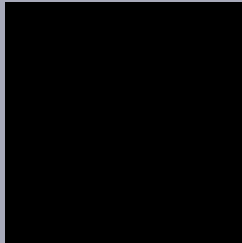
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

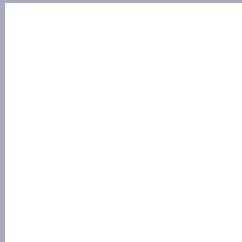
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 70, 8.787, 286.343**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 70, 8.787, 286.343.

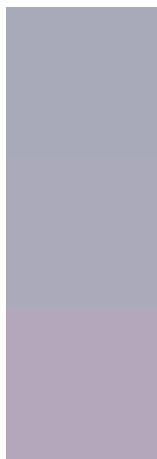


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 70, 8.787, 286.343.

# 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

70, 8.787, 286.343

### Protanopia

70, 8.769, 291.055

### Deuteranopia

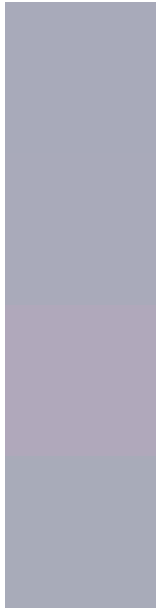
70, 12.668, 315.120





**Tritanopia**  
70, 7.184, 282.175

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
70, 8.787, 286.343

**Protanomaly**  
70, 8.771, 288.694

**Deuteranomaly**  
70, 10.861, 306.752

**Tritanomaly**  
70, 7.724, 282.863

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
70, 8.787, 286.343

**Achromatopsia**  
70, 0.009, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
70, 3.305, 284.093

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 70, 8.787, 286.343 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(168, 170, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 170, 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(168, 170, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 170, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 70, 8.787, 286.343 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(168, 170, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 170, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 170, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 170, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 170, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 170,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 70, 8.787, 286.343 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 170, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
170, 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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