

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(86, 2.860, 165.722)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(86, 2.860, 165.722) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(86, 2.979, 167.565)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D2D9D6
RGB	210, 217, 214
RGB Percent	82%, 85%, 84%
CMY	0.1775, 0.1501, 0.1619
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.01, 0.15
HSL	154°, 8%, 84%
HSV	154°, 3%, 85%
XYZ	63.3454, 67.9871, 73.2193
YIQ	214.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

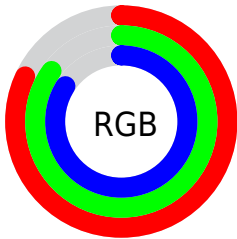
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	210, 214, 217
Decimal	13818326
CIE Lab	86.00, -2.91, 0.64
CIE LCh	86, 2.979, 167.565
Yxy	67.9871, 0.3097, 0.3324
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292008406 (0xFFD2D9D6)
YUV	214.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035
Hunter-Lab	82.4543, -7.1625, 5.0686

# Details

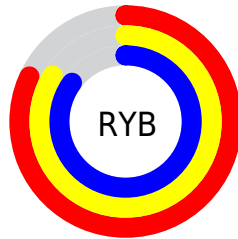
The CIELCh color  $86, 2.979, 167.565$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $85, 3.010, 347.799$ , and the grayscale version is  $86, 0.010, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100, 0.012, 296.813$ , and  $66, 2.832, 163.477$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $84, 12.210, 166.525$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $88, 6.253, 348.153$ .

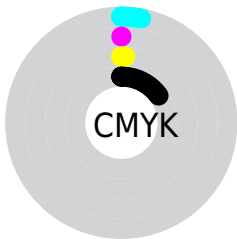
# Distribution



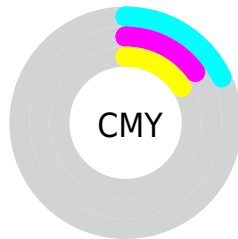
- Red (82%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 86, 2.979, 167.565 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 86, 2.979, 167.565 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 86, 2.979, 167.565

■ 86, 2.979, 167.565

■ 100, 2.979,  
167.565

■ 76, 2.979, 167.565

■ 66, 2.979, 167.565

■ 56, 2.979, 167.565

■ 46, 2.979, 167.565

■ 36, 2.979, 167.565

■ 26, 2.979, 167.565

■ 16, 2.979, 167.565

■ 6, 2.979, 167.565

■ 0, 2.979, 167.565

86, 2.979, 167.565

86, 2.979, 167.565

84, 12.210,  
166.525

88, 6.253, 348.153

83, 21.326,  
165.513

90, 15.406,  
348.966

81, 30.198,  
164.404

90, 18.779,  
337.461

80, 38.677,  
163.168

91, 22.278,  
328.352

79, 46.607,  
161.781

91, 23.969,  
325.259

78, 53.841,  
160.216

78, 60.260,  
158.451

77, 65.804,  
156.473

 77,70.490,  
154.287

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



86, 2.979, 167.565



85, 3.010, 347.799

# Rectangle

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



86, 2.979, 167.565



86, 2.979, 217.565



86, 2.979, 347.565



86, 2.979, 37.565

# Sweetspot

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



86, 2.981, 167.548



100, 1.047, 168.080



86, 3.945, 131.267



53, 0.595, 168.110



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



86, 2.981, 167.548



99, 4.213, 167.447



86, 2.343, 205.491



45, 2.595, 167.371



62, 60.910, 153.163



15, 21.796, 158.207

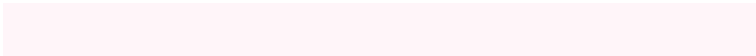


# Inverse Universe

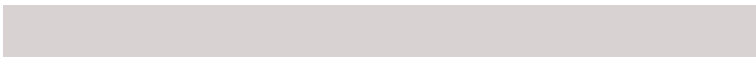
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



85, 3.010, 347.799



97, 4.255, 347.900



85, 2.392, 25.217



44, 2.623, 347.977



36, 62.577, 8.547

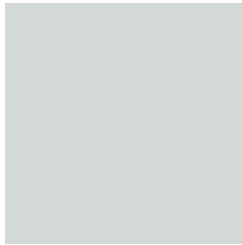


5, 22.921, 358.896



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 86, 2.979, 167.565 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

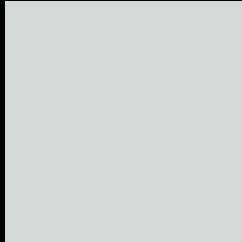
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 86, 2.979, 167.565 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

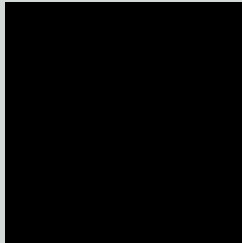
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

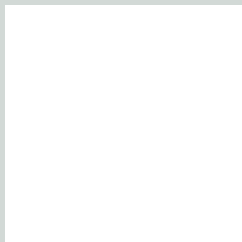
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 86, 2.979, 167.565**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 86, 2.979, 167.565.

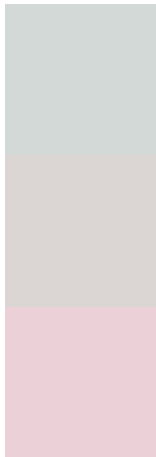


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 86, 2.979, 167.565.

# 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**  
86, 2.979, 167.565

**Protanopia**  
86, 2.085, 49.337

**Deuteranopia**  
86, 10.559, 359.913





**Tritanopia**  
86, 8.943, 286.471

# Trichromacy



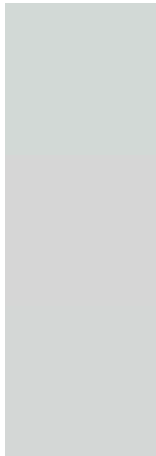
**Original Color**  
86, 2.979, 167.565

**Protanomaly**  
86, 1.095, 90.722

**Deuteranomaly**  
86, 5.865, 358.845

**Tritanomaly**  
86, 5.414, 275.562

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
86, 2.979, 167.565

**Achromatopsia**  
86, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
86, 1.201, 173.975

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 86, 2.979, 167.565 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(210, 217, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 217, 214)  
}
```

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(210, 217, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 217, 214) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 86, 2.979, 167.565 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(210, 217, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 217, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 217, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 217, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 217, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 217,  
214) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 86, 2.979, 167.565 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 217, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
217, 214) }
```

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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