

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(87, 2.068, 17.895)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(87, 2.068, 17.895) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(87, 1.808, 19.211)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	DED9D9
RGB	222, 217, 217
RGB Percent	87%, 85%, 85%
CMY	0.1303, 0.1499, 0.1499
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.13
HSL	0°, 7%, 86%
HSV	0°, 2%, 87%
XYZ	67.3096, 70.0064, 75.4616
YIQ	218.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

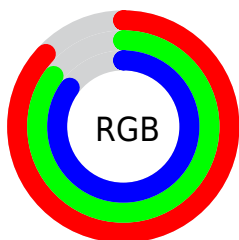
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">222, 217, 217</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14604761</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">87.00, 1.71, 0.59</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">87, 1.808, 19.211</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">70.0064, 0.3163, 0.3290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292794841</a> (0xFFDED9D9)
YUV	<a href="#">218.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">83.6698, -2.8249, 5.0954</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **87, 1.808, 19.211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **88, 1.779, 199.678**, and the grayscale version is **87, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **67, 1.911, 19.330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 10.212, 20.217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93, 5.963, 199.178**.

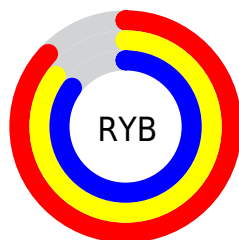
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (85%)

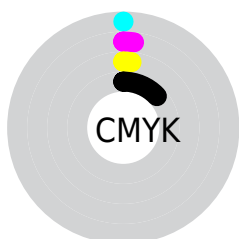
Blue (85%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (85%)

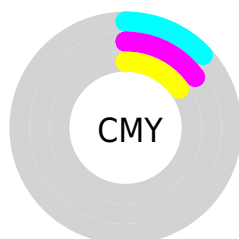


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (15%)


Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 87, 1.808, 19.211 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 87, 1.808, 19.211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 87, 1.808, 19.211	 87, 1.808, 19.211
100, 1.808, 19.211	 77, 1.808, 19.211
	 67, 1.808, 19.211
	 57, 1.808, 19.211
	 47, 1.808, 19.211
	 37, 1.808, 19.211
	 27, 1.808, 19.211
	 17, 1.808, 19.211
	 7, 1.808, 19.211
	 0, 1.808, 19.211


 87, 1.808, 19.211

 87, 1.808, 19.211

 81, 10.212, 20.217

 93, 5.963, 199.178


 75, 19.289, 21.114

 98, 11.224,  
198.757

 69, 29.033, 22.258

 64, 39.376, 23.749

 59, 50.158, 25.696

 54, 61.112, 28.208

 51, 71.858, 31.327

 48, 81.834, 34.880

 47, 89.887, 38.172

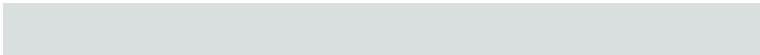
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



87, 1.808, 19.211



88, 1.779, 199.678

# Rectangle

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



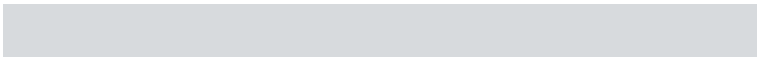
87, 1.808, 19.211



87, 1.808, 69.211



87, 1.808, 199.211



87, 1.808, 249.211

# Sweetspot

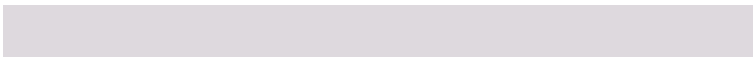
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87, 1.807, 19.273



99, 0.894, 18.789



87, 3.196, 324.478



53, 0.508, 18.748



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

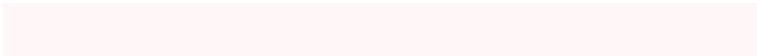


# Same Dimension

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



87, 1.807, 19.273



98, 2.700, 19.404



88, 1.570, 74.895



45, 1.814, 19.499



36, 78.225, 39.937



5, 23.828, 20.304





# Inverse Universe

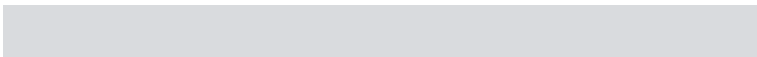
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



88, 1.779, 199.678



99, 2.648, 199.550



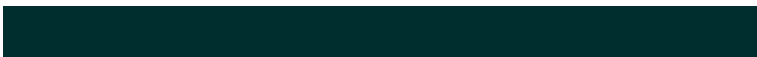
87, 1.577, 255.946



46, 1.771, 199.460



64, 37.491, 196.501

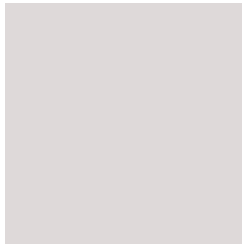


16, 15.060, 196.481



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 87, 1.808, 19.211 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

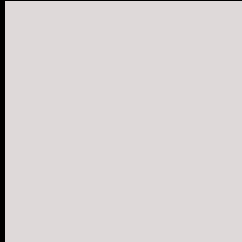
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 87, 1.808, 19.211 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

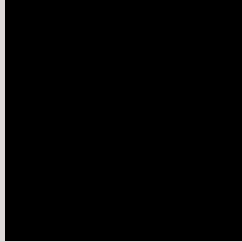
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

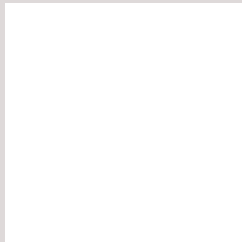
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 87, 1.808, 19.211

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 1.808, 19.211.

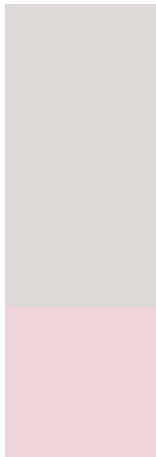


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 1.808, 19.211.

# 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

87, 1.808, 19.211

### Protanopia

87, 1.808, 19.211

### Deuteranopia

87, 10.879, 0.610



**Tritanopia**  
87, 9.007, 311.498



# Trichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 87, 1.808, 19.211
	<b>Protanomaly</b> 87, 1.808, 19.211
	<b>Deuteranomaly</b> 87, 7.751, 0.265
	<b>Tritanomaly</b> 87, 5.832, 315.883

# Monochromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 87, 1.808, 19.211
	<b>Achromatopsia</b> 87, 0.010, 296.813
	<b>Achromatomaly</b> 87, 0.361, 17.801

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 87, 1.808, 19.211 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(222, 217, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 217, 217)  
}
```

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(222, 217, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 217, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 87, 1.808, 19.211 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(222, 217, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 217, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 217, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 217, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 217, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 217,  
217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 87, 1.808, 19.211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 217, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
217, 217) }
```

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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