

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(87, 9.196, 222.593)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(87, 9.196, 222.593) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(87, 8.954, 223.176)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6DEE5
RGB	198, 222, 229
RGB Percent	78%, 87%, 90%
CMY	0.2230, 0.1288, 0.1014
CMYK	0.14, 0.03, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	194°, 37%, 84%
HSV	194°, 14%, 90%
XYZ	63.6460, 70.0064, 84.3896
YIQ	215.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

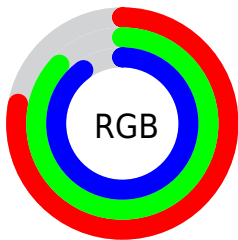
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	198, 212, 229
Decimal	13033189
CIE Lab	87.00, -6.53, -6.13
CIE LCh	87, 8.954, 223.176
Yxy	70.0064, 0.2919, 0.3211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291223269 (0xFFC6DDE5)
YUV	215.6220, 6.5954, -15.4545
Hunter-Lab	83.6698, -10.6407, -1.2312

# Details

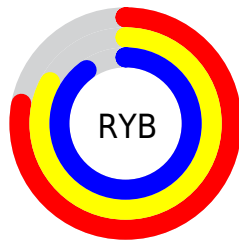
The CIELCh color `87, 8.954, 223.176` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `84, 9.745, 42.040`, and the grayscale version is `86, 0.010, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `67, 9.013, 224.325` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `84, 15.125, 223.790`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `90, 2.395, 222.873`.

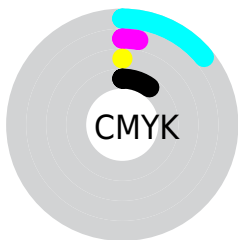
# Distribution



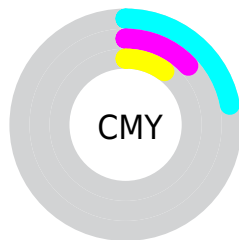
- Red (78%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 87, 8.954, 223.176 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, 8.954, 223.176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87, 8.954, 223.176

87, 8.954, 223.176

100, 8.954,  
223.176

77, 8.954, 223.176

67, 8.954, 223.176

57, 8.954, 223.176

47, 8.954, 223.176

37, 8.954, 223.176

27, 8.954, 223.176

17, 8.954, 223.176

7, 8.954, 223.176

0, 8.954, 223.176

87, 8.954, 223.176

87, 8.954, 223.176

84, 15.125,  
223.790

90, 2.395, 222.873

81, 20.812,  
224.667

93, 4.468, 42.164

79, 25.915,  
225.845

95, 7.649, 54.348

77, 30.341,  
227.395

98, 9.908, 94.576

74, 34.016,  
229.402

99, 12.192,  
106.139

72, 36.907,  
231.959

99, 13.086,  
109.189

70, 39.045,  
235.148

69, 40.544,  
239.019

■ 67, 41.326,  
241.794

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



87, 8.954, 223.176



84, 9.745, 42.040

# Rectangle

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



87, 8.954, 223.176



87, 8.954, 273.176



87, 8.954, 43.176



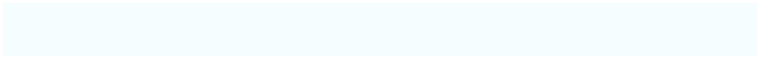
87, 8.954, 93.176

# Sweetspot

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



87, 8.954, 223.163



99, 2.956, 222.863



88, 16.976, 150.215



52, 2.097, 222.860



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



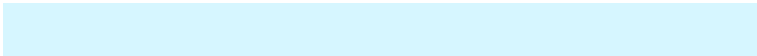


# Same Dimension

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



87, 8.954, 223.163



95, 11.468, 223.302



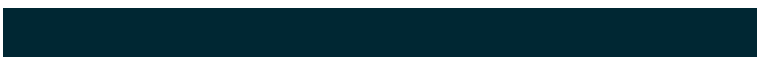
83, 12.062, 276.717



47, 3.803, 222.979



53, 34.178, 241.007



14, 14.050, 233.483



# Inverse Universe

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



83, 16.931, 332.293



90, 21.866, 332.467



88, 11.999, 93.251



45, 7.098, 332.017



40, 74.339, 339.727

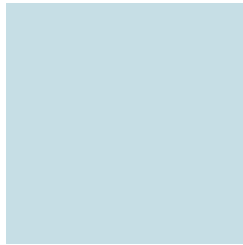


8, 31.986, 337.581



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 87, 8.954, 223.176 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

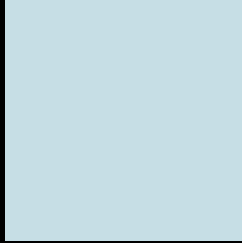
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 87, 8.954, 223.176 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

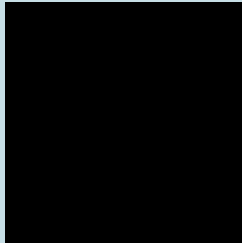
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

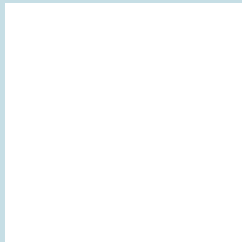
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 87, 8.954, 223.176**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 8.954, 223.176.

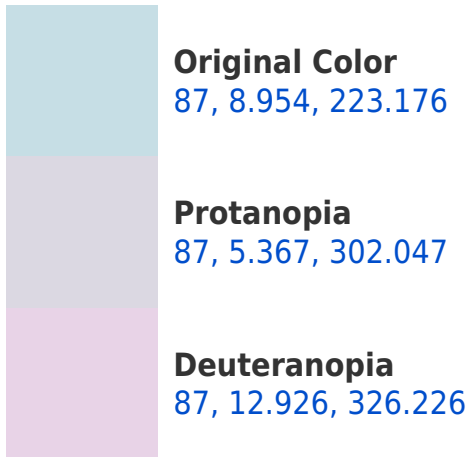


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 8.954, 223.176.

# 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**  
87, 11.242, 251.644

# Trichromacy



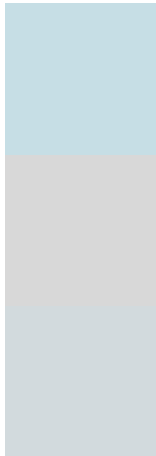
**Original Color**  
87, 8.954, 223.176

**Protanomaly**  
87, 5.277, 262.863

**Deuteranomaly**  
87, 8.087, 303.401

**Tritanomaly**  
87, 10.340, 244.365

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
87, 8.954, 223.176

**Achromatopsia**  
86, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
87, 3.220, 228.657

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 87, 8.954, 223.176 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(198, 222, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 222, 229)  
}
```

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(198, 222, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 222, 229) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 87, 8.954, 223.176 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

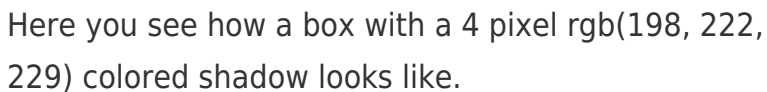
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(198, 222, 229) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 222, 229) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 222, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 222, 229); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 222, 229); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 222, 229) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 87, 8.954, 223.176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 222, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
222, 229) }
```

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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