

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(87, 9.901, 107.187)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(87, 9.901, 107.187) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(87, 9.901, 107.187)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCDBC8
RGB	220, 219, 200
RGB Percent	86%, 86%, 78%
CMY	0.1375, 0.1414, 0.2159
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.09, 0.14
HSL	57°, 22%, 82%
HSV	57°, 9%, 86%
XYZ	65.2322, 70.0064, 64.6822
YIQ	217.1330, 6.6950, -5.6970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

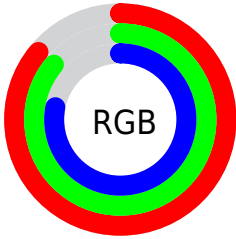
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	201, 220, 200
Decimal	14474184
CIE Lab	87.00, -2.93, 9.46
CIE LCh	87, 9.901, 107.187
Yxy	70.0064, 0.3263, 0.3502
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292664264 (0xFFDCDBC8)
YUV	217.1330, -8.4466, 2.5144
Hunter-Lab	83.6698, -7.2568, 12.7338

# Details

The CIELCh color **87, 9.901, 107.187** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **81, 10.097, 289.091**, 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, 9.897, 106.849** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 20.769, 106.185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88, 0.999, 288.295**.

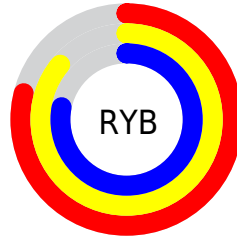
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (86%)

Blue (78%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (78%)

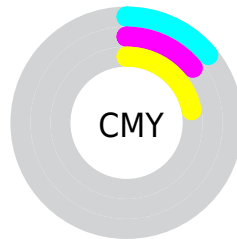


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 87, 9.901, 107.187 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, 9.901, 107.187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 87, 9.901, 107.187

 87, 9.901, 107.187

 100, 9.901,  
107.187

 77, 9.901, 107.187

 67, 9.901, 107.187


 57, 9.901, 107.187

 47, 9.901, 107.187

 37, 9.901, 107.187

 27, 9.901, 107.187

 17, 9.901, 107.187

 7, 9.901, 107.187

 0, 9.901, 107.187

87, 9.901, 107.187

87, 9.901, 107.187

86, 20.769,  
106.185

88, 0.999, 288.295

86, 31.527,  
105.164

89, 11.894,  
289.183

85, 42.067,  
104.152

89, 17.078,  
288.986

84, 52.206,  
103.168

90, 16.508,  
287.570

84, 61.664,  
102.239

90, 15.950,  
286.056

83, 70.023,  
101.393

90, 15.403,  
284.437

83, 76.731,  
100.661

90, 14.870,  
282.704

83, 81.221,  
100.067

91, 14.350,  
280.847

■ 82, 83.386, 99.602

■ 91, 13.848,  
278.857

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



87, 9.901, 107.187



81, 10.097, 289.091

# Rectangle

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



87, 9.901, 107.187



87, 9.901, 157.187



87, 9.901, 287.187



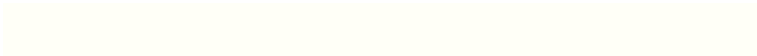
87, 9.901, 337.187

# Sweetspot

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



87, 9.903, 107.197



100, 3.677, 107.787



82, 7.446, 15.854



53, 2.789, 107.712



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, 9.903, 107.197



99, 13.507, 106.996



87, 10.972, 126.892



46, 6.168, 107.163



66, 69.998, 99.617



17, 25.236, 101.444



# Inverse Universe

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



81, 10.097, 289.091



91, 13.822, 289.322



82, 11.133, 307.723



42, 6.292, 289.130



21, 97.897, 305.642

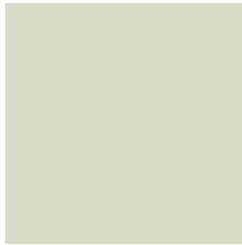


2, 28.576, 293.852



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 87, 9.901, 107.187 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

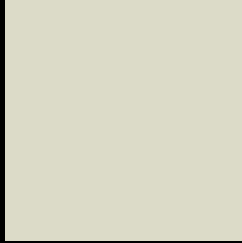
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 9.901, 107.187 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

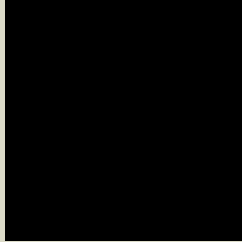
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

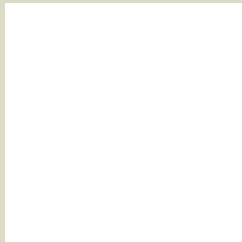
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 87, 9.901, 107.187

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 9.901, 107.187.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 9.901, 107.187.

# 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, 9.901, 107.187

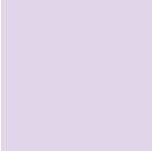
### Protanopia

87, 9.956, 89.606

### Deuteranopia

87, 13.876, 37.683





**Tritanopia**  
87, 9.631, 312.382

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
87, 9.901, 107.187

**Protanomaly**  
87, 10.138, 96.563

**Deuteranomaly**  
87, 10.681, 55.614

**Tritanomaly**  
87, 3.299, 340.108

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
87, 9.901, 107.187

**Achromatopsia**  
87, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
87, 3.646, 109.853

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 87, 9.901, 107.187 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(220, 219, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 219, 200)  
}
```

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(220, 219, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 219, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 87, 9.901, 107.187 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(220, 219, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 219, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 219, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 219, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 219, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 219,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 87, 9.901, 107.187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 219, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
219, 200) }
```

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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