

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(88, 0.451, 236.558)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(88, 0.451, 236.558) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(88, 0.357, 201.047)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DCDDDD
RGB	220, 221, 221
RGB Percent	86%, 87%, 87%
CMY	0.1377, 0.1338, 0.1338
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	180°, 1%, 86%
HSV	180°, 0%, 87%
XYZ	68.3433, 72.0653, 78.6353
YIQ	220.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

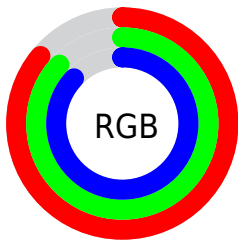
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	220, 221, 221
Decimal	14474717
CIE Lab	88.00, -0.33, -0.13
CIE LCh	88, 0.357, 201.047
Yxy	72.0653, 0.3120, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292664797 (0xFFDCDDDD)
YUV	220.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148
Hunter-Lab	84.8913, -4.8550, 4.5032

# Details

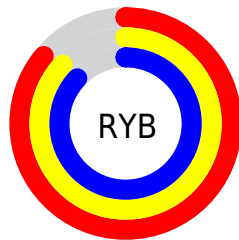
The CIELCh color `88, 0.357, 201.047` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `88, 0.362, 17.489`, and the grayscale version is `88, 0.010, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `68, 0.377, 200.649` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `86, 8.078, 198.592`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `90, 7.691, 19.579`.

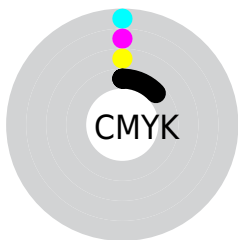
# Distribution



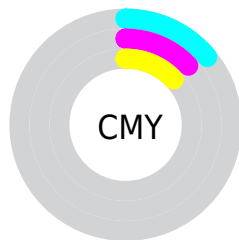
- Red (86%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 88, 0.357, 201.047 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 88, 0.357, 201.047 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88, 0.357, 201.047

■ 88, 0.357, 201.047

100, 0.357,  
201.047

■ 78, 0.357, 201.047

■ 68, 0.357, 201.047

■ 58, 0.357, 201.047

■ 48, 0.357, 201.047

■ 38, 0.357, 201.047

■ 28, 0.357, 201.047

■ 18, 0.357, 201.047

■ 8, 0.357, 201.047

■ 0, 0.357, 201.047

88, 0.357, 201.047

88, 0.357, 201.047

86, 8.078, 198.592

90, 7.691, 19.579

85, 15.352,  
198.041

91, 12.550, 19.886

84, 22.054,  
197.558

91, 12.548, 19.695

83, 28.056,  
197.132

91, 12.547, 19.504

82, 33.237,  
196.765

91, 12.546, 19.313

81, 37.501,  
196.460

91, 12.545, 19.122

81, 40.788,  
196.217

91, 12.544, 18.930

80, 43.088,  
196.033

91, 12.543, 18.739

91, 12.543, 18.548

■ 80, 44.456,  
195.902

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



88, 0.357, 201.047



88, 0.362, 17.489

# Rectangle

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



88, 0.357, 201.047



88, 0.357, 251.047



88, 0.357, 21.047



88, 0.357, 71.047

# Sweetspot

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



88, 0.358, 200.731

100, 0.012, 296.813



88, 0.627, 144.411



53, 0.007, 296.813



0, 0.000, 0.000

# Same Dimension

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



88, 0.358, 200.731



100, 0.886, 199.788



88, 0.320, 254.928



46, 0.445, 199.843



64, 37.630, 195.825



16, 15.106, 195.921





# Inverse Universe

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



88, 0.362, 17.489



99, 0.895, 18.422



88, 0.305, 72.192



46, 0.449, 18.367



36, 78.075, 39.779

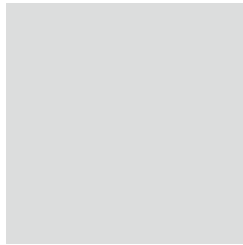


5, 23.834, 20.110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 88, 0.357, 201.047 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

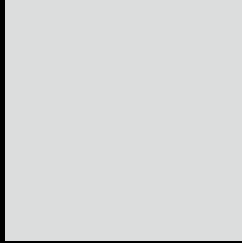
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88, 0.357, 201.047 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

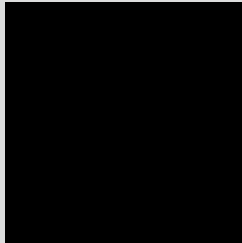
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

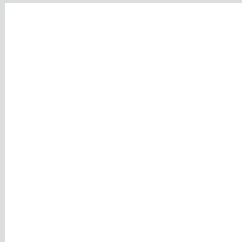
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 88, 0.357, 201.047**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 0.357, 201.047.

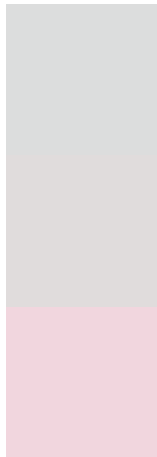


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 0.357, 201.047.

# 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

88, 0.357, 201.047

### Protanopia

88, 1.441, 19.097

### Deuteranopia

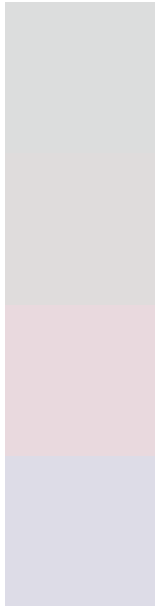
88, 10.683, 357.254



**Tritanopia**  
88, 8.965, 297.615



# Trichromacy



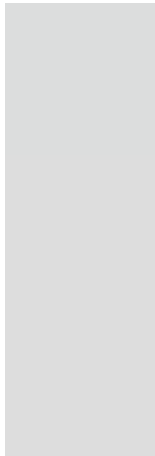
**Original Color**  
88, 0.357, 201.047

**Protanomaly**  
88, 1.080, 18.934

**Deuteranomaly**  
88, 6.367, 355.661

**Tritanomaly**  
88, 5.766, 294.160

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
88, 0.357, 201.047

**Achromatopsia**  
88, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
88, 0.010, 296.813

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 88, 0.357, 201.047 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, 221, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 221, 221)  
}
```

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, 221, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 221, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 88, 0.357, 201.047 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, 221, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 221, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 221, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 221, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 221, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 221,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 88, 0.357, 201.047 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 221, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
221, 221) }
```

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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