

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(88, 0.664, 325.204)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(88, 0.664, 325.204) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(88, 0.646, 324.037)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DDDCDD
RGB	221, 220, 221
RGB Percent	87%, 86%, 87%
CMY	0.1318, 0.1357, 0.1318
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	300°, 1%, 87%
HSV	300°, 0%, 87%
XYZ	68.7358, 72.0653, 78.9659
YIQ	220.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

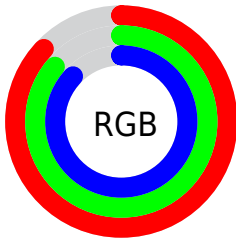
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	221, 220, 221
Decimal	14539997
CIE Lab	88.00, 0.52, -0.38
CIE LCh	88, 0.646, 324.037
Yxy	72.0653, 0.3128, 0.3279
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292730077 (0xFFDDDCDD)
YUV	220.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148
Hunter-Lab	84.8913, -4.0296, 4.2723

# Details

The CIELCh color `88, 0.646, 324.037` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `88, 0.625, 144.861`, 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, 0.679, 324.144` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `82, 14.850, 324.995`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `94, 13.306, 143.949`.

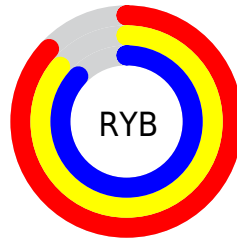
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (86%)

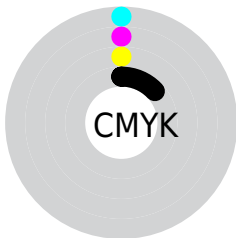
Blue (87%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (87%)

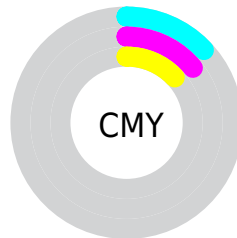


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 88, 0.646, 324.037 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, 0.646, 324.037 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88, 0.646, 324.037

■ 88, 0.646, 324.037

100, 0.646,  
324.037

■ 78, 0.646, 324.037

■ 68, 0.646, 324.037

■ 58, 0.646, 324.037

■ 48, 0.646, 324.037

■ 38, 0.646, 324.037

■ 28, 0.646, 324.037

■ 18, 0.646, 324.037

■ 8, 0.646, 324.037

■ 0, 0.646, 324.037

88, 0.646, 324.037

88, 0.646, 324.037

82, 14.850,  
324.995

94, 13.306,  
143.949

77, 29.161,  
325.552

97, 21.011,  
143.645

72, 43.341,  
326.090

97, 21.011,  
143.644

67, 57.055,  
326.599

97, 21.011,  
143.643

63, 69.866,  
327.063

97, 21.010,  
143.642

60, 81.243,  
327.464

97, 21.010,  
143.641

57, 90.636,  
327.788

97, 21.010,  
143.640

54, 97.584,  
328.022

97, 21.010,  
143.639

■ 53,101.872,  
328.165

■ 97,21.009,  
143.638

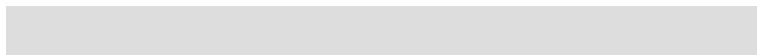
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



88, 0.646, 324.037



88, 0.625, 144.861

# Rectangle

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



88, 0.646, 324.037



88, 0.646, 14.037



88, 0.646, 144.037



88, 0.646, 194.037

# Sweetspot

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



88, 0.644, 324.033

100, 0.012, 296.813



88, 0.521, 289.700



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, 0.644, 324.033



99, 1.592, 324.302



88, 0.457, 341.857



46, 0.800, 324.285



41, 86.549, 328.230



7, 34.556, 328.171





# Inverse Universe

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



88, 0.359, 17.774



99, 0.895, 18.723



88, 0.442, 163.703



46, 0.449, 18.668



36, 78.233, 39.926

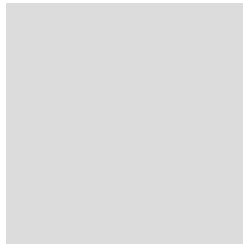


5, 23.840, 20.266



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 88, 0.646, 324.037 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

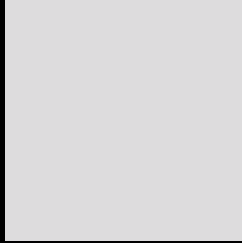
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 0.646, 324.037 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

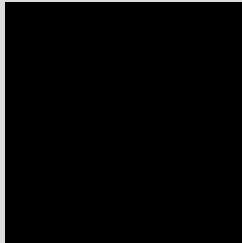
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

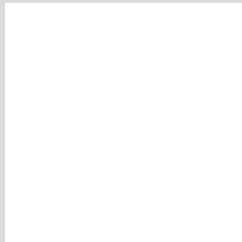
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 88, 0.646, 324.037**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 0.646, 324.037.

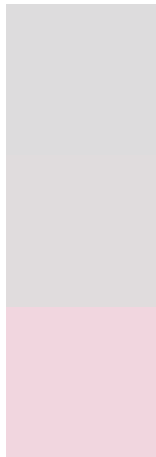


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 0.646, 324.037.

# 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, 0.646, 324.037

### Protanopia

88, 1.540, 359.332

### Deuteranopia

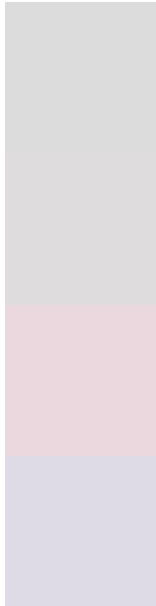
88, 10.885, 354.718



**Tritanopia**  
88, 9.166, 304.157



# Trichromacy



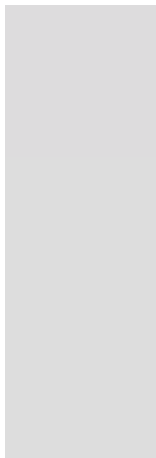
**Original Color**  
88, 0.646, 324.037

**Protanomaly**  
88, 1.208, 353.396

**Deuteranomaly**  
88, 7.249, 354.341

**Tritanomaly**  
88, 5.944, 304.406

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
88, 0.646, 324.037

**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, 0.646, 324.037 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(221, 220, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 220, 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(221, 220, 221) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 88, 0.646, 324.037 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(221, 220, 221) }
```

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 88, 0.646, 324.037 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

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