

Converting Colors

CIELCh(88, 16.423, 238.786)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(88, 16.423, 238.786)
contains.

CIELCh(88, 16.457, 238.331)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(88, 16.457, 238.331)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BBE3F7
RGB	187, 227, 247
RGB Percent	73%, 89%, 97%
CMY	0.2675, 0.1106, 0.0322
CMYK	0.24, 0.08, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	200°, 79%, 85%
HSV	200°, 24%, 97%
XYZ	64.6111, 72.0653, 98.3284
YIQ	217.3200, -30.2600, -2.2600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

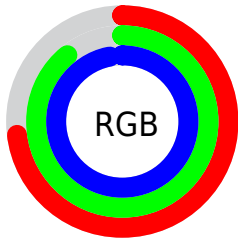
Format	Color
R_{YB}	187, 211, 247
Decimal	12313591
CIE _{Lab}	88.00, -8.64, -14.01
CIE _{LCh}	88, 16.457, 238.331
Yxy	72.0653, 0.2749, 0.3067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290503671 (0xFFBBE3F7)
YUV	217.3200, 14.6322, -26.5906
Hunter-Lab	84.8913, -12.7025, -9.2509

Details

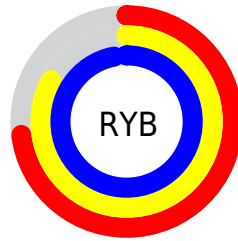
The CIELCh color **88, 16.457, 238.331** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **86, 18.807, 53.809**, and the grayscale version is **87, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99, 3.799, 199.339**, and **68, 16.433, 238.366** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 22.621, 239.874**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92, 9.905, 237.104**.

Distribution



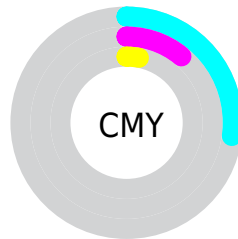
- Red (73%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)





- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (3%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 88, 16.457, 238.331 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, 16.457, 238.331 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 88, 16.457,
238.331


 88, 16.457,
238.331


 100, 16.457,
238.331


 78, 16.457,
238.331

 68, 16.457,
238.331

 58, 16.457,
238.331

 48, 16.457,
238.331

 38, 16.457,
238.331

 28, 16.457,
238.331

 18, 16.457,

238.331

■ 8, 16.457, 238.331

■ 0, 16.457, 238.331

■ 88, 16.457,
238.331

■ 88, 16.457,
238.331

■ 84, 22.621,
239.874

■ 92, 9.905, 237.104

■ 81, 28.325,
241.817

■ 96, 3.041, 236.239

■ 78, 33.505,
244.241

■ 99, 2.665, 82.062

■ 100, 4.153,
109.849

■ 74, 38.128,
247.236

■ 71, 42.210,

250.876

■ 69, 45.842,
255.196

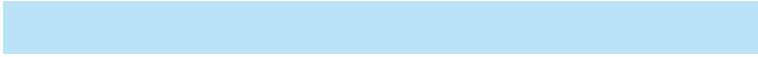
■ 66, 49.191,
260.136

■ 65, 51.093,
263.077

Harmonies

Complementary

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



88, 16.457, 238.331



86, 18.807, 53.809

Rectangle

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



88, 16.457, 238.331



88, 16.457, 288.331



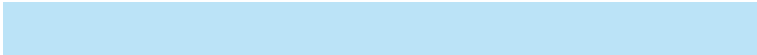
88, 16.457, 58.331



88, 16.457, 108.331

Sweetspot

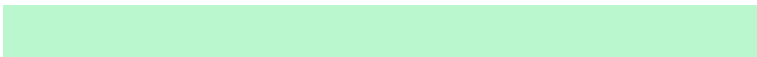
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



88, 16.456, 238.325



97, 5.047, 236.415



92, 30.117, 153.042



52, 3.276, 236.463



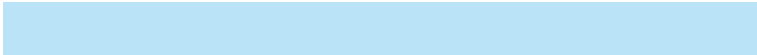
0, 0.000, 0.000



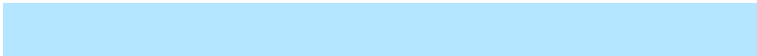
53, 0.007, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



88, 16.456, 238.325



89, 19.920, 239.015



80, 26.226, 284.661



49, 3.946, 236.625



49, 40.910, 262.090



14, 16.908, 254.107

Inverse Universe

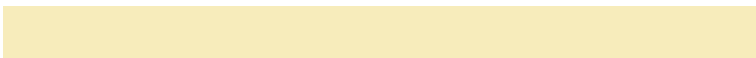
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



82, 30.093, 337.470



82, 36.877, 337.866



93, 25.430, 98.582



48, 6.932, 336.303



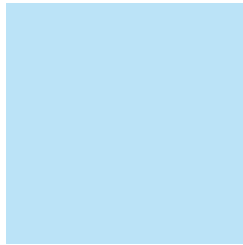
41, 71.396, 347.424



10, 32.621, 344.108

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 88, 16.457, 238.331 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

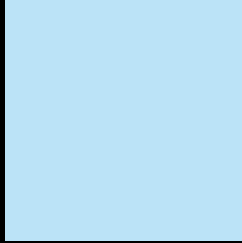
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88, 16.457, 238.331 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, 16.457, 238.331

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 16.457, 238.331.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 16.457, 238.331.

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



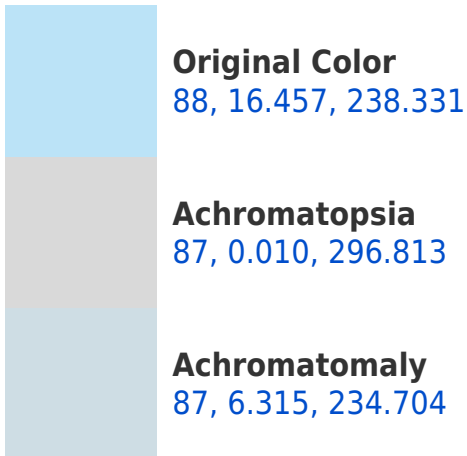


Tritanopia
88, 16.143, 234.492

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 88, 16.457, 238.331 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(187, 227, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 227, 247)  
}
```

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(187, 227, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 227, 247) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 88, 16.457, 238.331 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(187, 227, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 227, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 227, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 227, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 227, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 227,  
247) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 88, 16.457, 238.331 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 227, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187,  
227, 247) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor