

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(88, 4.680, 179.246)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(88, 4.680, 179.246) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(88, 4.565, 179.146)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D3DFDC
RGB	211, 223, 220
RGB Percent	83%, 87%, 86%
CMY	0.1711, 0.1240, 0.1358
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.01, 0.12
HSL	165°, 16%, 85%
HSV	165°, 5%, 88%
XYZ	66.4248, 72.0653, 78.3775
YIQ	219.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

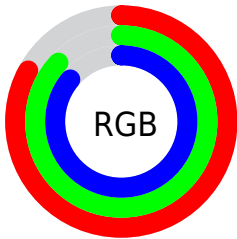
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	211, 218, 223
Decimal	13885404
CIE Lab	88.00, -4.56, 0.07
CIE LCh	88, 4.565, 179.146
Yxy	72.0653, 0.3063, 0.3323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292075484 (0xFFD3DFDC)
YUV	219.0700, 0.4585, -7.0774
Hunter-Lab	84.8913, -8.8890, 4.6832

# Details

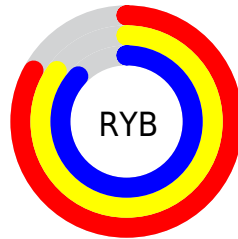
The CIELCh color **88, 4.565, 179.146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **86, 4.656, 359.886**, and the grayscale version is **88, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **68, 4.807, 178.969** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 12.932, 178.107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90, 3.964, 359.771**.

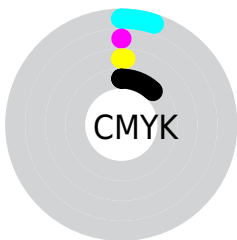
# Distribution



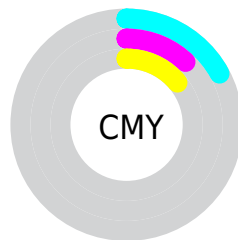
- Red (83%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 88, 4.565, 179.146 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, 4.565, 179.146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 88, 4.565, 179.146

 88, 4.565, 179.146

 100, 4.565,  
179.146

 78, 4.565, 179.146

 68, 4.565, 179.146

 58, 4.565, 179.146

 48, 4.565, 179.146

 38, 4.565, 179.146

 28, 4.565, 179.146

 18, 4.565, 179.146

 8, 4.565, 179.146

 0, 4.565, 179.146

88, 4.565, 179.146

88, 4.565, 179.146

86, 12.932,  
178.107

90, 3.964, 359.771

92, 12.200, 0.073

85, 21.014,  
177.082

92, 13.403,  
348.382

84, 28.677,  
175.990

92, 15.079,  
338.991

82, 35.778,  
174.806

92, 17.089,  
331.690

82, 42.176,  
173.509

92, 19.328,  
326.052

81, 47.750,  
172.073

92, 19.784,  
325.112

80, 52.421,  
170.474

80, 56.171,  
168.691

■ 80, 59.065,  
166.719

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



88, 4.565, 179.146



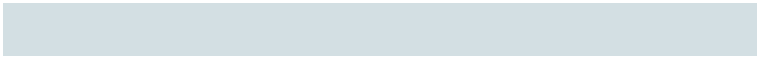
86, 4.656, 359.886

# Rectangle

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



88, 4.565, 179.146



88, 4.565, 229.146



88, 4.565, 359.146



88, 4.565, 49.146

# Sweetspot

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



88, 4.567, 179.130



100, 1.893, 179.631



88, 7.045, 136.579



53, 1.076, 179.657



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, 4.567, 179.130



99, 5.673, 179.055



87, 3.546, 223.793



47, 3.386, 178.994



64, 50.138, 166.136



17, 19.552, 169.964



# Inverse Universe

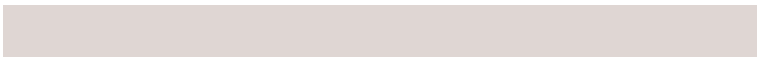
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86, 4.656, 359.886



96, 5.795, 359.963



86, 3.656, 43.058



45, 3.466, 0.028



37, 68.074, 25.231

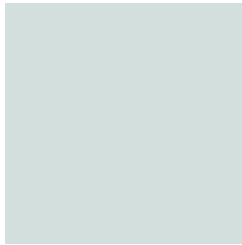


6, 25.297, 10.223



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 88, 4.565, 179.146 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

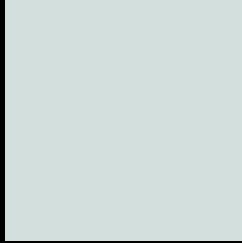
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 4.565, 179.146 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

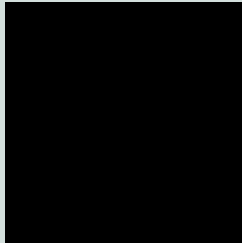
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

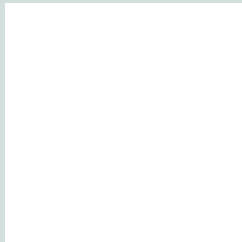
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 88, 4.565, 179.146**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 4.565, 179.146.

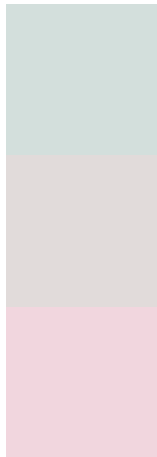


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 4.565, 179.146.

# 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, 4.565, 179.146

### Protanopia

88, 2.225, 32.820

### Deuteranopia

88, 10.683, 357.254





**Tritanopia**  
88, 9.153, 275.641

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
88, 4.565, 179.146

**Protanomaly**  
88, 1.097, 129.146

**Deuteranomaly**  
88, 5.160, 355.854

**Tritanomaly**  
88, 6.038, 259.355

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
88, 4.565, 179.146

**Achromatopsia**  
87, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
88, 2.079, 169.446

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 88, 4.565, 179.146 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(211, 223, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 223, 220)  
}
```

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(211, 223, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 223, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 88, 4.565, 179.146 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(211, 223, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 223, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 223, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 223, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 223, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 223,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 88, 4.565, 179.146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 223, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
223, 220) }
```

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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