

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(89, 1.690, 193.320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(89, 1.690, 193.320) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(89, 1.858, 183.354)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCE1E0
RGB	220, 225, 224
RGB Percent	86%, 88%, 88%
CMY	0.1387, 0.1191, 0.1230
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	168°, 8%, 87%
HSV	168°, 2%, 88%
XYZ	69.6277, 74.1641, 80.8977
YIQ	223.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

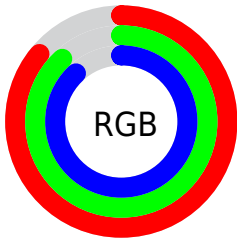
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 223, 225
Decimal	14475744
CIE Lab	89.00, -1.85, -0.11
CIE LCh	89, 1.858, 183.354
Yxy	74.1641, 0.3099, 0.3301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292665824 (0xFFDCE1E0)
YUV	223.3910, 0.3002, -2.9739
Hunter-Lab	86.1186, -6.3887, 4.5875

# Details

The CIELCh color `89, 1.858, 183.354` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `88, 1.884, 3.112`, and the grayscale version is `89, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `69, 1.958, 183.226` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `87, 10.108, 182.163`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `91, 6.565, 3.787`.

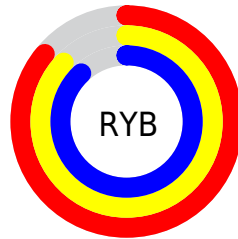
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (88%)

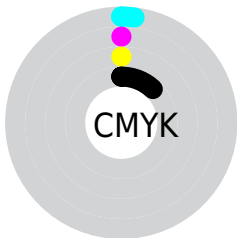
Blue (88%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (88%)

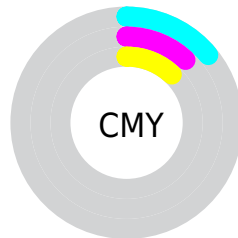


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 89, 1.858, 183.354 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 89, 1.858, 183.354 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89, 1.858, 183.354

■ 89, 1.858, 183.354

■ 100, 1.858,  
183.354

■ 79, 1.858, 183.354

■ 69, 1.858, 183.354

■ 59, 1.858, 183.354

■ 49, 1.858, 183.354

■ 39, 1.858, 183.354

■ 29, 1.858, 183.354

■ 19, 1.858, 183.354

■ 9, 1.858, 183.354

■ 0, 1.858, 183.354

89, 1.858, 183.354

89, 1.858, 183.354

87, 10.108,  
182.163

91, 6.565, 3.787

86, 18.066,  
181.191

92, 11.731,  
359.649

84, 25.603,  
180.178

92, 12.683,  
349.742

83, 32.578,  
179.099

92, 13.967,  
341.464

82, 38.850,  
177.934

92, 15.501,  
334.733

82, 44.296,  
176.660

93, 17.217,  
329.312

81, 48.828,  
175.255

93, 18.998,  
325.084

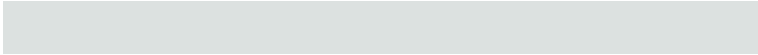
81, 52.414,  
173.695

■ 80, 55.096,  
171.963

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



89, 1.858, 183.354



88, 1.884, 3.112

# Rectangle

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



89, 1.858, 183.354



89, 1.858, 233.354



89, 1.858, 3.354



89, 1.858, 53.354

# Sweetspot

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



89, 1.860, 183.308



100, 0.924, 183.779



89, 2.963, 138.289



53, 0.525, 183.818



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



89, 1.860, 183.308



99, 2.777, 183.160



89, 1.467, 230.013



47, 1.895, 183.049



64, 47.059, 170.858



17, 18.553, 174.284

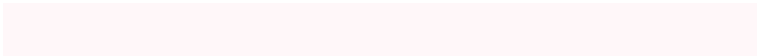


# Inverse Universe

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



88, 1.884, 3.112



98, 2.818, 3.262



88, 1.477, 48.987



46, 1.927, 3.375



37, 70.198, 29.197

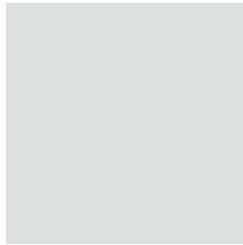


6, 25.280, 12.447



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 89, 1.858, 183.354 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

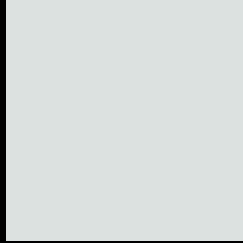
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89, 1.858, 183.354 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

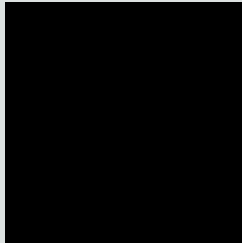
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

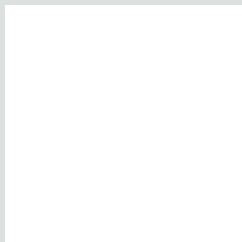
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 89, 1.858, 183.354**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 89, 1.858, 183.354.

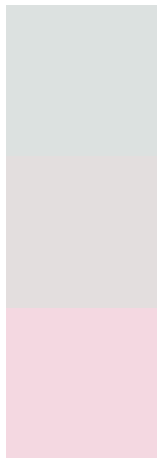


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 89, 1.858, 183.354.

# 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

89, 1.858, 183.354

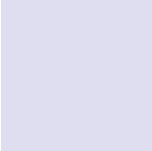
### Protanopia

89, 1.800, 19.202

### Deuteranopia

89, 11.198, 355.553





**Tritanopia**  
89, 9.387, 290.951

# Trichromacy



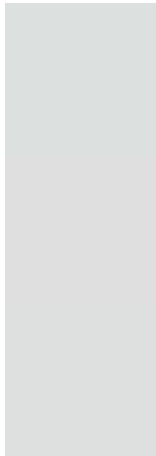
**Original Color**  
89, 1.858, 183.354

**Protanomaly**  
89, 0.360, 17.766

**Deuteranomaly**  
89, 6.356, 355.655

**Tritanomaly**  
89, 5.767, 283.691

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
89, 1.858, 183.354

**Achromatopsia**  
89, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
89, 0.883, 164.078

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 89, 1.858, 183.354 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, 225, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 225, 224)  
}
```

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, 225, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 225, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 89, 1.858, 183.354 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, 225, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 225, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 225, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 225, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 225, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 225,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 89, 1.858, 183.354 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 225, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
225, 224) }
```

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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