

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(89, 35.837, 150.722)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(89, 35.837, 150.722)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(89, 35.697, 150.656)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABEFBD
RGB	171, 239, 189
RGB Percent	67%, 94%, 74%
CMY	0.3289, 0.0622, 0.2583
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.21, 0.06
HSL	136°, 68%, 80%
HSV	136°, 28%, 94%
XYZ	56.9281, 74.1641, 59.5320
YIQ	212.9680, -24.4780, -29.9660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

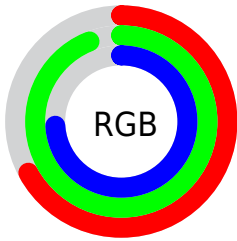
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">171, 225, 239</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11268029</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">89.00, -31.12, 17.49</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">89, 35.697, 150.656</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">74.1641, 0.2986, 0.3891</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289458109 (0xFFABEFBD)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">212.9680, -11.8162, -36.8059</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">86.1186, -32.7114, 19.2970</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **89, 35.697, 150.656** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **78, 35.982, 334.870**, and the grayscale version is **85, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98, 10.721, 170.349**, and **69, 35.671, 150.803** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 47.994, 149.615**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91, 23.154, 151.558**.

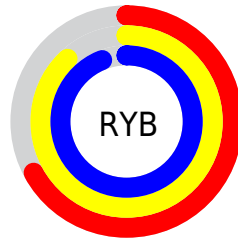
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (94%)

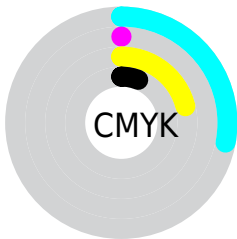
Blue (74%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (94%)

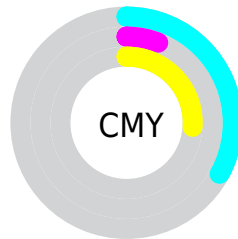


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (6%)


Yellow (26%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 89, 35.697, 150.656 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, 35.697, 150.656 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 89, 35.697,  
150.656


 89, 35.697,  
150.656


 100, 35.697,  
150.656


 79, 35.697,  
150.656

 69, 35.697,  
150.656

 59, 35.697,  
150.656

 49, 35.697,  
150.656

 39, 35.697,  
150.656


 29, 35.697,  
150.656


 19, 35.697,


150.656


 9, 35.697, 150.656


 0, 35.697, 150.656


 89, 35.697,  
150.656


 89, 35.697,  
150.656

 87, 47.994,  
149.615

 91, 23.154,  
151.558

 86, 59.811,  
148.415

 93, 10.554,  
152.355

 85, 70.896,  
147.039

 95, 1.950, 332.803

 96, 9.889, 324.754

 84, 80.996,  
145.482

 84, 89.879,

143.759

■ 83, 97.367,  
141.919

■ 83, 103.374,  
140.071

■ 83, 104.204,  
139.808

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



89, 35.697, 150.656



78, 35.982, 334.870

# Rectangle

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



89, 35.697, 150.656



89, 35.697, 200.656



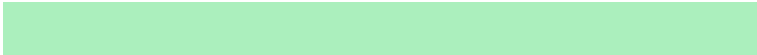
89, 35.697, 330.656



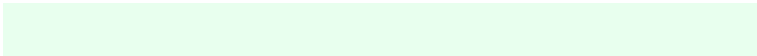
89, 35.697, 20.656

# Sweetspot

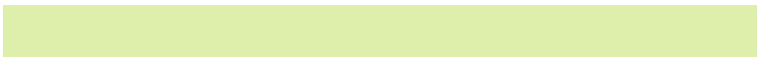
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



89, 35.699, 150.656



98, 11.862, 152.309



92, 35.262, 118.108



52, 8.249, 152.197



0, 0.000, 0.000



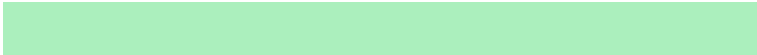
53, 0.007, 296.813



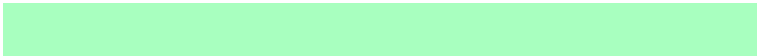


# Same Dimension

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



89, 35.699, 150.656



93, 44.854, 150.083



90, 24.735, 176.762



49, 7.124, 152.275



65, 84.821, 140.136



20, 34.362, 143.408



# Inverse Universe

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



78, 35.982, 334.870



79, 45.222, 335.306



77, 27.362, 2.684



47, 7.155, 333.493



41, 73.834, 342.351

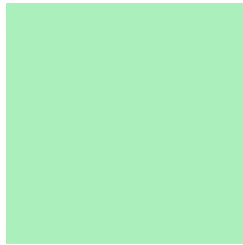


9, 33.075, 339.898



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 89, 35.697, 150.656 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

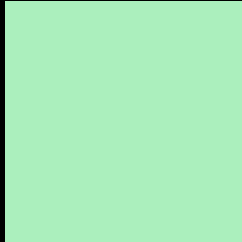
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 35.697, 150.656 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, 35.697, 150.656

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 89, 35.697, 150.656.

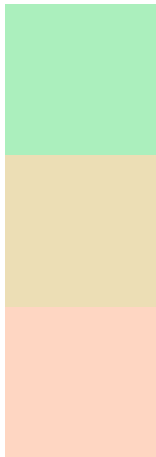


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 89, 35.697, 150.656.

# 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, 35.697, 150.656

**Protanopia**  
89, 21.925, 94.081

**Deuteranopia**  
88, 18.662, 53.860





**Tritanopia**  
89, 17.874, 230.384

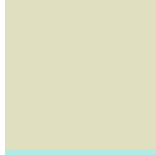
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
89, 35.697, 150.656



**Protanomaly**  
88, 23.557, 123.156



**Deuteranomaly**  
88, 16.079, 107.487

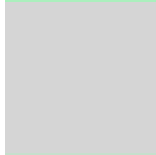


**Tritanomaly**  
89, 18.997, 187.025

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
89, 35.697, 150.656



**Achromatopsia**  
85, 0.010, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
87, 13.511, 151.229

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 89, 35.697, 150.656 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(171, 239, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 239, 189)  
}
```

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(171, 239, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 239, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 89, 35.697, 150.656 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(171, 239, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 239, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 239, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 239, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 239, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 239,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 89, 35.697, 150.656 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 239, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
239, 189) }
```

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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