

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(89, 37.367, 186.272)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(89, 37.367, 186.272)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(89, 37.359, 186.466)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7AF3E6
RGB	122, 243, 230
RGB Percent	48%, 95%, 90%
CMY	0.5204, 0.0459, 0.0969
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.05, 0.05
HSL	174°, 84%, 72%
HSV	174°, 50%, 95%
XYZ	54.5295, 74.1641, 86.5139
YIQ	205.3390, -67.9430, -29.6950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

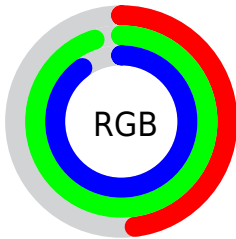
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	122, 186, 243
Decimal	8057830
CIE Lab	89.00, -37.12, -4.21
CIE LCh	89, 37.359, 186.466
Yxy	74.1641, 0.2534, 0.3446
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286247910 (0xFF7AF3E6)
YUV	205.3390, 12.1579, -73.0883
Hunter-Lab	86.1186, -37.6831, 0.7209

# Details

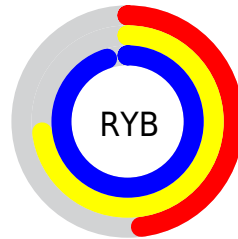
The CIELCh color **89, 37.359, 186.466** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **66, 49.781, 17.269**, and the grayscale version is **83, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95, 23.419, 197.974**, and **69, 37.085, 187.040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 42.636, 185.549**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90, 31.154, 187.337**.

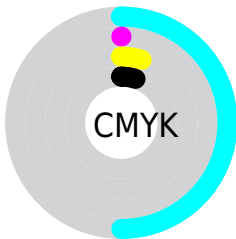
# Distribution



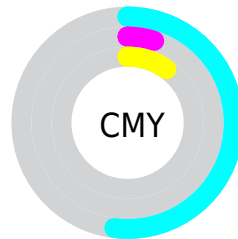
- Red (48%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (10%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 89, 37.359, 186.466 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, 37.359, 186.466 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 89, 37.359,  
186.466

 89, 37.359,  
186.466


 100, 37.359,  
186.466

 79, 37.359,  
186.466

 69, 37.359,  
186.466

 59, 37.359,  
186.466

 49, 37.359,  
186.466

 39, 37.359,  
186.466

 29, 37.359,  
186.466

 19, 37.359,

186.466


 9, 37.359, 186.466

 0, 37.359, 186.466


 89, 37.359,  
186.466

 89, 37.359,  
186.466


 88, 42.636,  
185.549

 90, 31.154,  
187.337

 88, 46.895,  
184.574

 91, 24.148,  
188.181

 87, 50.100,  
183.520

 93, 16.483,  
189.009

 87, 52.291,  
182.368

 94, 8.309, 189.846

 87, 53.657,

 96, 0.239, 7.966

181.120

97, 4.379, 1.315

87, 53.690,  
181.086

97, 4.964, 346.556

97, 5.805, 335.501

97, 6.807, 327.490

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



89, 37.359, 186.466



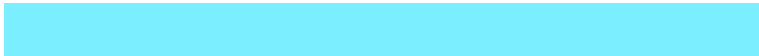
66, 49.781, 17.269

# Rectangle

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



89, 37.359, 186.466



89, 37.359, 236.466



89, 37.359, 6.466



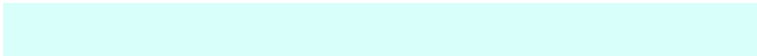
89, 37.359, 56.466

# Sweetspot

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



89, 37.359, 186.464



97, 13.163, 189.397



87, 72.405, 137.890



52, 8.938, 189.222



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, 37.359, 186.464



92, 44.389, 185.509



76, 31.952, 250.256



50, 4.880, 189.867



68, 43.828, 181.312



21, 19.177, 183.128



# Inverse Universe

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



66, 49.781, 17.269



63, 63.219, 19.970



75, 41.452, 57.342



48, 5.121, 11.278



39, 77.949, 35.477

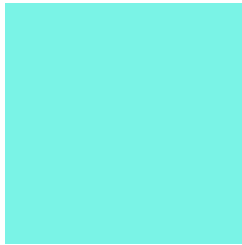


8, 30.400, 20.652



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 89, 37.359, 186.466 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

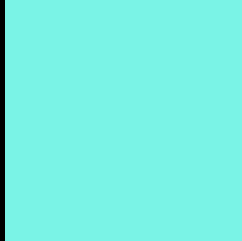
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89, 37.359, 186.466 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

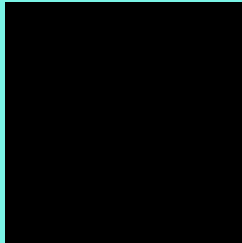
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

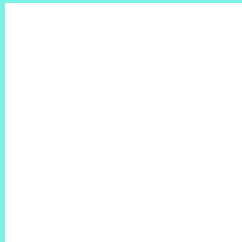
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 89, 37.359, 186.466**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 89, 37.359, 186.466.

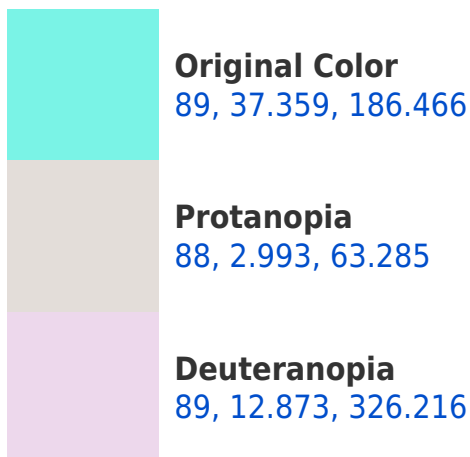


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 89, 37.359, 186.466.

# 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





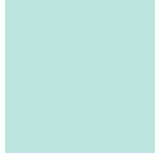


**Tritanopia**  
89, 28.930, 216.851

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
89, 37.359, 186.466



**Protanomaly**  
88, 14.367, 183.667



**Deuteranomaly**  
88, 11.220, 220.738

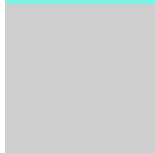


**Tritanomaly**  
89, 30.969, 204.304

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
89, 37.359, 186.466



**Achromatopsia**  
83, 0.010, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
85, 15.429, 188.479

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 89, 37.359, 186.466 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(122, 243, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 243, 230)  
}
```

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(122, 243, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 243, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 89, 37.359, 186.466 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(122, 243, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 243, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(122, 243, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 243, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 243, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 243,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 89, 37.359, 186.466 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 243, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122,  
243, 230) }
```

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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