

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(91, 6.789, 199.029)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(91, 6.789, 199.029) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(91, 6.616, 199.051)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6E9E9
RGB	214, 233, 233
RGB Percent	84%, 91%, 91%
CMY	0.1606, 0.0861, 0.0861
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	180°, 30%, 88%
HSV	180°, 8%, 91%
XYZ	71.6026, 78.4833, 88.4912
YIQ	227.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

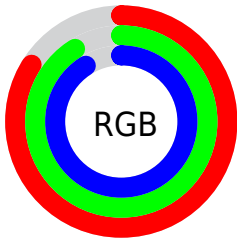
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	214, 224, 233
Decimal	14084585
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	91.00, -6.25, -2.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	91, 6.616, 199.051
Yxy	78.4833, 0.3001, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292274665 (0xFFD6E9E9)
YUV	227.3190, 2.8007, -11.6808
Hunter-Lab	88.5908, -10.7632, 2.7902

# Details

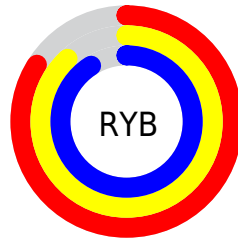
The CIELCh color `91, 6.616, 199.051` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `87, 6.967, 19.817`, and the grayscale version is `90, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `71, 6.568, 198.936` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `89, 14.326, 198.469`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `93, 1.533, 19.091`.

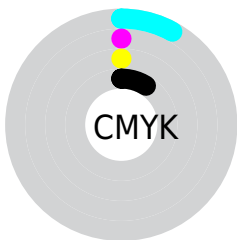
# Distribution



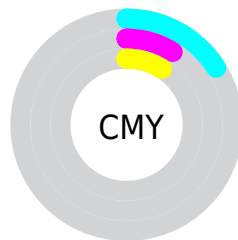
- Red (84%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 91, 6.616, 199.051 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 91, 6.616, 199.051 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91, 6.616, 199.051

91, 6.616, 199.051

100, 6.616,  
199.051

81, 6.616, 199.051

71, 6.616, 199.051

61, 6.616, 199.051

51, 6.616, 199.051

41, 6.616, 199.051

31, 6.616, 199.051

21, 6.616, 199.051

11, 6.616, 199.051

1, 6.616, 199.051

91, 6.616, 199.051

91, 6.616, 199.051

89, 14.326,  
198.469

93, 1.533, 19.091

88, 21.462,  
197.984

94, 7.930, 19.853

87, 27.891,  
197.561

94, 7.930, 19.837

86, 33.484,  
197.200

94, 7.930, 19.822

85, 38.133,  
196.904

94, 7.930, 19.806

85, 41.767,  
196.676

94, 7.930, 19.790


84, 44.364,  
196.514

94, 7.930, 19.775

84, 45.967,  
196.413

94, 7.930, 19.759

94, 7.930, 19.743

 84, 46.722,  
196.364

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



91, 6.616, 199.051



87, 6.967, 19.817

# Rectangle

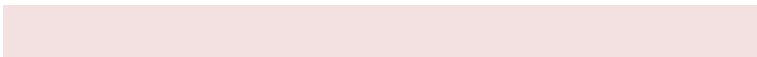
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



91, 6.616, 199.051



91, 6.616, 249.051



91, 6.616, 19.051



91, 6.616, 69.051

# Sweetspot

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



91, 6.617, 199.035



100, 1.770, 199.652



91, 11.980, 143.556



53, 1.006, 199.677



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



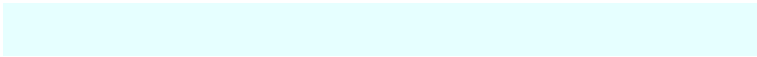


# Same Dimension

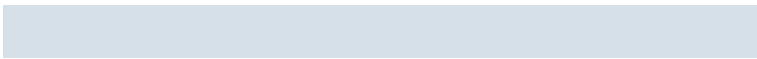
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



91, 6.617, 199.035



98, 8.687, 198.917



89, 5.830, 254.703



48, 4.619, 198.952



67, 38.757, 196.358



19, 16.596, 196.362

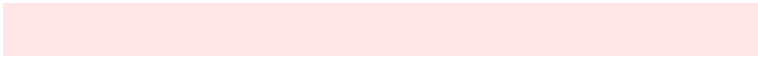


# Inverse Universe

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



87, 6.967, 19.817



93, 9.259, 19.968



89, 5.950, 72.543



46, 4.905, 19.922



38, 80.839, 39.978

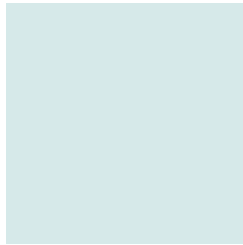


7, 28.535, 22.708



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 91, 6.616, 199.051 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

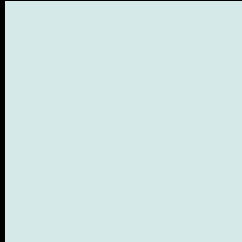
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 91, 6.616, 199.051 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

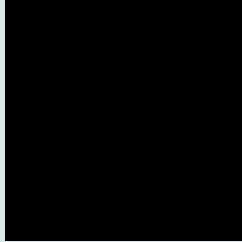
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

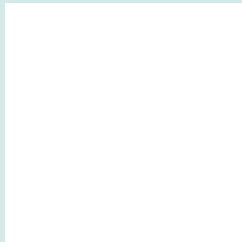
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 91, 6.616, 199.051**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 6.616, 199.051.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 6.616, 199.051.

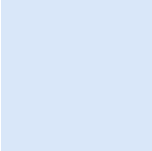
# Color Blindness Simulation

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

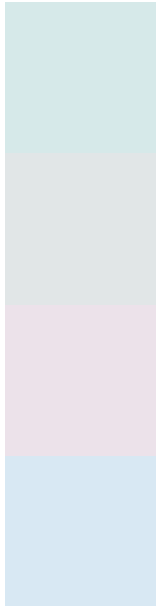






**Tritanopia**  
91, 10.368, 263.689

# Trichromacy



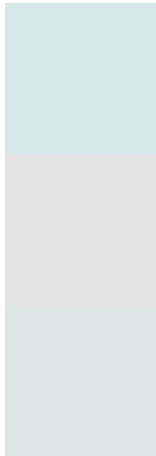
**Original Color**  
91, 6.616, 199.051

**Protanomaly**  
91, 1.835, 216.040

**Deuteranomaly**  
91, 5.498, 330.728

**Tritanomaly**  
91, 7.819, 246.142

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
91, 6.616, 199.051

**Achromatopsia**  
90, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
90, 2.474, 199.482

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 91, 6.616, 199.051 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(214, 233, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 233, 233)  
}
```

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(214, 233, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 233, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 91, 6.616, 199.051 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(214, 233, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 233, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 233, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 233, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 233, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 233,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 91, 6.616, 199.051 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 233, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
233, 233) }
```

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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