

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(91, 9.847, 177.788)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(91, 9.847, 177.788) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(91, 9.848, 177.156)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1EBE4
RGB	209, 235, 228
RGB Percent	82%, 92%, 89%
CMY	0.1808, 0.0789, 0.1063
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.03, 0.08
HSL	164°, 39%, 87%
HSV	164°, 11%, 92%
XYZ	69.9245, 78.4833, 84.7778
YIQ	226.4280, -13.2490, -7.6890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

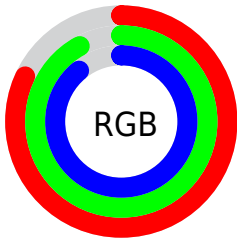
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	209, 224, 235
Decimal	13757412
CIE Lab	91.00, -9.84, 0.49
CIE LCh	91, 9.848, 177.156
Yxy	78.4833, 0.2999, 0.3366
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291947492 (0xFFD1EBE4)
YUV	226.4280, 0.7750, -15.2844
Hunter-Lab	88.5908, -14.1443, 5.2755

# Details

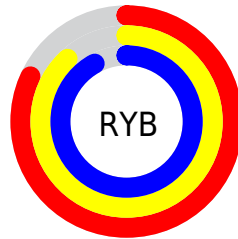
The CIELCh color **91, 9.848, 177.156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **86, 10.205, 359.143**, and the grayscale version is **90, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **71, 9.776, 179.025** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 18.522, 176.130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93, 0.954, 178.601**.

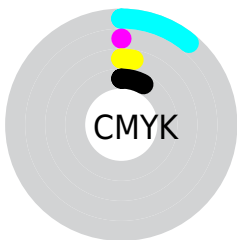
# Distribution



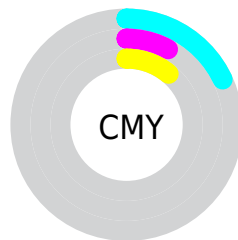
- Red (82%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 91, 9.848, 177.156 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, 9.848, 177.156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91, 9.848, 177.156

91, 9.848, 177.156

100, 9.848,  
177.156

81, 9.848, 177.156

71, 9.848, 177.156

61, 9.848, 177.156

51, 9.848, 177.156

41, 9.848, 177.156

31, 9.848, 177.156

21, 9.848, 177.156

11, 9.848, 177.156

1, 9.848, 177.156

91, 9.848, 177.156

91, 9.848, 177.156

89, 18.522,  
176.130

93, 0.954, 178.601

88, 26.835,  
175.052

95, 7.760, 357.975

87, 34.642,  
173.886

95, 9.440, 339.400

95, 11.802,  
327.399

86, 41.789,  
172.609

95, 12.552,  
324.853

85, 48.138,  
171.196

84, 53.580,  
169.621

84, 58.065,  
167.862

83, 61.622,  
165.907

■ 83, 64.183,  
164.036

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



91, 9.848, 177.156



86, 10.205, 359.143

# Rectangle

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



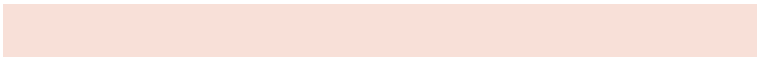
91, 9.848, 177.156



91, 9.848, 227.156



91, 9.848, 357.156



91, 9.848, 47.156

# Sweetspot

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



91, 9.850, 177.149



99, 2.868, 178.051



91, 15.090, 135.785



53, 2.174, 177.934



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, 9.850, 177.149



98, 12.340, 176.948



90, 7.551, 221.927



48, 5.057, 177.311



66, 52.511, 164.419



19, 21.382, 167.951



# Inverse Universe

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



86, 10.205, 359.143



91, 12.866, 359.363



87, 8.090, 41.064



46, 5.213, 358.968



38, 68.846, 23.735

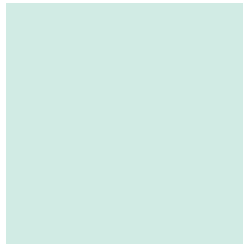


7, 27.812, 11.075



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 91, 9.848, 177.156 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

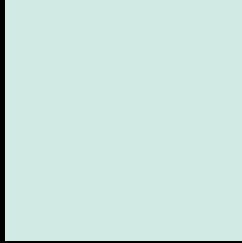
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 91, 9.848, 177.156 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

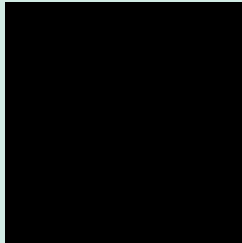
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

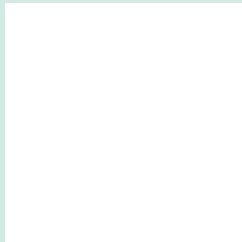
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 91, 9.848, 177.156**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 9.848, 177.156.

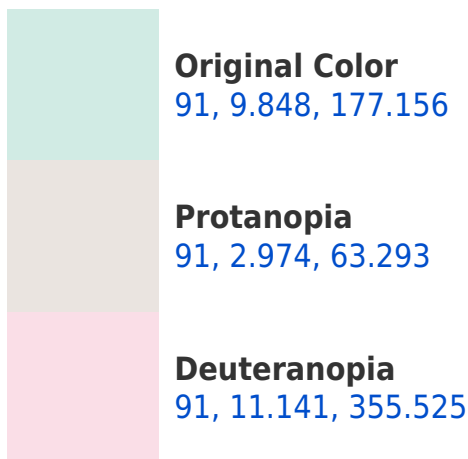


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 9.848, 177.156.

# 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

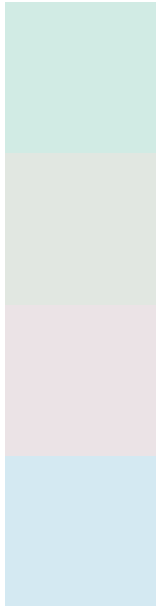






**Tritanopia**  
91, 11.177, 255.995

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
91, 9.848, 177.156

**Protanomaly**  
91, 3.787, 144.372

**Deuteranomaly**  
91, 3.274, 351.129

**Tritanomaly**  
91, 8.464, 232.601

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
91, 9.848, 177.156

**Achromatopsia**  
90, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
90, 3.364, 181.384

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 91, 9.848, 177.156 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(209, 235, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 235, 228)  
}
```

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(209, 235, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 235, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 91, 9.848, 177.156 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

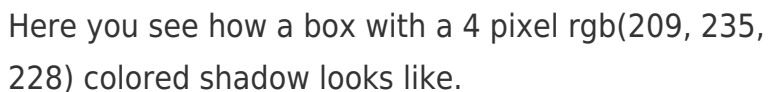
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(209, 235, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 235, 228) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 235, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 235, 228); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 235, 228); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 235, 228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 91, 9.848, 177.156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 235, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
235, 228) }
```

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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