

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(80, 1.095, 128.364)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(80, 1.095, 128.364) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(80, 1.120, 129.131)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6C7C5
RGB	198, 199, 197
RGB Percent	78%, 78%, 77%
CMY	0.2248, 0.2208, 0.2287
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.01, 0.22
HSL	90°, 2%, 78%
HSV	90°, 1%, 78%
XYZ	53.5983, 56.6813, 60.7495
YIQ	198.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

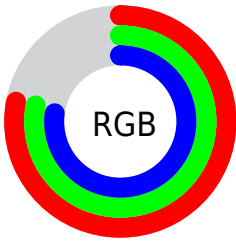
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">197, 199, 198</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13027269</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">80.00, -0.71, 0.87</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">80, 1.120, 129.131</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">56.6813, 0.3134, 0.3314</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291217349</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFC6C7C5</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">198.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">75.2870, -4.6746, 4.8594</a>

# Details

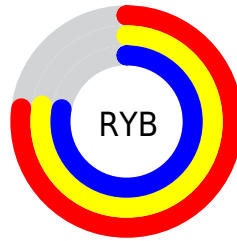
The CIELCh color `80, 1.120, 129.131` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `80, 1.142, 309.041`, and the grayscale version is `80, 0.010, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.496, 109.985`, and `60, 1.190, 129.089` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `79, 12.374, 128.624`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `81, 10.062, 309.455`.

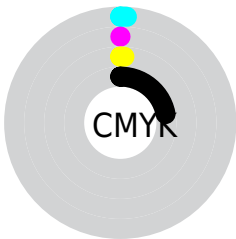
# Distribution



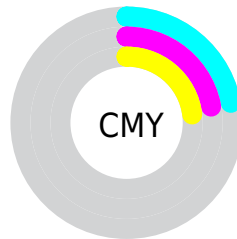
- Red (78%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 80, 1.120, 129.131 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 80, 1.120, 129.131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 80, 1.120, 129.131

■ 80, 1.120, 129.131

■ 100, 1.120,  
129.131

■ 70, 1.120, 129.131

■ 60, 1.120, 129.131

■ 50, 1.120, 129.131

■ 40, 1.120, 129.131

■ 30, 1.120, 129.131

■ 20, 1.120, 129.131

■ 10, 1.120, 129.131

■ 0, 1.120, 129.131

■ 80, 1.120, 129.131

■ 80, 1.120, 129.131

79, 12.374,  
128.624

81, 10.062,  
309.455

78, 23.628,  
128.149

83, 21.133,  
309.834

77, 34.793,  
127.664

84, 31.416,  
310.539

76, 45.734,  
127.188

85, 32.572,  
316.335

75, 56.263,  
126.762

86, 34.029,  
321.784

74, 66.103,  
126.448

87, 35.319,  
325.652

73, 74.873,  
126.340

73, 82.100,  
126.559

72, 87.344,

127.225

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



80, 1.120, 129.131



80, 1.142, 309.041

# Rectangle

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



80, 1.120, 129.131



80, 1.120, 179.131



80, 1.120, 309.131



80, 1.120, 359.131

# Sweetspot

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



80, 1.122, 129.163

100, 0.012, 296.813



80, 0.636, 74.725



53, 0.007, 296.813



0, 0.000, 0.000

# Same Dimension

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



80, 1.122, 129.163



100, 1.363, 129.162



80, 1.293, 144.585



42, 0.631, 129.173



60, 78.028, 127.921



12, 22.879, 131.460





# Inverse Universe

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



80, 1.142, 309.041



99, 1.387, 309.042



80, 1.310, 324.301



42, 0.643, 309.030



25, 89.254, 312.024

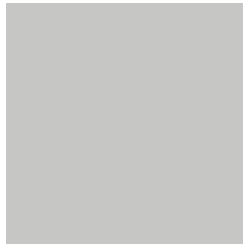


2, 22.371, 305.955



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 80, 1.120, 129.131 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 80, 1.120, 129.131 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

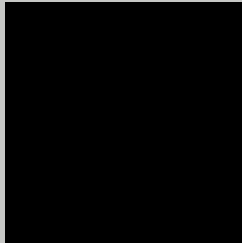
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

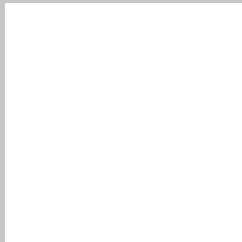
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 80, 1.120, 129.131

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 80, 1.120, 129.131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 80, 1.120, 129.131.

# 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


80, 1.120, 129.131

### Protanopia

80, 1.912, 35.380

### Deuteranopia

80, 9.845, 1.312



**Tritanopia**  
80, 8.678, 300.389



# Trichromacy



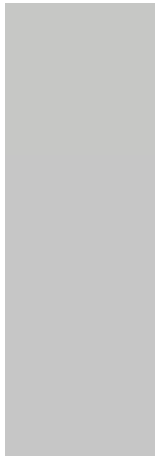
**Original Color**  
80, 1.120, 129.131

**Protanomaly**  
80, 1.279, 74.893

**Deuteranomaly**  
80, 6.308, 0.154

**Tritanomaly**  
80, 4.867, 299.131

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
80, 1.120, 129.131

**Achromatopsia**  
80, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
80, 0.010, 296.813

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 80, 1.120, 129.131 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(198, 199, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 199, 197)  
}
```

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(198, 199, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 199, 197) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 80, 1.120, 129.131 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(198, 199, 197) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 199, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 199, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 199, 197); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 199, 197); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 199, 197) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 80, 1.120, 129.131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 199, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
199, 197) }
```

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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