

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(81, 3.499, 309.163)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(81, 3.499, 309.163) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(81, 3.389, 309.159)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CBC8CE
RGB	203, 200, 206
RGB Percent	80%, 78%, 81%
CMY	0.2039, 0.2156, 0.1921
CMYK	0.01, 0.03, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	270°, 6%, 80%
HSV	270°, 3%, 81%
XYZ	56.4328, 58.4711, 66.7135
YIQ	201.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

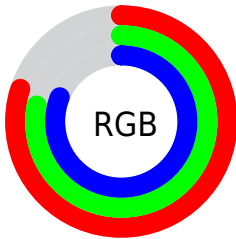
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	203, 200, 206
Decimal	13355214
CIE Lab	81.00, 2.14, -2.63
CIE LCh	81, 3.389, 309.159
Yxy	58.4711, 0.3107, 0.3219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291545294 (0xFFC8CE)
YUV	201.5810, 2.1786, 1.2445
Hunter-Lab	76.4664, -2.0818, 1.7986

# Details

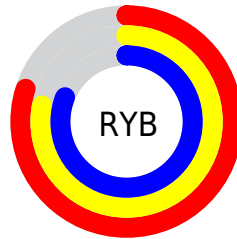
The CIELCh color  $81, 3.389, 309.159$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $82, 3.356, 128.969$ , and the grayscale version is  $81, 0.010, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100, 0.012, 296.813$ , and  $61, 3.588, 309.209$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $75, 15.216, 309.637$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $87, 8.090, 128.784$ .

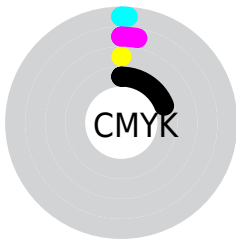
# Distribution



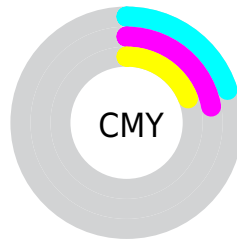
- Red (80%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 81, 3.389, 309.159 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 81, 3.389, 309.159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 81, 3.389, 309.159

■ 81, 3.389, 309.159

100, 3.389,  
309.159

■ 71, 3.389, 309.159

■ 61, 3.389, 309.159

■ 51, 3.389, 309.159

■ 41, 3.389, 309.159

■ 31, 3.389, 309.159

■ 21, 3.389, 309.159

■ 11, 3.389, 309.159

■ 1, 3.389, 309.159

■ 0, 3.389, 309.159

81, 3.389, 309.159

81, 3.389, 309.159

75, 15.216,  
309.637

87, 8.090, 128.784

69, 27.370,  
310.140

93, 19.211,  
128.405

63, 39.788,  
310.673

97, 26.029,  
125.652

57, 52.345,  
311.218

98, 25.092,  
117.468

51, 64.816,  
311.742

99, 24.728,  
108.693

46, 76.820,  
312.194

99, 24.726,  
108.302

41, 87.768,  
312.496

37, 96.866,  
312.543

■ 34, 103.272,  
312.220

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



81, 3.389, 309.159



82, 3.356, 128.969

# Rectangle

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



81, 3.389, 309.159



81, 3.389, 359.159



81, 3.389, 129.159



81, 3.389, 179.159

# Sweetspot

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



81, 3.387, 309.149



99, 1.387, 309.000



82, 1.892, 254.147



53, 0.789, 308.993



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



81, 3.387, 309.149



98, 4.151, 309.156



81, 3.865, 324.088



42, 2.621, 309.194



25, 90.315, 311.983



3, 24.541, 306.632

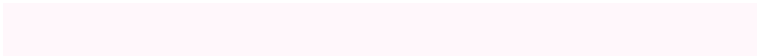


# Inverse Universe

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



81, 2.728, 343.720



98, 3.344, 343.737



82, 3.847, 143.908



42, 2.111, 343.824



35, 61.431, 1.592

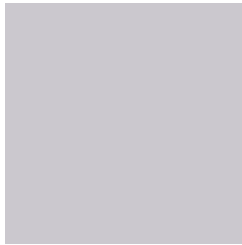


4, 19.922, 353.512



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 81, 3.389, 309.159 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

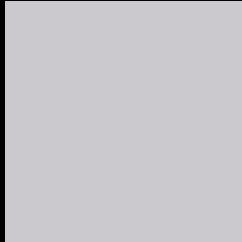
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 81, 3.389, 309.159 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

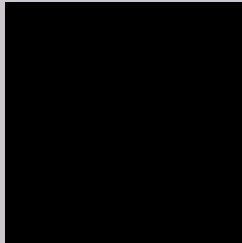
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

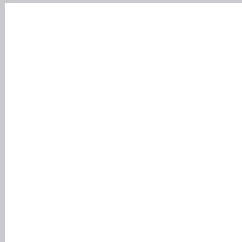
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 81, 3.389, 309.159**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 81, 3.389, 309.159.

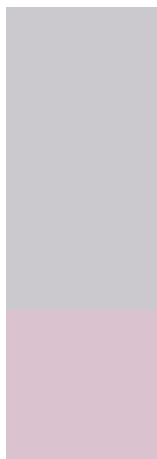


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 81, 3.389, 309.159.

# 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

81, 3.389, 309.159

### Protanopia

81, 3.389, 309.159

### Deuteranopia

81, 10.595, 343.328





**Tritanopia**  
81, 8.204, 303.428

# Trichromacy



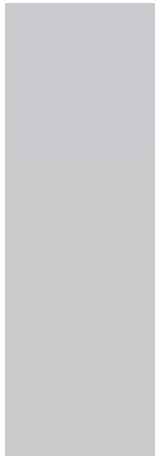
**Original Color**  
81, 3.389, 309.159

**Protanomaly**  
81, 3.389, 309.159

**Deuteranomaly**  
81, 7.930, 337.988

**Tritanomaly**  
81, 6.658, 306.366

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
81, 3.389, 309.159

**Achromatopsia**  
81, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
81, 1.136, 309.006

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 81, 3.389, 309.159 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(203, 200, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 200, 206)  
}
```

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(203, 200, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 200, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 81, 3.389, 309.159 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(203, 200, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 200, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(203, 200, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 200, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 200, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 200,  
206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 81, 3.389, 309.159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 200, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
200, 206) }
```

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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