

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(81, 6.178, 178.886)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(81, 6.178, 178.886) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(81, 6.172, 178.890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BDCDC9
RGB	189, 205, 201
RGB Percent	74%, 80%, 79%
CMY	0.2602, 0.1974, 0.2131
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.02, 0.20
HSL	165°, 14%, 77%
HSV	165°, 8%, 80%
XYZ	53.1504, 58.4711, 63.5286
YIQ	199.7600, -8.2520, -4.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

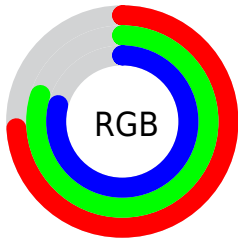
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	189, 198, 205
Decimal	12438985
CIELab	81.00, -6.17, 0.12
CIELCh	81, 6.172, 178.890
Yxy	58.4711, 0.3035, 0.3338
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290629065 (0xFFBDCDC9)
YUV	199.7600, 0.6113, -9.4365
Hunter-Lab	76.4664, -9.7440, 4.2681

# Details

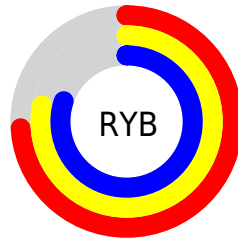
The CIELCh color `81, 6.172, 178.890` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `78, 6.341, 0.164`, and the grayscale version is `80, 0.010, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `99, 3.457, 199.378`, and `61, 6.168, 177.485` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `80, 13.912, 177.879`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `83, 1.743, 359.410`.

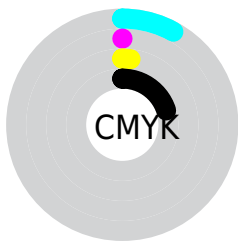
# Distribution



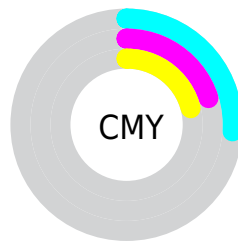
- Red (74%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 81, 6.172, 178.890 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, 6.172, 178.890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 81, 6.172, 178.890

■ 81, 6.172, 178.890

■ 100, 6.172,  
178.890

■ 71, 6.172, 178.890

■ 61, 6.172, 178.890

■ 51, 6.172, 178.890

■ 41, 6.172, 178.890

■ 31, 6.172, 178.890


■ 21, 6.172, 178.890


■ 11, 6.172, 178.890

■ 1, 6.172, 178.890


■ 0, 6.172, 178.890

 81, 6.172, 178.890


 81, 6.172, 178.890

 80, 13.912,  
177.879

 83, 1.743, 359.410


 78, 21.360,  
176.846


 84, 9.742, 0.503


 77, 28.390,  
175.741

 86, 17.747, 1.343


 87, 20.326,  
356.096

 76, 34.869,  
174.541


 87, 21.456,  
349.530

 75, 40.670,  
173.223


 87, 22.853,  
343.720

 75, 45.688,  
171.763

 87, 24.471,  
338.658

 74, 49.861,  
170.137

 88, 26.266,  
334.285

 74, 53.185,  
168.326

 88, 28.205,

■ 73, 55.766,  
166.342

330.523

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



81, 6.172, 178.890



78, 6.341, 0.164

# Rectangle

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



81, 6.172, 178.890



81, 6.172, 228.890



81, 6.172, 358.890



81, 6.172, 48.890

# Sweetspot

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



81, 6.174, 178.879



100, 1.893, 179.639



81, 9.558, 136.462



53, 1.076, 179.664



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, 6.174, 178.879



98, 8.487, 178.747



80, 4.775, 223.858



42, 4.462, 178.719



60, 47.897, 166.246



13, 16.699, 171.158



# Inverse Universe

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



78, 6.341, 0.164



94, 8.754, 0.305



79, 5.000, 43.027



40, 4.606, 0.335



34, 65.010, 24.954

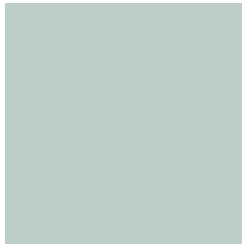


4, 18.366, 7.285



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 81, 6.172, 178.890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

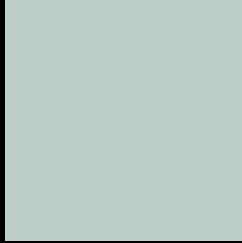
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 6.172, 178.890 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

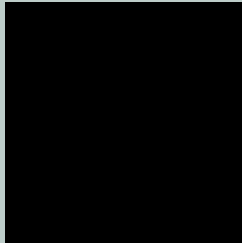
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

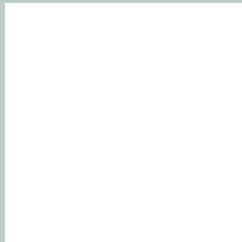
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 81, 6.172, 178.890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 81, 6.172, 178.890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 81, 6.172, 178.890.

# 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**  
81, 9.117, 268.457

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
81, 6.172, 178.890

**Protanomaly**  
81, 1.936, 144.494

**Deuteranomaly**  
81, 3.683, 353.957

**Tritanomaly**  
81, 6.318, 248.558

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
81, 6.172, 178.890

**Achromatopsia**  
80, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
80, 2.248, 185.803

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 81, 6.172, 178.890 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(189, 205, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 205, 201)  
}
```

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(189, 205, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 205, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 81, 6.172, 178.890 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(189, 205, 201) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 205, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 205, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 205, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 205, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 205,  
201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 81, 6.172, 178.890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 205, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
205, 201) }
```

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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