

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(81, 9.936, 88.406)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(81, 9.936, 88.406) contains.

<b>CIELCh(81, 9.758, 86.397)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

# Color

**CIELCh(81, 9.758, 86.397)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2C8B7
RGB	210, 200, 183
RGB Percent	82%, 78%, 72%
CMY	0.1762, 0.2154, 0.2821
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.13, 0.18
HSL	38°, 23%, 77%
HSV	38°, 13%, 82%
XYZ	55.8199, 58.4711, 53.1782
YIQ	201.0520, 11.4170, -3.1670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

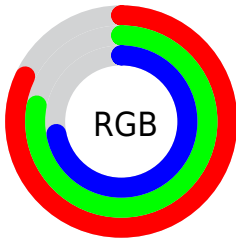
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	199, 210, 183
Decimal	13813943
CIE Lab	81.00, 0.61, 9.74
CIE LCh	81, 9.758, 86.397
Yxy	58.4711, 0.3333, 0.3491
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292004023 (0xFFD2C8B7)
YUV	201.0520, -8.8996, 7.8474
Hunter-Lab	76.4664, -3.5125, 12.2935

# Details

The CIELCh color  $81, 9.758, 86.397$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $78, 9.686, 269.839$ , and the grayscale version is  $81, 0.010, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100, 8.099, 109.562$ , and  $61, 9.687, 86.915$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $79, 17.585, 85.110$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $84, 2.132, 87.578$ .

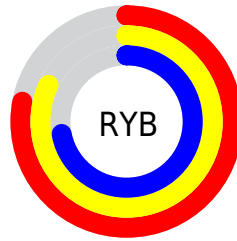
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (78%)

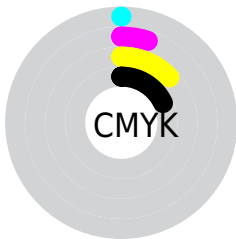
Blue (72%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (72%)

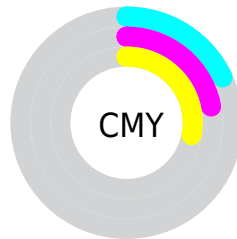


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (28%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 81, 9.758, 86.397 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, 9.758, 86.397 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 81, 9.758, 86.397	 81, 9.758, 86.397
 100, 9.758, 86.397	 71, 9.758, 86.397
	 61, 9.758, 86.397
	 51, 9.758, 86.397
	 41, 9.758, 86.397
	 31, 9.758, 86.397
	 21, 9.758, 86.397
	 11, 9.758, 86.397
	 1, 9.758, 86.397
	 0, 9.758, 86.397

 81, 9.758, 86.397	 81, 9.758, 86.397
 79, 17.585, 85.110	 84, 2.132, 87.578
 76, 25.601, 83.763	 86, 5.302, 268.984
 74, 33.772, 82.374	 89, 12.553, 270.127
 72, 42.009, 80.941	
 69, 50.134, 79.442	 91, 14.036, 261.173
 67, 57.801, 77.827	 93, 12.509, 240.591
 65, 64.413, 75.990	 95, 12.818, 218.162
 63, 69.128, 73.738	
 62, 71.330, 71.871	 97, 14.810, 199.496
	 97, 14.978, 198.508

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



81, 9.758, 86.397



78, 9.686, 269.839

# Rectangle

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



81, 9.758, 86.397



81, 9.758, 136.397



81, 9.758, 266.397



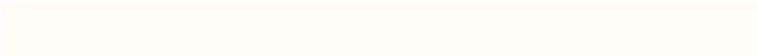
81, 9.758, 316.397

# Sweetspot

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



81, 9.759, 86.410



99, 3.507, 87.468



77, 11.513, 351.615



53, 2.496, 87.387



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

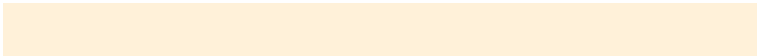


# Same Dimension

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



81, 9.759, 86.410



96, 13.371, 86.115



83, 14.230, 113.748



43, 4.271, 86.842



50, 60.459, 72.407



11, 16.371, 74.467



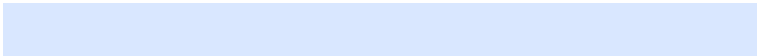


# Inverse Universe

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



78, 9.686, 269.839



91, 13.244, 270.188



75, 14.645, 295.860



41, 4.253, 269.346



30, 66.940, 294.128

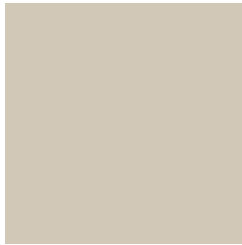


5, 18.972, 281.290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 81, 9.758, 86.397 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

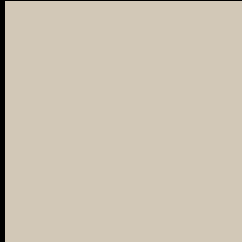
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 81, 9.758, 86.397 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

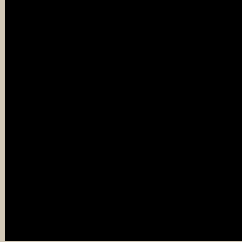
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

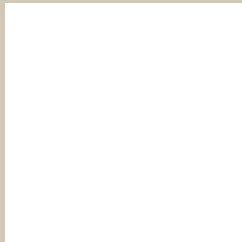
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 81, 9.758, 86.397

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 81, 9.758, 86.397.

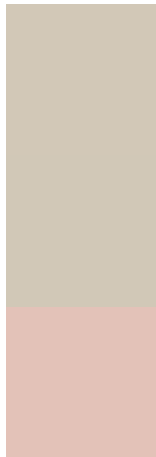


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 81, 9.758, 86.397.

# 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, 9.758, 86.397

**Protanopia**

81, 9.615, 88.503

**Deuteranopia**

81, 13.798, 42.698



**Tritanopia**  
81, 10.350, 329.868



# Trichromacy



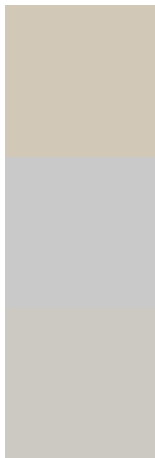
**Original Color**  
81, 9.758, 86.397

**Protanomaly**  
81, 9.615, 88.503

**Deuteranomaly**  
81, 11.520, 53.298

**Tritanomaly**  
81, 6.290, 0.142

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
81, 9.758, 86.397

**Achromatopsia**  
81, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
81, 3.855, 93.051

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 81, 9.758, 86.397 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(210, 200, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 200, 183)  
}
```

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(210, 200, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 200, 183) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 81, 9.758, 86.397 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(210, 200, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 200, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 200, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 200, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 200, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 200,  
183) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 81, 9.758, 86.397 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 200, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
200, 183) }
```

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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