

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(83, 0.743, 120.520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(83, 0.743, 120.520) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(83, 1.111, 129.136)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CECFCD
RGB	206, 207, 205
RGB Percent	81%, 81%, 80%
CMY	0.1921, 0.1882, 0.1960
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.19
HSL	90°, 2%, 81%
HSV	90°, 1%, 81%
XYZ	58.7932, 62.1629, 66.6649
YIQ	206.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

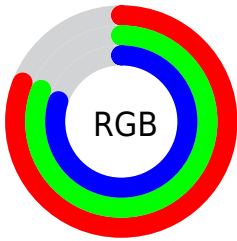
Format	Color
RYP	205, 207, 206
Decimal	13553613
CIE Lab	83.00, -0.70, 0.86
CIE LCh	83, 1.111, 129.136
Yxy	62.1629, 0.3134, 0.3313
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291743693 (0xFFCECFCD)
YUV	206.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148
Hunter-Lab	78.8435, -4.8695, 5.0587

# Details

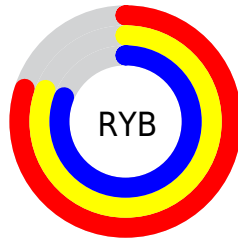
The CIELCh color  $83, 1.111, 129.136$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $83, 1.134, 309.036$ , and the grayscale version is  $83, 0.010, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100, 0.012, 296.813$ , and  $63, 1.178, 129.096$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $82, 12.747, 128.625$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $84, 10.451, 309.458$ .

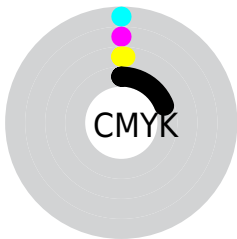
# Distribution



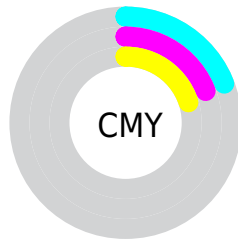
- Red (81%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (80%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 83, 1.111, 129.136 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 83, 1.111, 129.136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 83, 1.111, 129.136

■ 83, 1.111, 129.136

■ 100, 1.111,  
129.136

■ 73, 1.111, 129.136

■ 63, 1.111, 129.136

■ 53, 1.111, 129.136

■ 43, 1.111, 129.136

■ 33, 1.111, 129.136

■ 23, 1.111, 129.136

■ 13, 1.111, 129.136

■ 3, 1.111, 129.136

■ 0, 1.111, 129.136

83, 1.111, 129.136

83, 1.111, 129.136

82, 12.747,  
128.625

84, 10.451,  
309.458

81, 24.383,  
128.149

86, 21.896,  
309.838

79, 35.926,  
127.662

87, 27.289,  
314.197

78, 47.237,  
127.185

88, 28.781,  
320.963

78, 58.119,  
126.759

89, 30.086,  
325.472

77, 68.283,  
126.446

76, 77.332,  
126.341

75, 84.774,  
126.567

■ 75, 90.155,  
127.244

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



83, 1.111, 129.136



83, 1.134, 309.036

# Rectangle

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



83, 1.111, 129.136



83, 1.111, 179.136



83, 1.111, 309.136



83, 1.111, 359.136

# Sweetspot

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



83, 1.113, 129.169

100, 0.012, 296.813



83, 0.631, 74.706



53, 0.007, 296.813



0, 0.000, 0.000

# Same Dimension

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



83, 1.113, 129.169



100, 1.363, 129.162



83, 1.283, 144.595



44, 0.658, 129.173



62, 79.851, 127.961



14, 26.168, 129.674





# Inverse Universe

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



83, 1.134, 309.036



99, 1.387, 309.042



83, 1.301, 324.292



44, 0.670, 309.032



26, 91.326, 311.997

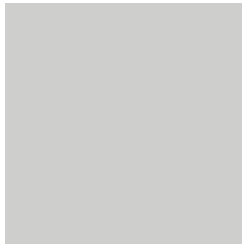


3, 26.748, 307.515



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 83, 1.111, 129.136 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 83, 1.111, 129.136 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

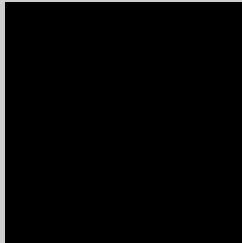
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

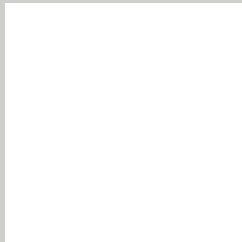
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 83, 1.111, 129.136

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 83, 1.111, 129.136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 83, 1.111, 129.136.

# 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

83, 1.111, 129.136

### Protanopia

83, 2.100, 49.339

### Deuteranopia

83, 10.124, 1.993



**Tritanopia**  
83, 8.551, 298.031



# Trichromacy



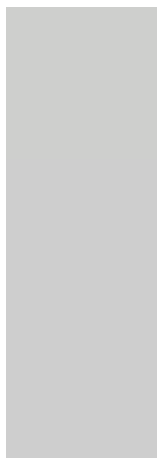
**Original Color**  
83, 1.111, 129.136

**Protanomaly**  
83, 1.508, 63.350

**Deuteranomaly**  
83, 6.102, 4.788

**Tritanomaly**  
83, 4.783, 294.885

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
83, 1.111, 129.136

**Achromatopsia**  
83, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
83, 0.010, 296.813

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 83, 1.111, 129.136 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(206, 207, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 207, 205)  
}
```

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(206, 207, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 207, 205) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 83, 1.111, 129.136 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(206, 207, 205) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 207, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 207, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 207, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 207, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 207,  
205) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 83, 1.111, 129.136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 207, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
207, 205) }
```

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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