

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(83, 3.383, 186.624)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(83, 3.383, 186.624) contains.

<b>CIELCh(83, 3.422, 181.338)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	21
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	27

# Color

**CIELCh(83, 3.422, 181.338)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8D1CF
RGB	200, 209, 207
RGB Percent	78%, 82%, 81%
CMY	0.2170, 0.1817, 0.1895
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.01, 0.18
HSL	167°, 9%, 80%
HSV	167°, 4%, 82%
XYZ	57.6743, 62.1629, 67.7800
YIQ	206.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

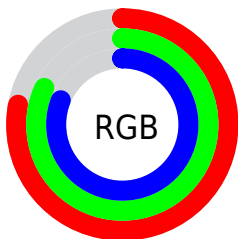
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	200, 205, 209
Decimal	13160911
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	83.00, -3.42, -0.08
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	83, 3.422, 181.338
Yxy	62.1629, 0.3074, 0.3313
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291350991 (0xFFC8D1CF)
YUV	206.0810, 0.4531, -5.3330
Hunter-Lab	78.8435, -7.4026, 4.2201

# Details

The CIELCh color **83, 3.422, 181.338** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **81, 3.484, 1.795**, 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, 3.613, 181.178** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 11.238, 180.288**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85, 4.558, 1.927**.

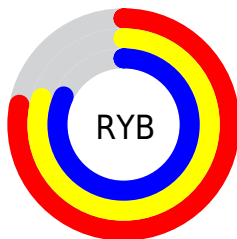
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (82%)

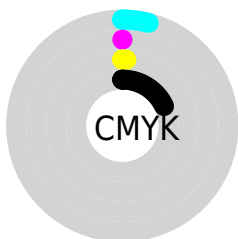
Blue (81%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (82%)

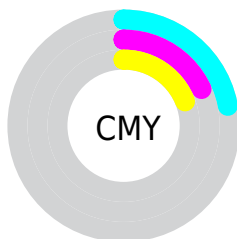


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 83, 3.422, 181.338 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, 3.422, 181.338 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 83, 3.422, 181.338

■ 83, 3.422, 181.338

■ 100, 3.422,  
181.338

■ 73, 3.422, 181.338

■ 63, 3.422, 181.338

■ 53, 3.422, 181.338

■ 43, 3.422, 181.338

■ 33, 3.422, 181.338

■ 23, 3.422, 181.338

■ 13, 3.422, 181.338

■ 3, 3.422, 181.338

■ 0, 3.422, 181.338

83, 3.422, 181.338

83, 3.422, 181.338

81, 11.238,  
180.288

85, 4.558, 1.927

80, 18.774,  
179.294

87, 12.615, 2.840

79, 25.909,  
178.245

88, 18.093, 0.815

78, 32.508,  
177.118

88, 18.940,  
353.871

77, 38.441,  
175.891

88, 20.053,  
347.631

76, 43.594,  
174.543

88, 21.389,  
342.131

76, 47.891,  
173.048

88, 22.908,  
337.345

75, 51.309,  
171.385

89, 24.577,  
333.209

89, 26.365,

■ 75, 53.901,  
169.542

329.643

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



83, 3.422, 181.338



81, 3.484, 1.795

# Rectangle

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



83, 3.422, 181.338



83, 3.422, 231.338



83, 3.422, 1.338



83, 3.422, 51.338

# Sweetspot

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



83, 3.424, 181.316



100, 0.933, 182.106



83, 5.396, 137.657



53, 0.530, 182.145



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



83, 3.424, 181.316



99, 4.667, 181.227



82, 2.671, 227.887



44, 2.704, 181.160



61, 46.783, 168.774



14, 16.940, 173.116

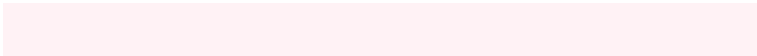


# Inverse Universe

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



81, 3.484, 1.795



97, 4.761, 1.887



82, 2.731, 47.031



42, 2.763, 1.956



35, 66.876, 27.290

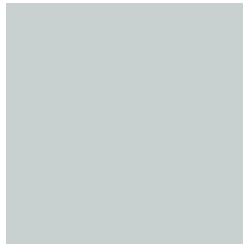


4, 20.264, 9.186



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 83, 3.422, 181.338 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

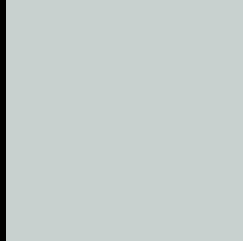
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 3.422, 181.338 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

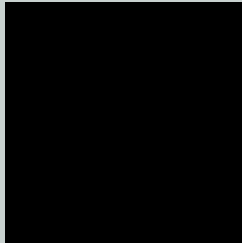
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

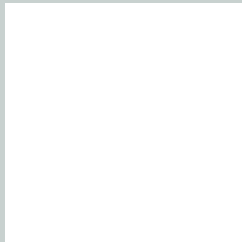
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 83, 3.422, 181.338**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 83, 3.422, 181.338.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 83, 3.422, 181.338.

# 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**  
83, 9.075, 282.107

# Trichromacy



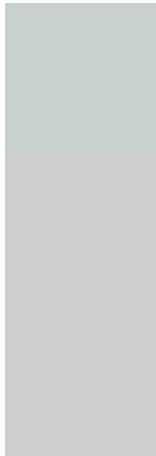
**Original Color**  
83, 3.422, 181.338

**Protanomaly**  
83, 0.636, 144.831

**Deuteranomaly**  
83, 5.458, 350.827

**Tritanomaly**  
83, 5.663, 268.662

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
83, 3.422, 181.338

**Achromatopsia**  
83, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
83, 1.210, 173.956

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 83, 3.422, 181.338 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(200, 209, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 209, 207)  
}
```

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(200, 209, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 209, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 83, 3.422, 181.338 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(200, 209, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 209, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(200, 209, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 209, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 209, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 209,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 83, 3.422, 181.338 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 209, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
209, 207) }
```

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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