

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(83, 7.646, 310.539)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(83, 7.646, 310.539) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(83, 7.855, 309.336)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D3CCDA
RGB	211, 204, 218
RGB Percent	83%, 80%, 85%
CMY	0.1722, 0.1996, 0.1447
CMYK	0.03, 0.06, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	270°, 16%, 83%
HSV	270°, 6%, 86%
XYZ	61.1764, 62.1629, 75.1725
YIQ	207.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

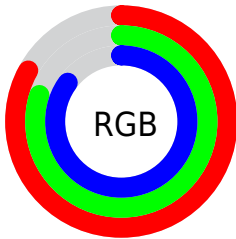
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	211, 204, 218
Decimal	13880538
CIE Lab	83.00, 4.98, -6.08
CIE LCh	83, 7.855, 309.336
Yxy	62.1629, 0.3082, 0.3131
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292070618 (0xFFD3CCDA)
YUV	207.6890, 5.0833, 2.9037
Hunter-Lab	78.8435, 0.5260, -1.3390

# Details

The CIELCh color  $83, 7.855, 309.336$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $86, 7.770, 128.800$ , 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  $63, 7.654, 308.064$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77, 20.368, 309.818$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $89, 4.300, 128.945$ .

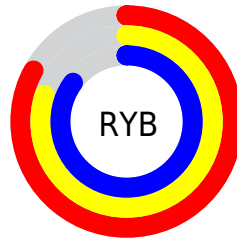
# Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (80%)

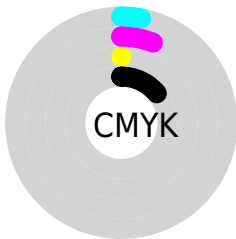
Blue (85%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (85%)

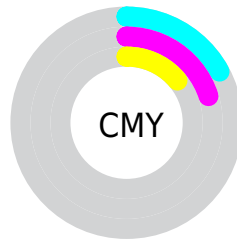


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 83, 7.855, 309.336 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, 7.855, 309.336 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 83, 7.855, 309.336

■ 83, 7.855, 309.336

■ 100, 7.855,  
309.336

■ 73, 7.855, 309.336

■ 63, 7.855, 309.336

■ 53, 7.855, 309.336

■ 43, 7.855, 309.336

■ 33, 7.855, 309.336

■ 23, 7.855, 309.336

■ 13, 7.855, 309.336

■ 3, 7.855, 309.336

■ 0, 7.855, 309.336

83, 7.855, 309.336

83, 7.855, 309.336

77, 20.368,  
309.818

89, 4.300, 128.945

70, 33.208,  
310.335

96, 16.077,  
128.536

64, 46.287,  
310.877

98, 19.151,  
121.080

58, 59.441,  
311.420

99, 18.657,  
109.071

52, 72.379,  
311.927

99, 18.656,  
108.766

47, 84.623,  
312.334

42, 95.467,  
312.554

38, 104.019,  
312.473

■ 35,109.502,  
311.987

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



83, 7.855, 309.336



86, 7.770, 128.800

# Rectangle

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



83, 7.855, 309.336



83, 7.855, 359.336



83, 7.855, 129.336



83, 7.855, 179.336

# Sweetspot

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



83, 7.853, 309.332



99, 2.767, 309.101



84, 4.354, 254.486



53, 1.573, 309.094



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, 7.853, 309.332



94, 11.136, 309.411



84, 8.943, 324.313



43, 7.005, 309.476



27, 93.408, 311.947



3, 31.240, 309.395



# Inverse Universe

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



83, 6.324, 344.106



95, 8.965, 344.262



86, 8.922, 143.669



43, 5.638, 344.388



37, 63.493, 1.771

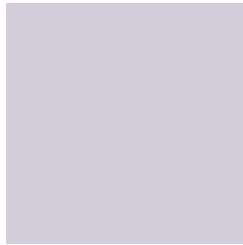


6, 25.070, 354.517



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 83, 7.855, 309.336 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

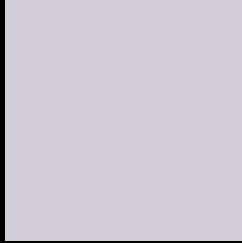
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 7.855, 309.336 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

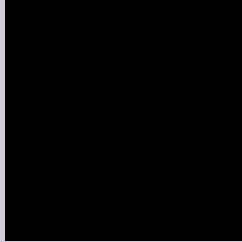
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

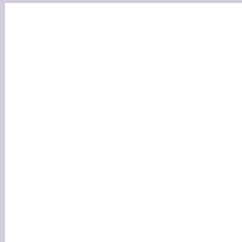
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 83, 7.855, 309.336

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 83, 7.855, 309.336.

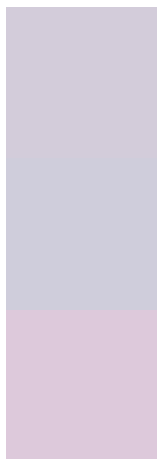


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 83, 7.855, 309.336.

# 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, 7.855, 309.336


### Protanopia

83, 7.456, 296.278

### Deuteranopia

83, 11.982, 327.769





**Tritanopia**  
83, 8.862, 307.190

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
83, 7.855, 309.336

**Protanomaly**  
83, 7.503, 298.975

**Deuteranomaly**  
83, 10.531, 321.561

**Tritanomaly**  
83, 8.357, 308.195

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
83, 7.855, 309.336

**Achromatopsia**  
83, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
83, 2.754, 305.584

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 83, 7.855, 309.336 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(211, 204, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 204, 218)  
}
```

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(211, 204, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 204, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 83, 7.855, 309.336 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(211, 204, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 204, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(211, 204, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 204, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 204, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 204,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 83, 7.855, 309.336 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 204, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
204, 218) }
```

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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