

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(83, 8.367, 183.745)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(83, 8.367, 183.745) contains.

<b>CIELCh(83, 8.644, 181.014)</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, 8.644, 181.014)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDD4CF
RGB	189, 212, 207
RGB Percent	74%, 83%, 81%
CMY	0.2602, 0.1701, 0.1897
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.02, 0.17
HSL	167°, 21%, 78%
HSV	167°, 11%, 83%
XYZ	55.5663, 62.1629, 67.8670
YIQ	204.5530, -12.1030, -6.4310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

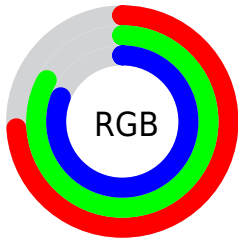
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	189, 202, 212
Decimal	12440783
CIELab	83.00, -8.64, -0.15
CIELCh	83, 8.644, 181.014
Yxy	62.1629, 0.2994, 0.3349
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290630863 (0xFFBDD4CF)
YUV	204.5530, 1.2064, -13.6400
Hunter-Lab	78.8435, -12.1752, 4.1547

# Details

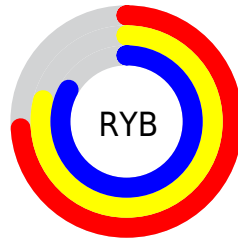
The CIELCh color **83, 8.644, 181.014** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **78, 9.005, 2.906**, and the grayscale version is **82, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99, 3.457, 199.378**, and **63, 8.213, 182.868** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82, 16.354, 180.024**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85, 0.692, 182.609**.

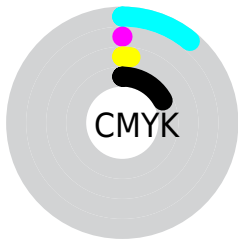
# Distribution



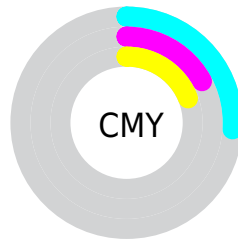
- Red (74%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 83, 8.644, 181.014 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, 8.644, 181.014 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 83, 8.644, 181.014

 83, 8.644, 181.014

 100, 8.644,  
181.014

 73, 8.644, 181.014

 63, 8.644, 181.014

 53, 8.644, 181.014

 43, 8.644, 181.014

 33, 8.644, 181.014

 23, 8.644, 181.014

 13, 8.644, 181.014

 3, 8.644, 181.014

 0, 8.644, 181.014

83, 8.644, 181.014

83, 8.644, 181.014

82, 16.354,  
180.024

85, 0.692, 182.609

80, 23.696,  
179.001

86, 7.401, 2.640

79, 30.539,  
177.910

88, 15.547, 3.504

89, 17.276,  
357.010

78, 36.747,  
176.728

89, 18.274,  
350.064

77, 42.199,  
175.435

89, 19.522,  
343.945

77, 46.802,  
174.005

89, 20.977,  
338.643

76, 50.513,  
172.416

89, 22.596,  
334.093

76, 53.359,  
170.651

89, 24.347,

■ 76, 55.376,  
168.921

330.201

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



83, 8.644, 181.014



78, 9.005, 2.906

# Rectangle

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



83, 8.644, 181.014



83, 8.644, 231.014



83, 8.644, 1.014



83, 8.644, 51.014

# Sweetspot

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



83, 8.646, 181.006



99, 2.797, 181.873



83, 13.811, 137.328



53, 2.120, 181.755



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, 8.646, 181.006



98, 11.998, 180.783



82, 6.705, 228.195



43, 4.479, 181.150



61, 46.485, 169.257



14, 16.855, 173.548



# Inverse Universe

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



78, 9.005, 2.906



91, 12.604, 3.155



80, 7.140, 46.833



41, 4.639, 2.747



35, 67.085, 27.688



4, 20.252, 9.413



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 83, 8.644, 181.014 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

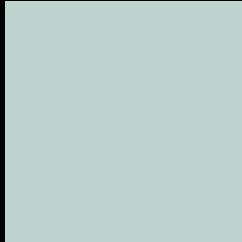
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 8.644, 181.014 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

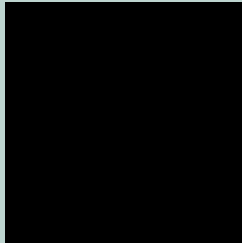
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

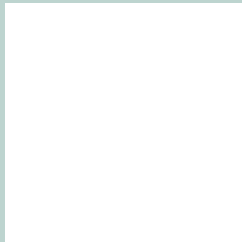
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 83, 8.644, 181.014

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 83, 8.644, 181.014.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 83, 8.644, 181.014.

# 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, 8.644, 181.014

### Protanopia

83, 2.430, 45.026

### Deuteranopia

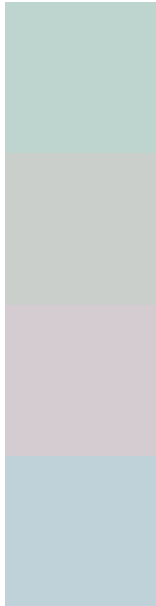
83, 10.356, 352.940





**Tritanopia**  
83, 10.157, 255.778

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
83, 8.644, 181.014

**Protanomaly**  
83, 2.157, 152.369

**Deuteranomaly**  
83, 3.622, 343.842

**Tritanomaly**  
83, 7.772, 232.114

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
83, 8.644, 181.014

**Achromatopsia**  
82, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
82, 3.428, 181.334

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 83, 8.644, 181.014 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, 212, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 212, 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(189, 212, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 212, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 83, 8.644, 181.014 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, 212, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 212, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 212, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 212, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 212, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 212,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 83, 8.644, 181.014 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 212, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
212, 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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