

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(84, 7.359, 245.437)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(84, 7.359, 245.437) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(84, 7.338, 245.239)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C5D4DE
RGB	197, 212, 222
RGB Percent	77%, 83%, 87%
CMY	0.2284, 0.1696, 0.1304
CMYK	0.11, 0.05, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	204°, 27%, 82%
HSV	204°, 11%, 87%
XYZ	59.5993, 64.0658, 78.1611
YIQ	208.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

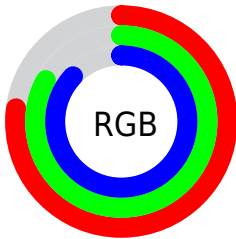
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	197, 206, 222
Decimal	12965086
CIELab	84.00, -3.07, -6.66
CIELCh	84, 7.338, 245.239
Yxy	64.0658, 0.2953, 0.3174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291155166 (0xFFC5D4DE)
YUV	208.6550, 6.5791, -10.2214
Hunter-Lab	80.0411, -7.1592, -1.8686

# Details

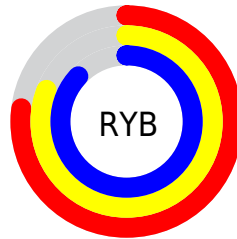
The CIELCh color  $84, 7.338, 245.239$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $84, 7.681, 62.673$ , and the grayscale version is  $84, 0.010, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100, 0.347, 201.292$ , and  $64, 7.461, 247.658$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80, 13.640, 246.590$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $88, 0.843, 244.577$ .

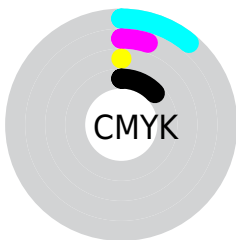
# Distribution



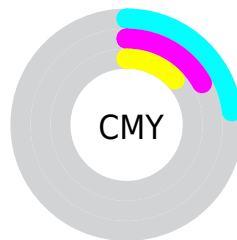
- Red (77%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 84, 7.338, 245.239 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 84, 7.338, 245.239 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 84, 7.338, 245.239

■ 84, 7.338, 245.239

■ 100, 7.338,  
245.239

■ 74, 7.338, 245.239

■ 64, 7.338, 245.239

■ 54, 7.338, 245.239

■ 44, 7.338, 245.239

■ 34, 7.338, 245.239

■ 24, 7.338, 245.239

■ 14, 7.338, 245.239

■ 4, 7.338, 245.239

■ 0, 7.338, 245.239

84, 7.338, 245.239

84, 7.338, 245.239

80, 13.640,  
246.590

88, 0.843, 244.577

76, 19.701,  
248.282

92, 5.796, 62.972

73, 25.469,  
250.355

95, 10.461, 73.729

69, 30.905,  
252.883

97, 13.258, 96.752

99, 16.813,  
108.906

66, 35.992,  
255.943

62, 40.749,  
259.591

59, 45.252,  
263.841

56, 49.633,  
268.619

■ 54, 53.519,  
272.982

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



84, 7.338, 245.239



84, 7.681, 62.673

# Rectangle

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



84, 7.338, 245.239



84, 7.338, 295.239



84, 7.338, 65.239



84, 7.338, 115.239

# Sweetspot

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



84, 7.337, 245.224



99, 2.215, 244.435



86, 12.159, 157.032



52, 1.676, 244.472



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



84, 7.337, 245.224



94, 10.166, 245.580



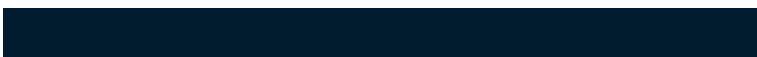
81, 11.768, 286.278



44, 3.672, 245.007



43, 43.951, 272.074



9, 15.479, 261.420



# Inverse Universe

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



82, 12.122, 339.453



91, 16.905, 339.689



87, 11.542, 103.778



43, 6.040, 339.301



38, 65.506, 352.727

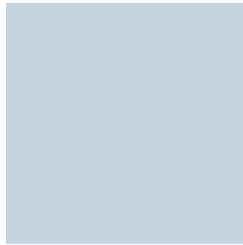


6, 26.339, 347.437



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 84, 7.338, 245.239 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

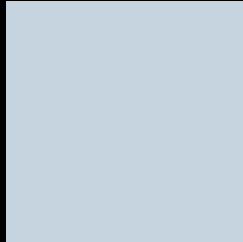
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 84, 7.338, 245.239 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

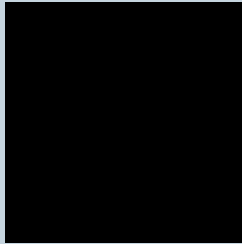
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

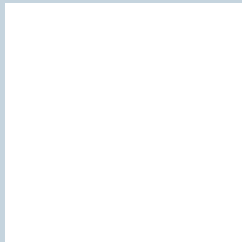
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 84, 7.338, 245.239

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 84, 7.338, 245.239.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 84, 7.338, 245.239.

# 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

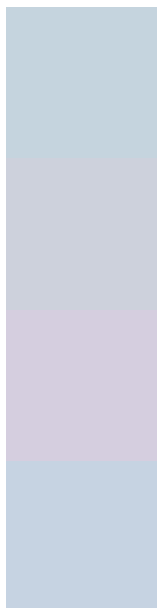






**Tritanopia**  
84, 9.924, 264.132

# Trichromacy



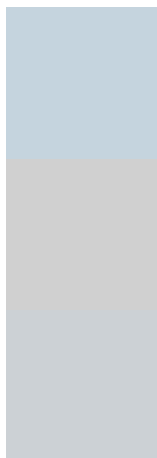
**Original Color**  
84, 7.338, 245.239

**Protanomaly**  
84, 5.952, 276.970

**Deuteranomaly**  
84, 9.353, 306.294

**Tritanomaly**  
84, 9.007, 260.918

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
84, 7.338, 245.239

**Achromatopsia**  
83, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
84, 2.748, 249.818

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 84, 7.338, 245.239 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(197, 212, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(197, 212, 222)  
}
```

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(197, 212, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(197, 212, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 84, 7.338, 245.239 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

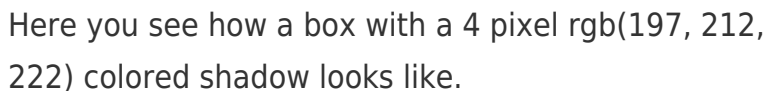
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(197, 212, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(197, 212, 222) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(197, 212, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 212, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 212, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 212, 222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 84, 7.338, 245.239 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(197, 212, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(197,  
212, 222) }
```

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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