

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(84, 9.015, 195.352)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(84, 9.015, 195.352) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(84, 9.144, 195.494)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDD7D6
RGB	189, 215, 214
RGB Percent	74%, 84%, 84%
CMY	0.2600, 0.1580, 0.1620
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	178°, 24%, 79%
HSV	178°, 12%, 84%
XYZ	57.2339, 64.0658, 72.7638
YIQ	207.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

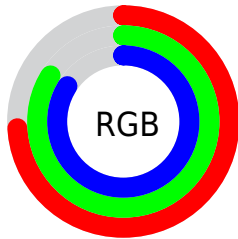
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	189, 202, 215
Decimal	12441558
CIELab	84.00, -8.81, -2.44
CIElCh	84, 9.144, 195.494
Yxy	64.0658, 0.2949, 0.3301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290631638 (0xFFBDD7D6)
YUV	207.1120, 3.3958, -15.8842
Hunter-Lab	80.0411, -12.4343, 2.1294

# Details

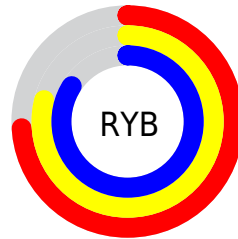
The CIELCh color **84, 9.144, 195.494** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **79, 9.824, 17.046**, and the grayscale version is **83, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99, 3.457, 199.378**, and **64, 9.216, 195.146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 16.240, 194.836**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86, 1.626, 196.416**.

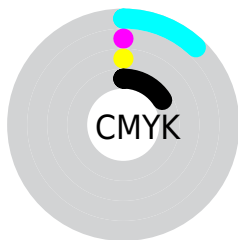
# Distribution



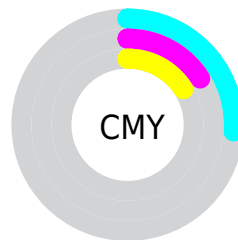
- Red (74%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 84, 9.144, 195.494 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, 9.144, 195.494 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84, 9.144, 195.494

84, 9.144, 195.494

100, 9.144,  
195.494

74, 9.144, 195.494

64, 9.144, 195.494

54, 9.144, 195.494

44, 9.144, 195.494

34, 9.144, 195.494

24, 9.144, 195.494

14, 9.144, 195.494

4, 9.144, 195.494

0, 9.144, 195.494

84, 9.144, 195.494

84, 9.144, 195.494

83, 16.240,  
194.836

86, 1.626, 196.416

81, 22.787,  
194.227

87, 6.203, 16.623

80, 28.659,  
193.647

89, 14.241, 17.341

80, 33.735,  
193.093

89, 14.960, 15.912

79, 37.920,  
192.560

89, 14.978, 14.281

78, 41.155,  
192.041

89, 15.009, 12.655

78, 43.431,  
191.527

89, 15.052, 11.038

78, 44.807,  
191.005

89, 15.108, 9.431

89, 15.176, 7.838

■ 78, 45.419,  
190.584

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



84, 9.144, 195.494



79, 9.824, 17.046

# Rectangle

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



84, 9.144, 195.494



84, 9.144, 245.494



84, 9.144, 15.494



84, 9.144, 65.494

# Sweetspot

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



84, 9.145, 195.484



99, 3.536, 196.122



83, 16.504, 142.434



53, 2.509, 196.043



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, 9.145, 195.484



97, 12.926, 195.281



81, 7.886, 251.394



44, 4.306, 195.672



63, 38.288, 190.671



15, 14.923, 191.687



# Inverse Universe

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



79, 9.824, 17.046



90, 14.151, 17.325



82, 8.205, 68.385



42, 4.551, 16.807



35, 75.726, 38.311

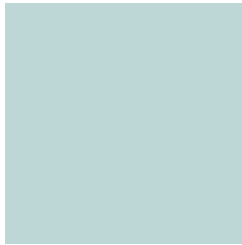


5, 21.973, 18.047



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 84, 9.144, 195.494 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

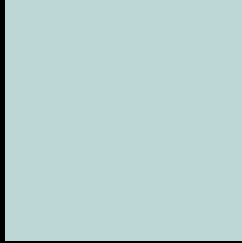
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 84, 9.144, 195.494 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

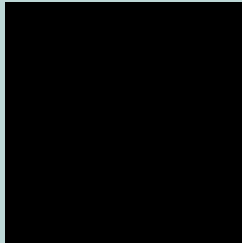
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

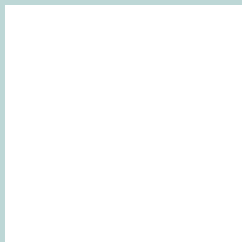
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 84, 9.144, 195.494

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 84, 9.144, 195.494.

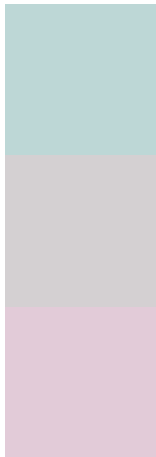


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 84, 9.144, 195.494.

# 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

84, 9.144, 195.494

### Protanopia

84, 1.810, 343.570

### Deuteranopia

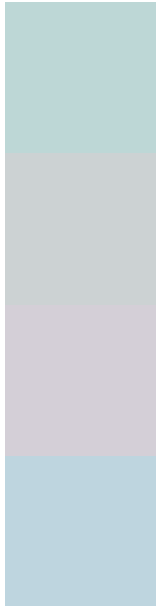
84, 10.837, 341.061





**Tritanopia**  
84, 11.317, 251.732

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
84, 9.144, 195.494

**Protanomaly**  
84, 2.210, 213.329

**Deuteranomaly**  
84, 4.617, 313.428

**Tritanomaly**  
84, 9.405, 233.205

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
84, 9.144, 195.494

**Achromatopsia**  
83, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
83, 3.633, 190.936

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 84, 9.144, 195.494 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, 215, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 215, 214)  
}
```

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, 215, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 215, 214) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 84, 9.144, 195.494 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, 215, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 215, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 215, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 215, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 215, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 215,  
214) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 84, 9.144, 195.494 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 215, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
215, 214) }
```

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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