

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(71, 2.179, 210.806)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(71, 2.179, 210.806) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(71, 2.282, 213.289)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9AFB0
RGB	169, 175, 176
RGB Percent	66%, 69%, 69%
CMY	0.3376, 0.3140, 0.3101
CMYK	0.04, 0.01, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	189°, 4%, 68%
HSV	189°, 4%, 69%
XYZ	39.4891, 42.1875, 47.0953
YIQ	173.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

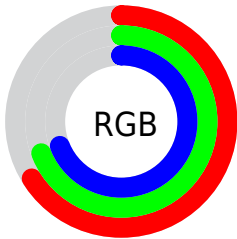
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	169, 172, 176
Decimal	11120560
CIELab	71.00, -1.91, -1.25
CIELCh	71, 2.282, 213.289
Yxy	42.1875, 0.3067, 0.3276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289310640 (0xFFA9AFB0)
YUV	173.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886
Hunter-Lab	64.9519, -5.1423, 2.4763

# Details

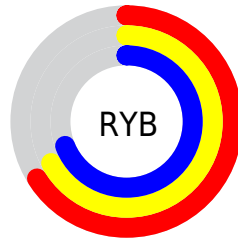
The CIELCh color  $71, 2.282, 213.289$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $70, 2.338, 32.838$ , and the grayscale version is  $71, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $91, 2.343, 225.831$ , and  $51, 2.424, 213.232$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $69, 7.816, 213.147$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $73, 3.526, 32.917$ .

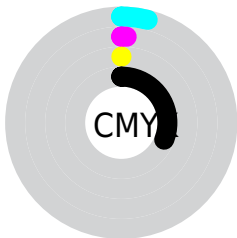
# Distribution



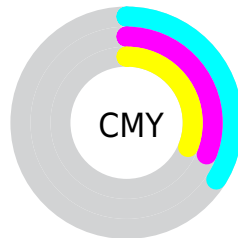
- Red (66%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 71, 2.282, 213.289 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 71, 2.282, 213.289 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 71, 2.282, 213.289

■ 71, 2.282, 213.289

■ 100, 2.282,  
213.289

■ 61, 2.282, 213.289

■ 91, 2.282, 213.289

■ 51, 2.282, 213.289

■ 41, 2.282, 213.289

■ 31, 2.282, 213.289

■ 21, 2.282, 213.289

■ 11, 2.282, 213.289

■ 1, 2.282, 213.289

■ 0, 2.282, 213.289

■ 71, 2.282, 213.289

■ 71, 2.282, 213.289

69, 7.816, 213.147

73, 3.526, 32.917

67, 12.995,  
213.300

75, 9.541, 33.115

65, 17.733,  
213.622

77, 15.706, 33.298

64, 21.941,  
214.141

80, 21.973, 33.511

62, 25.530,  
214.900

82, 26.960, 37.034

61, 28.429,  
215.949

83, 26.444, 40.163

60, 30.594,  
217.347

84, 25.667, 46.754

59, 32.025,  
219.154

58, 32.779,  
221.419



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



71, 2.282, 213.289



70, 2.338, 32.838

# Rectangle

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



71, 2.282, 213.289



71, 2.282, 263.289



71, 2.282, 33.289



71, 2.282, 83.289

# Sweetspot

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



71, 2.283, 213.244



91, 0.718, 213.880



71, 4.245, 148.135



48, 0.408, 213.929



96, 0.011, 296.813



48, 0.006, 296.813



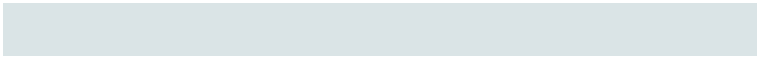


# Same Dimension

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



71, 2.283, 213.244



90, 3.552, 213.198



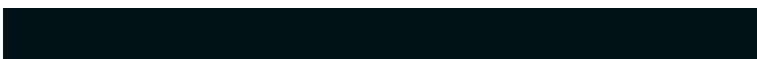
70, 2.597, 268.957



36, 1.919, 213.184



49, 29.471, 222.553



5, 6.615, 219.401



# Inverse Universe

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



70, 4.234, 328.767



88, 6.610, 328.846



71, 2.588, 87.787



35, 3.576, 328.879



34, 69.861, 334.731

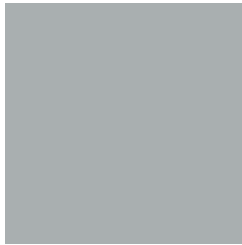


2, 12.056, 330.498



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 71, 2.282, 213.289 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

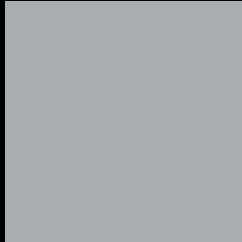
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 71, 2.282, 213.289 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

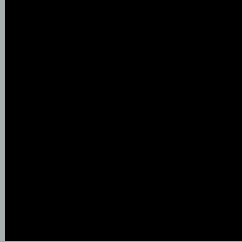
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

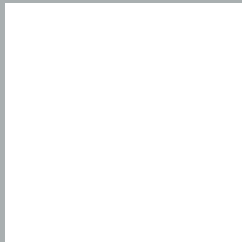
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 71, 2.282, 213.289

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 71, 2.282, 213.289.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 71, 2.282, 213.289.

# 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

71, 2.282, 213.289


### Protanopia

71, 1.583, 335.582

### Deuteranopia

71, 9.357, 348.634





**Tritanopia**  
71, 7.672, 285.524

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71, 2.282, 213.289

## Protanomaly

71, 0.663, 256.056

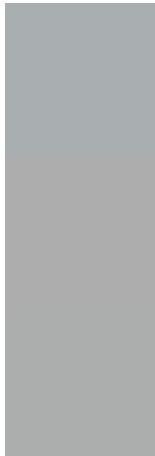
## Deuteranomaly

71, 5.300, 341.684

## Tritanomaly

71, 5.104, 274.049

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71, 2.282, 213.289

## Achromatopsia

71, 0.009, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

71, 0.747, 200.009

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 71, 2.282, 213.289 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(169, 175, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 175, 176)  
}
```

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(169, 175, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 175, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 71, 2.282, 213.289 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(169, 175, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 175, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 175, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 175, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 175, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 175,  
176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 71, 2.282, 213.289 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 175, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
175, 176) }
```

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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