

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(72, 2.549, 61.603)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(72, 2.549, 61.603) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(72, 2.865, 68.488)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5B0AC
RGB	181, 176, 172
RGB Percent	71%, 69%, 67%
CMY	0.2916, 0.3112, 0.3269
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.05, 0.29
HSL	27°, 6%, 69%
HSV	27°, 5%, 71%
XYZ	41.8424, 43.6590, 45.0757
YIQ	177.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

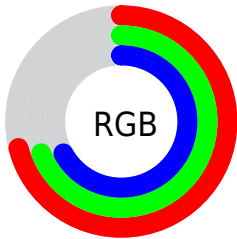
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	181, 179, 172
Decimal	11907244
CIELab	72.00, 1.05, 2.67
CIELCh	72, 2.865, 68.488
Yxy	43.6590, 0.3204, 0.3344
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290097324 (0xFFB5B0AC)
YUV	177.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738
Hunter-Lab	66.0750, -2.5951, 5.8055

# Details

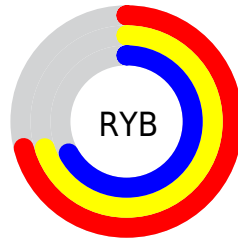
The CIELCh color  $72, 2.865, 68.488$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $72, 2.830, 249.923$ , and the grayscale version is  $72, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $92, 3.123, 74.773$ , and  $52, 2.813, 74.599$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $69, 8.867, 67.501$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $75, 2.828, 249.906$ .

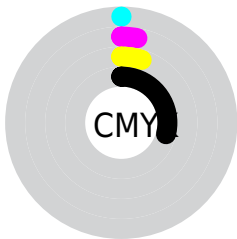
# Distribution



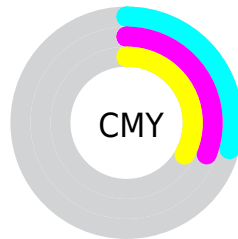
- Red (71%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 72, 2.865, 68.488 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 72, 2.865, 68.488 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 72, 2.865, 68.488

 72, 2.865, 68.488

 100, 2.865, 68.488

 62, 2.865, 68.488

 92, 2.865, 68.488

 52, 2.865, 68.488

 42, 2.865, 68.488

 32, 2.865, 68.488

 22, 2.865, 68.488

 12, 2.865, 68.488

 2, 2.865, 68.488

 0, 2.865, 68.488

 72, 2.865, 68.488

 72, 2.865, 68.488

69, 8.867, 67.501	75, 2.828, 249.906
66, 15.207, 66.399	78, 8.247, 250.908
63, 21.909, 65.295	81, 13.421, 251.954
60, 28.982, 64.204	85, 18.381, 252.978
57, 36.398, 63.123	88, 20.557, 247.008
55, 44.062, 62.028	90, 19.904, 228.647
52, 51.738, 60.845	93, 21.216, 211.102
50, 58.934, 59.403	95, 23.804, 197.950
47, 64.787, 57.368	

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



72, 2.865, 68.488



72, 2.830, 249.923

# Rectangle

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



72, 2.865, 68.488



72, 2.865, 118.488



72, 2.865, 248.488



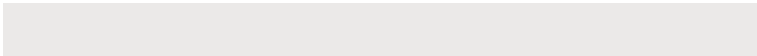
72, 2.865, 298.488

# Sweetspot

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



72, 2.865, 68.530



93, 0.699, 68.441



71, 4.400, 340.524



49, 0.397, 68.409



96, 0.011, 296.813



49, 0.007, 296.813

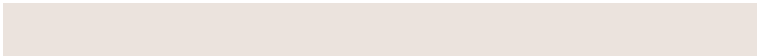


# Same Dimension

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



72, 2.865, 68.530



91, 4.284, 68.429



73, 4.538, 106.851



37, 2.270, 68.390



39, 59.473, 56.874



4, 7.505, 57.136



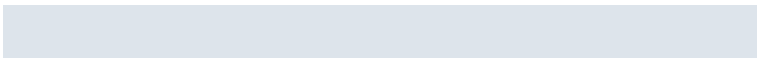


# Inverse Universe

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



72, 2.830, 249.923



90, 4.212, 250.036



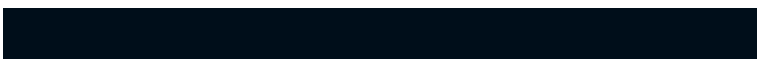
71, 4.596, 287.895



37, 2.227, 250.080



36, 43.514, 277.324



4, 8.391, 261.221



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 72, 2.865, 68.488 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 72, 2.865, 68.488 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

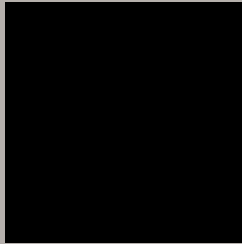
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

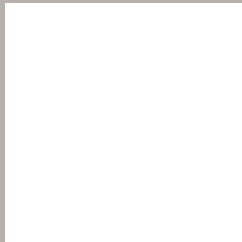
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 72, 2.865, 68.488**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 72, 2.865, 68.488.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 72, 2.865, 68.488.

# 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

72, 2.865, 68.488

### Protanopia

72, 2.865, 68.488

### Deuteranopia

72, 9.269, 13.471



**Tritanopia**  
72, 8.516, 316.474



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
72, 2.865, 68.488

**Protanomaly**  
72, 2.865, 68.488

**Deuteranomaly**  
72, 6.493, 19.886

**Tritanomaly**  
72, 4.870, 328.242

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
72, 2.865, 68.488

**Achromatopsia**  
72, 0.009, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
72, 1.137, 90.728

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 72, 2.865, 68.488 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(181, 176, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 176, 172)  
}
```

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(181, 176, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 176, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 72, 2.865, 68.488 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(181, 176, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 176, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 176, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 176, 172); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 176, 172); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 176, 172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 72, 2.865, 68.488 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 176, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
176, 172) }
```

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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