

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(72, 5.339, 50.172)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(72, 5.339, 50.172) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(72, 5.333, 50.174)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAAEA9
RGB	186, 174, 169
RGB Percent	73%, 68%, 66%
CMY	0.2700, 0.3170, 0.3367
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.09, 0.27
HSL	18°, 11%, 70%
HSV	18°, 9%, 73%
XYZ	42.6277, 43.6590, 43.7905
YIQ	177.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

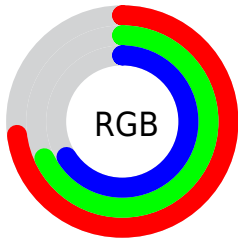
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">186, 176, 169</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12234409</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">72.00, 3.42, 4.10</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">72, 5.333, 50.174</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">43.6590, 0.3277, 0.3356</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290424489 (0xFFBAAEA9)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">177.0180, -3.9529, 7.8772</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">66.0750, -0.4735, 6.9586</a>

# Details

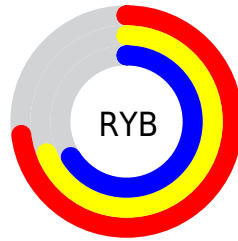
The CIELCh color  $72, 5.333, 50.174$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $73, 5.078, 231.601$ , and the grayscale version is  $72, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $92, 5.362, 48.285$ , and  $52, 5.374, 52.232$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $68, 11.603, 49.678$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $76, 0.492, 231.891$ .

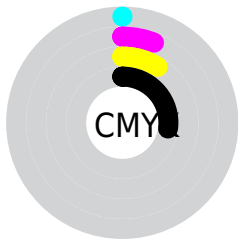
# Distribution



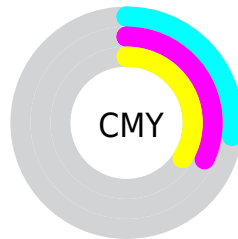
- Red (73%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 72, 5.333, 50.174 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, 5.333, 50.174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 72, 5.333, 50.174

 72, 5.333, 50.174

 100, 5.333, 50.174

 62, 5.333, 50.174

 92, 5.333, 50.174

 52, 5.333, 50.174

 42, 5.333, 50.174

 32, 5.333, 50.174

 22, 5.333, 50.174

 12, 5.333, 50.174

 2, 5.333, 50.174

 0, 5.333, 50.174

 72, 5.333, 50.174

 72, 5.333, 50.174

68, 11.603, 49.678

76, 0.492, 231.891

64, 18.364, 49.199

80, 5.918, 231.654

61, 25.650, 48.811

84, 10.990,  
232.298

57, 33.472, 48.536

88, 15.751,  
232.977

54, 41.800, 48.387

51, 50.514, 48.340

92, 18.736,  
223.346

48, 59.314, 48.295

95, 21.558,  
200.877

45, 67.518, 47.977

43, 74.280, 47.158

96, 22.224,  
198.048

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



72, 5.333, 50.174



73, 5.078, 231.601

# Rectangle

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



72, 5.333, 50.174



72, 5.333, 100.174



72, 5.333, 230.174



72, 5.333, 280.174

# Sweetspot

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



72, 5.333, 50.198



94, 2.119, 50.385



71, 9.238, 334.194



50, 1.625, 50.393



98, 0.011, 296.813



51, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



72, 5.333, 50.198



90, 8.017, 50.093



74, 7.304, 98.325



38, 3.349, 50.187



37, 66.052, 47.553



4, 10.362, 39.916





# Inverse Universe

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



73, 5.078, 231.601



92, 7.542, 231.752



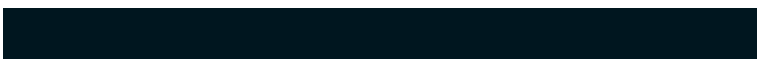
71, 7.377, 280.497



38, 3.185, 231.617



44, 33.777, 254.390



6, 9.645, 244.461



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 72, 5.333, 50.174 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

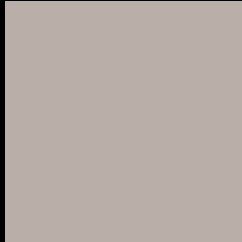
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 72, 5.333, 50.174 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

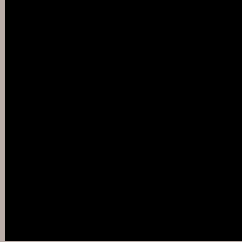
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

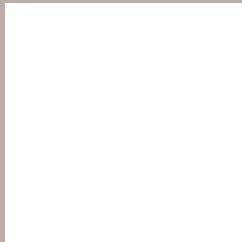
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 72, 5.333, 50.174

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 72, 5.333, 50.174.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 72, 5.333, 50.174.

# 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, 5.333, 50.174

### Protanopia

72, 3.754, 79.345

### Deuteranopia

72, 9.673, 23.385



**Tritanopia**  
72, 9.287, 330.582



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
72, 5.333, 50.174

**Protanomaly**  
72, 4.069, 61.241

**Deuteranomaly**  
72, 7.775, 27.986

**Tritanomaly**  
72, 6.218, 348.276

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
72, 5.333, 50.174

**Achromatopsia**  
72, 0.009, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
72, 1.846, 55.193

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 72, 5.333, 50.174 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(186, 174, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 174, 169)  
}
```

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(186, 174, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 174, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 72, 5.333, 50.174 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(186, 174, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 174, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 174, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 174, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 174, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 174,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 72, 5.333, 50.174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 174, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
174, 169) }
```

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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