

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(72, 6.773, 216.181)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(72, 6.773, 216.181) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(72, 6.669, 213.182)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2B4B7
RGB	162, 180, 183
RGB Percent	64%, 71%, 72%
CMY	0.3653, 0.2947, 0.2829
CMYK	0.11, 0.02, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	189°, 13%, 68%
HSV	189°, 11%, 72%
XYZ	39.6916, 43.6590, 51.0512
YIQ	174.9600, -11.6910, -2.8830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

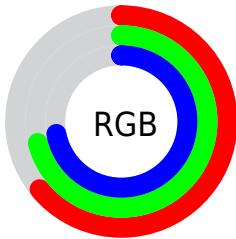
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	162, 172, 183
Decimal	10663095
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	72.00, -5.58, -3.65
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 6.669, 213.182
Yxy	43.6590, 0.2953, 0.3248
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288853175 (0xFFA2B4B7)
YUV	174.9600, 3.9637, -11.3659
Hunter-Lab	66.0750, -8.4054, 0.4435

# Details

The CIELCh color  $72, 6.669, 213.182$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $69, 7.181, 33.090$ , and the grayscale version is  $71, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $92, 6.715, 212.459$ , and  $52, 6.663, 214.026$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $70, 12.110, 213.282$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $74, 0.883, 213.641$ .

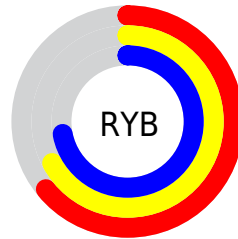
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (71%)

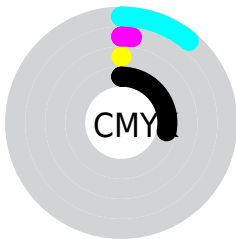
Blue (72%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (72%)

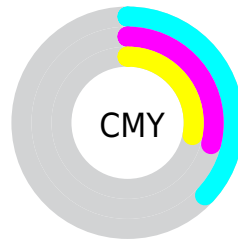


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 72, 6.669, 213.182 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, 6.669, 213.182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 72, 6.669, 213.182

 72, 6.669, 213.182

 100, 6.669,  
213.182

 62, 6.669, 213.182

 92, 6.669, 213.182

 52, 6.669, 213.182

 42, 6.669, 213.182

 32, 6.669, 213.182

 22, 6.669, 213.182

 12, 6.669, 213.182

 2, 6.669, 213.182

 0, 6.669, 213.182

 72, 6.669, 213.182

 72, 6.669, 213.182

70, 12.110,  
213.282

74, 0.883, 213.641

68, 17.118,  
213.564

76, 5.169, 33.010

78, 11.419, 33.188

67, 21.599,  
214.035

81, 17.811, 33.378

65, 25.460,  
214.737

83, 24.298, 33.597

84, 24.350, 36.761

64, 28.624,  
215.719

85, 23.820, 40.393

62, 31.035,  
217.039

85, 23.393, 44.175

86, 23.074, 48.081

61, 32.682,  
218.756

60, 33.609,  
220.927

59, 34.007,



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



72, 6.669, 213.182



69, 7.181, 33.090

# Rectangle

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



72, 6.669, 213.182



72, 6.669, 263.182



72, 6.669, 33.182



72, 6.669, 83.182

# Sweetspot

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



72, 6.669, 213.168



93, 2.199, 213.341



72, 12.722, 147.609



50, 1.677, 213.282



97, 0.011, 296.813



50, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



72, 6.669, 213.168



90, 9.968, 213.181



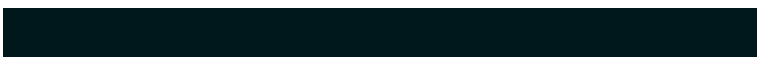
69, 7.754, 269.927



38, 3.320, 213.169



51, 30.194, 222.697



7, 8.777, 219.700



# Inverse Universe

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



69, 12.666, 329.262



86, 19.104, 329.431



72, 7.798, 86.904



36, 6.262, 329.129



35, 71.551, 334.767



3, 16.273, 330.996



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 72, 6.669, 213.182 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

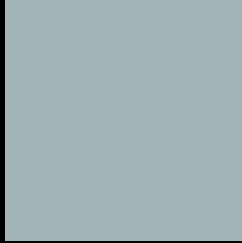
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 6.669, 213.182 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

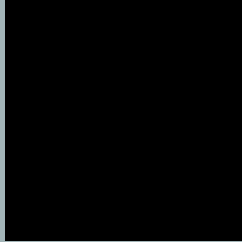
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

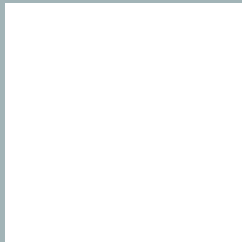
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 72, 6.669, 213.182**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 72, 6.669, 213.182.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 72, 6.669, 213.182.

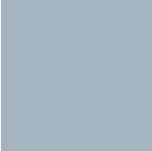
# Color Blindness Simulation

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**  
72, 9.442, 259.358

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
72, 6.669, 213.182

**Protanomaly**  
72, 2.830, 249.880

**Deuteranomaly**  
72, 5.783, 309.285

**Tritanomaly**  
72, 7.787, 243.602

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
72, 6.669, 213.182

**Achromatopsia**  
71, 0.009, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
72, 2.635, 211.329

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 72, 6.669, 213.182 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(162, 180, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 180, 183)  
}
```

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(162, 180, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 180, 183) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 72, 6.669, 213.182 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(162, 180, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 180, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 180, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 180, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 180, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 180,  
183) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 72, 6.669, 213.182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 180, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
180, 183) }
```

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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