

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(72, 9.614, 331.851)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(72, 9.614, 331.851) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(72, 9.532, 332.332)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDACB9
RGB	189, 172, 185
RGB Percent	74%, 67%, 73%
CMY	0.2600, 0.3267, 0.2757
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.02, 0.26
HSL	314°, 11%, 71%
HSV	314°, 9%, 74%
XYZ	44.3294, 43.6590, 51.8201
YIQ	178.5650, 5.9590, 7.6470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

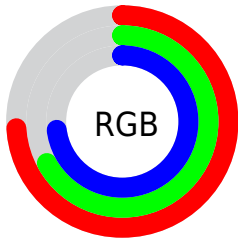
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	189, 172, 185
Decimal	12430521
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	72.00, 8.44, -4.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 9.532, 332.332
Yxy	43.6590, 0.3171, 0.3123
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290620601 (0xFFBDACB9)
YUV	178.5650, 3.1725, 9.1515
Hunter-Lab	66.0750, 4.1236, -0.2464

# Details

The CIELCh color  $72, 9.532, 332.332$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $75, 9.495, 151.231$ , and the grayscale version is  $73, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $92, 9.692, 331.747$ , and  $52, 9.447, 333.055$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $67, 20.223, 333.013$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $77, 1.035, 152.029$ .

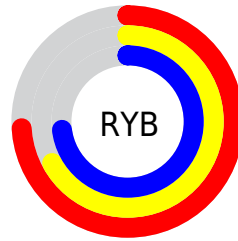
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (67%)

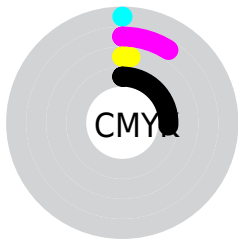
Blue (73%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (73%)

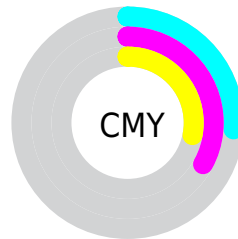


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 72, 9.532, 332.332 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, 9.532, 332.332 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 72, 9.532, 332.332

 72, 9.532, 332.332

 100, 9.532,  
332.332

 62, 9.532, 332.332

 92, 9.532, 332.332

 52, 9.532, 332.332

 42, 9.532, 332.332

 32, 9.532, 332.332

 22, 9.532, 332.332

 12, 9.532, 332.332

 2, 9.532, 332.332

 0, 9.532, 332.332

 72, 9.532, 332.332

 72, 9.532, 332.332

67, 20.223,  
333.013

77, 1.035, 152.029

62, 30.891,  
333.711

82, 11.376,  
151.160

58, 41.302,  
334.439

87, 21.441,  
150.576

54, 51.127,  
335.204

92, 31.208,  
150.031

50, 59.945,  
336.017

95, 34.148,  
151.246

47, 67.273,  
336.896

95, 32.449,  
153.883

45, 72.646,  
337.872

95, 30.812,  
156.792

43, 75.757,  
338.989

95, 29.248,  
160.004

43, 76.814,

95, 27.771,  
163.554



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



72, 9.532, 332.332



75, 9.495, 151.231

# Rectangle

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



72, 9.532, 332.332



72, 9.532, 22.332



72, 9.532, 152.332



72, 9.532, 202.332

# Sweetspot

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



72, 9.530, 332.334



95, 3.908, 331.891



71, 9.424, 299.867



50, 2.962, 331.961



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, 9.530, 332.334



90, 14.403, 332.481



72, 6.907, 359.094



37, 5.999, 332.357



35, 67.607, 340.204



3, 17.041, 336.138



# Inverse Universe

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



72, 9.530, 332.334



90, 14.403, 332.481



75, 6.710, 177.562



37, 5.999, 332.357



35, 67.607, 340.204



3, 17.041, 336.138



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 72, 9.532, 332.332 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, 9.532, 332.332 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

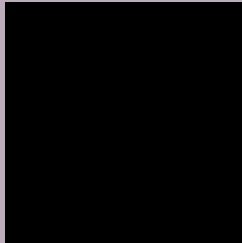
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 72, 9.532, 332.332

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 72, 9.532, 332.332.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 72, 9.532, 332.332.

# 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, 9.532, 332.332


### Protanopia

72, 6.594, 297.177

### Deuteranopia

72, 10.440, 333.462





**Tritanopia**  
72, 9.532, 332.332

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
72, 9.532, 332.332

**Protanomaly**  
72, 7.064, 312.173

**Deuteranomaly**  
72, 10.440, 333.462

**Tritanomaly**  
72, 9.532, 332.332

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
72, 9.532, 332.332

**Achromatopsia**  
73, 0.009, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
72, 3.145, 335.789

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 72, 9.532, 332.332 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, 172, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 172, 185)  
}
```

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, 172, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 172, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 72, 9.532, 332.332 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

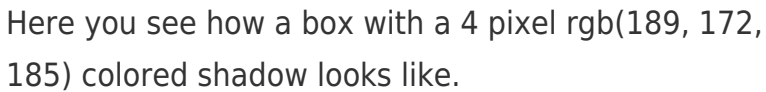
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(189, 172, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 172, 185) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 172, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 172, 185); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 172, 185); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 172, 185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 72, 9.532, 332.332 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 172, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
172, 185) }
```

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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