

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(73, 6.211, 198.947)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(73, 6.211, 198.947) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(73, 6.178, 198.988)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6B7B7
RGB	166, 183, 183
RGB Percent	65%, 72%, 72%
CMY	0.3506, 0.2839, 0.2839
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	180°, 11%, 68%
HSV	180°, 9%, 72%
XYZ	40.9960, 45.1644, 51.1344
YIQ	177.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

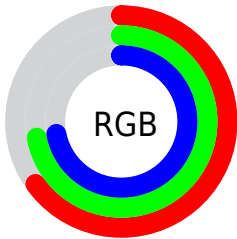
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	166, 175, 183
Decimal	10926007
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	73.00, -5.84, -2.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	73, 6.178, 198.988
Yxy	45.1644, 0.2986, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289116087 (0xFFA6B7B7)
YUV	177.9170, 2.5059, -10.4512
Hunter-Lab	67.2044, -8.7194, 1.9307

# Details

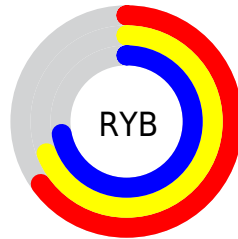
The CIELCh color **73, 6.178, 198.988** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **69, 6.548, 19.900**, and the grayscale version is **72, 0.009, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93, 6.247, 199.091**, and **53, 6.148, 198.831** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72, 12.462, 198.428**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74, 0.471, 18.337**.

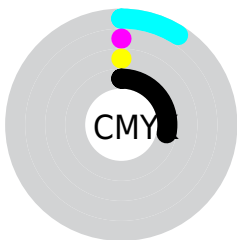
# Distribution



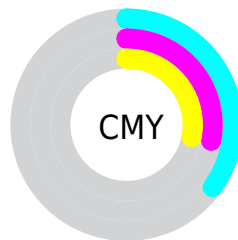
- Red (65%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 73, 6.178, 198.988 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 73, 6.178, 198.988 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73, 6.178, 198.988

73, 6.178, 198.988

100, 6.178,  
198.988

63, 6.178, 198.988

93, 6.178, 198.988

53, 6.178, 198.988

43, 6.178, 198.988

33, 6.178, 198.988

23, 6.178, 198.988

13, 6.178, 198.988

3, 6.178, 198.988

0, 6.178, 198.988

73, 6.178, 198.988

73, 6.178, 198.988

72, 12.462,  
198.428

74, 0.471, 18.337

71, 18.274,  
197.956

76, 7.392, 19.933

70, 23.507,  
197.543

78, 14.501, 20.561

69, 28.060,  
197.191

81, 28.258, 21.741

68, 31.847,  
196.902

81, 28.258, 21.738

68, 34.814,  
196.678

81, 28.258, 21.735

68, 36.943,  
196.519

81, 28.257, 21.732

67, 38.269,  
196.419

81, 28.257, 21.729

67, 38.960,



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



73, 6.178, 198.988



69, 6.548, 19.900

# Rectangle

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



73, 6.178, 198.988



73, 6.178, 248.988



73, 6.178, 18.988



73, 6.178, 68.988

# Sweetspot

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



73, 6.179, 198.974



93, 2.498, 199.476



73, 11.223, 143.491



50, 1.906, 199.380



97, 0.011, 296.813



50, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



73, 6.179, 198.974



92, 8.987, 198.863



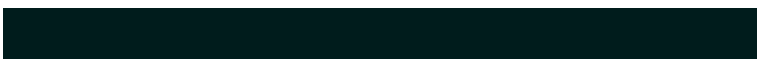
71, 5.454, 254.834



38, 3.777, 198.972



58, 34.647, 196.364



8, 10.519, 197.721



# Inverse Universe

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



69, 6.548, 19.900



87, 9.640, 20.048



72, 5.585, 72.429



36, 4.004, 19.903



32, 71.865, 39.593

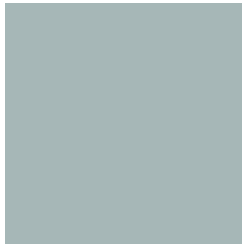


2, 10.638, 19.396



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 73, 6.178, 198.988 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

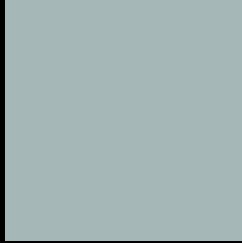
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 73, 6.178, 198.988 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

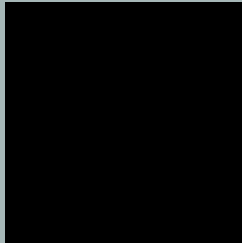
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

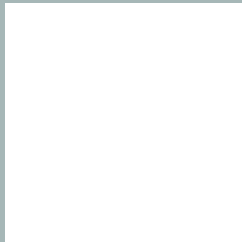
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 73, 6.178, 198.988**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 73, 6.178, 198.988.

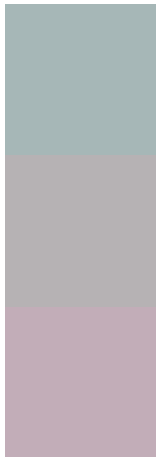


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 73, 6.178, 198.988.

# 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**

73, 6.178, 198.988

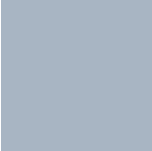
**Protanopia**

73, 1.862, 343.625

**Deuteranopia**

73, 9.903, 343.236





**Tritanopia**  
73, 8.788, 259.317

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
73, 6.178, 198.988

**Protanomaly**  
73, 1.569, 219.862

**Deuteranomaly**  
73, 4.860, 328.239

**Tritanomaly**  
73, 6.826, 238.728

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
73, 6.178, 198.988

**Achromatopsia**  
73, 0.009, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
73, 2.584, 199.390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 73, 6.178, 198.988 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(166, 183, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 183, 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(166, 183, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 183, 183) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 73, 6.178, 198.988 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(166, 183, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 183, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 183, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 183, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 183, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 183,  
183) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 73, 6.178, 198.988 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 183, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
183, 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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