

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(76, 0.776, 340.641)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(76, 0.776, 340.641) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(76, 0.926, 343.317)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDBBBC
RGB	189, 187, 188
RGB Percent	74%, 73%, 74%
CMY	0.2595, 0.2673, 0.2634
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.26
HSL	330°, 1%, 74%
HSV	330°, 1%, 74%
XYZ	47.7352, 49.8872, 54.5923
YIQ	187.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

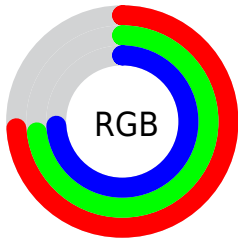
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	189, 187, 188
Decimal	12434364
CIELab	76.00, 0.89, -0.27
CIELCh	76, 0.926, 343.317
Yxy	49.8872, 0.3136, 0.3277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290624444 (0xFFBDBBBC)
YUV	187.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296
Hunter-Lab	70.6309, -2.9665, 3.6150

# Details

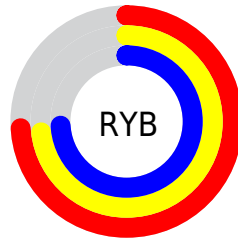
The CIELCh color  $76, 0.926, 343.317$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $76, 0.910, 164.036$ , and the grayscale version is  $76, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $96, 0.884, 343.183$ , and  $56, 0.983, 343.456$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $71, 9.736, 344.578$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $81, 7.636, 163.067$ .

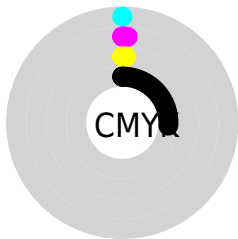
# Distribution



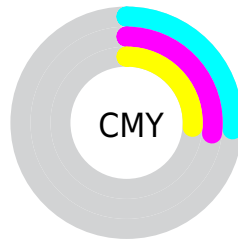
- Red (74%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 76, 0.926, 343.317 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 76, 0.926, 343.317 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76, 0.926, 343.317

■ 76, 0.926, 343.317

100, 0.926,  
343.317

■ 66, 0.926, 343.317

■ 96, 0.926, 343.317

■ 56, 0.926, 343.317

■ 46, 0.926, 343.317

■ 36, 0.926, 343.317

■ 26, 0.926, 343.317

■ 16, 0.926, 343.317

■ 6, 0.926, 343.317

■ 0, 0.926, 343.317

■ 76, 0.926, 343.317

■ 76, 0.926, 343.317

71, 9.736, 344.578

81, 7.636, 163.067

66, 18.731,  
345.527

86, 15.912,  
162.340

61, 27.781,  
346.579

92, 23.893,  
161.687

57, 36.685,  
347.777

95, 27.418,  
164.356

52, 45.145,  
349.173

95, 24.698,  
173.379

49, 52.768,  
350.842

96, 22.660,  
184.259

45, 59.098,  
352.889

96, 21.506,  
196.744

43, 63.717,  
355.454

96, 21.445,  
198.097

41, 66.411,  
358.695



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



76, 0.926, 343.317



76, 0.910, 164.036

# Rectangle

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



76, 0.926, 343.317



76, 0.926, 33.317



76, 0.926, 163.317



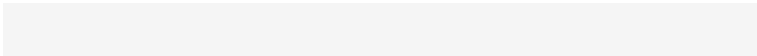
76, 0.926, 213.317

# Sweetspot

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



76, 0.924, 343.358



96, 0.011, 296.813



76, 1.149, 309.015



51, 0.007, 296.813



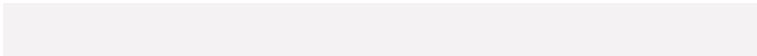
98, 0.011, 296.813

# Same Dimension

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



76, 0.924, 343.358



96, 1.080, 343.338



76, 0.741, 18.757



40, 0.495, 343.294



34, 59.339, 1.516



3, 13.943, 351.655



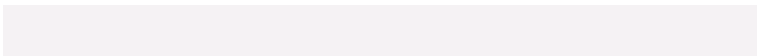


# Inverse Universe

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



76, 0.924, 343.358



96, 1.080, 343.338



76, 0.734, 200.067



40, 0.495, 343.294



34, 59.339, 1.516



3, 13.943, 351.655



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 76, 0.926, 343.317 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 76, 0.926, 343.317 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

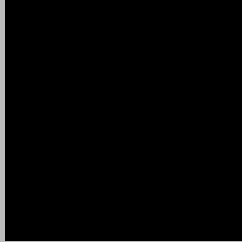
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

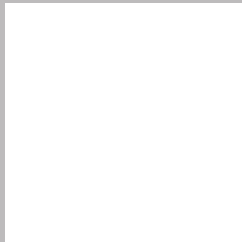
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 76, 0.926, 343.317**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 76, 0.926, 343.317.

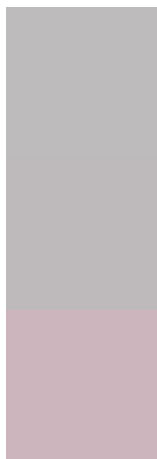


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 76, 0.926, 343.317.

# 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


76, 0.926, 343.317

### Protanopia

76, 1.847, 343.609

### Deuteranopia

76, 9.982, 354.761



**Tritanopia**  
76, 8.404, 305.865



# Trichromacy



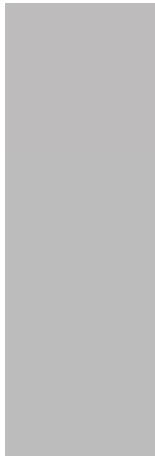
**Original Color**  
76, 0.926, 343.317

**Protanomaly**  
76, 1.847, 343.609

**Deuteranomaly**  
76, 6.805, 351.645

**Tritanomaly**  
76, 5.604, 305.737

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
76, 0.926, 343.317

**Achromatopsia**  
76, 0.009, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
76, 0.009, 296.813

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 76, 0.926, 343.317 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, 187, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 187, 188)  
}
```

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, 187, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 187, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 76, 0.926, 343.317 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

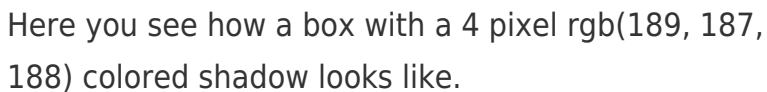
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(189, 187, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 187, 188) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 187, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 187, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 187, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 187, 188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 76, 0.926, 343.317 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 187, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
187, 188) }
```

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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