

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(76, 2.815, 350.209)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(76, 2.815, 350.209) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(76, 2.487, 353.793)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0BABC
RGB	192, 186, 188
RGB Percent	75%, 73%, 74%
CMY	0.2475, 0.2710, 0.2632
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.02, 0.25
HSL	340°, 5%, 74%
HSV	340°, 3%, 75%
XYZ	48.3088, 49.8872, 54.5954
YIQ	188.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

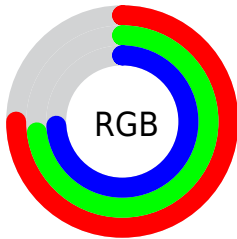
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	192, 186, 188
Decimal	12630716
CIE Lab	76.00, 2.47, -0.27
CIE LCh	76, 2.487, 353.793
Yxy	49.8872, 0.3162, 0.3265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290820796 (0xFFC0BABC)
YUV	188.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887
Hunter-Lab	70.6309, -1.5171, 3.6123

# Details

The CIELCh color  $76, 2.487, 353.793$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $77, 2.457, 173.620$ , and the grayscale version is  $76, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $96, 2.369, 353.682$ , and  $56, 2.644, 353.939$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $71, 10.628, 354.931$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $81, 5.339, 173.222$ .

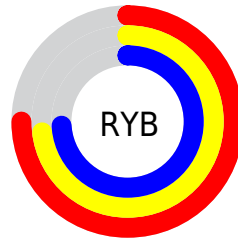
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (73%)

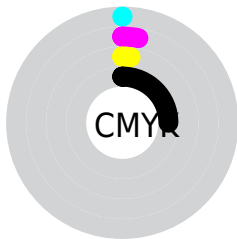
Blue (74%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (74%)

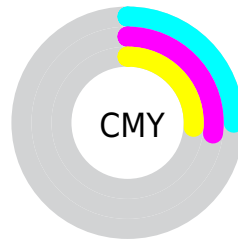


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 76, 2.487, 353.793 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, 2.487, 353.793 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76, 2.487, 353.793

■ 76, 2.487, 353.793

■ 100, 2.487,  
353.793

■ 66, 2.487, 353.793

■ 96, 2.487, 353.793

■ 56, 2.487, 353.793

■ 46, 2.487, 353.793

■ 36, 2.487, 353.793

■ 26, 2.487, 353.793

■ 16, 2.487, 353.793

■ 6, 2.487, 353.793

■ 0, 2.487, 353.793

■ 76, 2.487, 353.793

■ 76, 2.487, 353.793

71, 10.628,  
354.931

81, 5.339, 173.222

66, 19.039,  
356.069

87, 12.826,  
172.402

61, 27.613,  
357.384

92, 19.982,  
171.695

56, 36.169,  
358.947

96, 22.866,  
176.986

52, 44.436, 0.849

96, 20.774,  
193.689

48, 52.053, 3.212

96, 20.543,  
198.153

45, 58.624, 6.196

43, 63.837, 9.974

41, 67.644, 14.670

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



76, 2.487, 353.793



77, 2.457, 173.620

# Rectangle

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



76, 2.487, 353.793



76, 2.487, 43.793



76, 2.487, 173.793



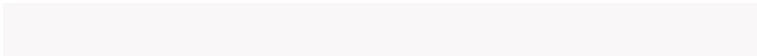
76, 2.487, 223.793

# Sweetspot

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



76, 2.485, 353.817



98, 0.986, 353.249



76, 3.571, 314.750



52, 0.560, 353.215



99, 0.012, 296.813



52, 0.007, 296.813

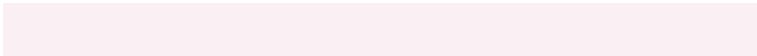


# Same Dimension

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



76, 2.485, 353.817



96, 3.949, 353.945



76, 1.930, 35.392



40, 2.279, 354.022



34, 61.026, 17.422



3, 14.751, 1.797



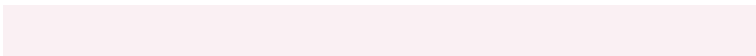


# Inverse Universe

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



76, 2.485, 353.817



96, 3.949, 353.945



77, 1.896, 215.992



40, 2.279, 354.022



34, 61.026, 17.422



3, 14.751, 1.797



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 76, 2.487, 353.793 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

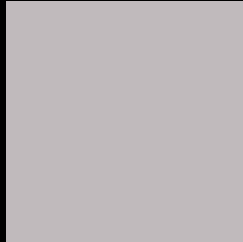
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 2.487, 353.793 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

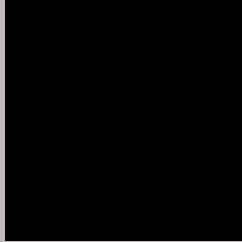
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

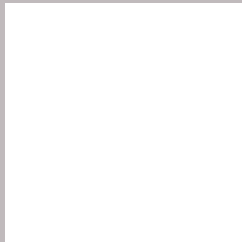
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 76, 2.487, 353.793

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 76, 2.487, 353.793.

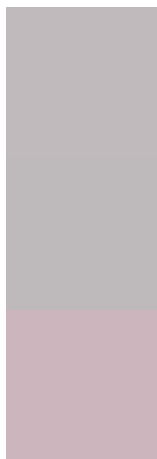


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 76, 2.487, 353.793.

# 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, 2.487, 353.793

### Protanopia

76, 1.847, 343.609

### Deuteranopia

76, 9.982, 354.761



**Tritanopia**  
76, 8.909, 314.960



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76, 2.487, 353.793

## Protanomaly

76, 2.159, 349.446

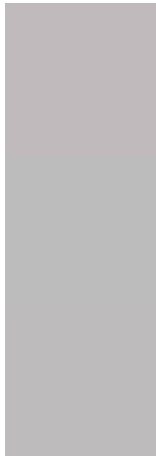
## Deuteranomaly

76, 7.138, 353.120

## Tritanomaly

76, 6.167, 319.002

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76, 2.487, 353.793

## Achromatopsia

76, 0.009, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

76, 0.926, 343.317

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 76, 2.487, 353.793 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(192, 186, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 186, 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(192, 186, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 186, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 76, 2.487, 353.793 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(192, 186, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 186, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 186, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 186, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 186, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 186, 188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 76, 2.487, 353.793 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 186, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
186, 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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