

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(76, 9.312, 70.014)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(76, 9.312, 70.014) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(76, 9.489, 71.758)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8B9AB
RGB	200, 185, 171
RGB Percent	78%, 73%, 67%
CMY	0.2159, 0.2747, 0.3296
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.15, 0.22
HSL	29°, 21%, 73%
HSV	29°, 15%, 78%
XYZ	48.4898, 49.8872, 45.5764
YIQ	187.8890, 13.4340, -1.1740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

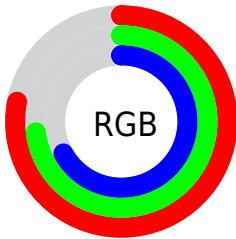
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 198, 171
Decimal	13154731
CIE Lab	76.00, 2.97, 9.01
CIE LCh	76, 9.489, 71.758
Yxy	49.8872, 0.3368, 0.3466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291344811 (0xFFC8B9AB)
YUV	187.8890, -8.3263, 10.6213
Hunter-Lab	70.6309, -1.0595, 11.1833

# Details

The CIELCh color  $76, 9.489, 71.758$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $75, 9.113, 255.518$ , and the grayscale version is  $76, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $96, 9.197, 75.797$ , and  $56, 9.440, 71.198$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $73, 16.439, 70.576$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $79, 2.872, 72.879$ .

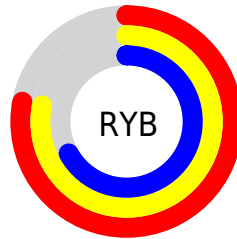
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (73%)

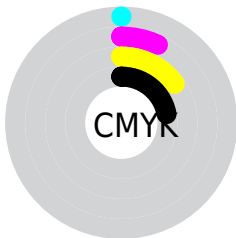
Blue (67%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (67%)

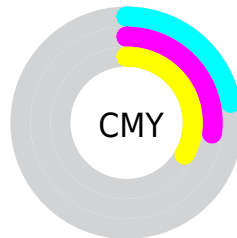


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 76, 9.489, 71.758 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, 9.489, 71.758 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 76, 9.489, 71.758       76, 9.489, 71.758

 100, 9.489, 71.758       66, 9.489, 71.758

 96, 9.489, 71.758       56, 9.489, 71.758

 46, 9.489, 71.758

 36, 9.489, 71.758

 26, 9.489, 71.758

 16, 9.489, 71.758

 6, 9.489, 71.758

 0, 9.489, 71.758

 76, 9.489, 71.758       76, 9.489, 71.758

73, 16.439, 70.576

79, 2.872, 72.879

70, 23.740, 69.363

82, 3.442, 254.299

67, 31.394, 68.143

86, 9.484, 255.376

64, 39.361, 66.914

89, 15.283,  
256.473

61, 47.521, 65.649

92, 15.104,  
237.972

59, 55.600, 64.272

56, 63.038, 62.615

94, 15.885,  
213.620

54, 68.906, 60.360

96, 18.117,  
198.307

53, 71.584, 58.984

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



76, 9.489, 71.758



75, 9.113, 255.518

# Rectangle

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



76, 9.489, 71.758



76, 9.489, 121.758



76, 9.489, 251.758



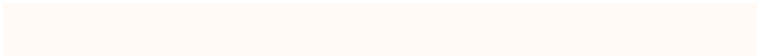
76, 9.489, 301.758

# Sweetspot

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



76, 9.489, 71.773



98, 3.104, 72.917



73, 13.738, 343.066



52, 2.211, 72.850



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

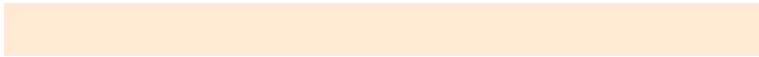


# Same Dimension

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



76, 9.489, 71.773



93, 13.644, 71.448



80, 14.854, 107.386



40, 3.648, 72.367



43, 61.362, 59.588



7, 12.951, 55.425



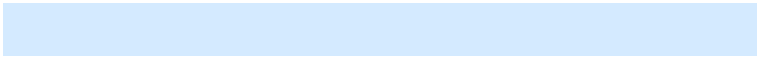


# Inverse Universe

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



75, 9.113, 255.518



92, 12.988, 255.934



71, 15.318, 290.411



40, 3.560, 254.801



36, 49.517, 281.869



5, 13.744, 268.782



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 76, 9.489, 71.758 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 CIELCh color 76, 9.489, 71.758 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

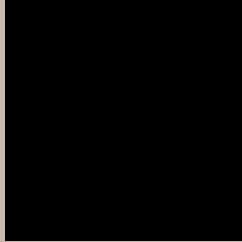
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

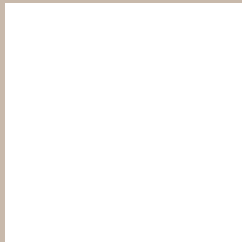
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 76, 9.489, 71.758

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 76, 9.489, 71.758.

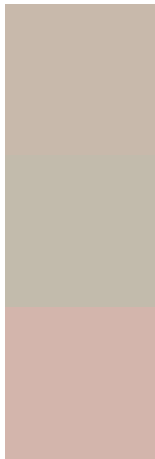


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 76, 9.489, 71.758.

# 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, 9.489, 71.758

### Protanopia

76, 8.466, 90.900

### Deuteranopia

76, 12.670, 42.511



**Tritanopia**  
76, 11.488, 335.754



# Trichromacy



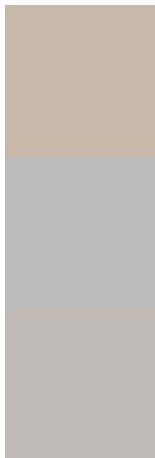
**Original Color**  
76, 9.489, 71.758

**Protanomaly**  
76, 8.426, 82.291

**Deuteranomaly**  
76, 11.112, 48.789

**Tritanomaly**  
76, 7.985, 0.399

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
76, 9.489, 71.758

**Achromatopsia**  
76, 0.009, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
76, 3.257, 74.685

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 76, 9.489, 71.758 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(200, 185, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 185, 171)  
}
```

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(200, 185, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 185, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 76, 9.489, 71.758 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(200, 185, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 185, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 185, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 185, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 185, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 185,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 76, 9.489, 71.758 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 185, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
185, 171) }
```

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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