

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(76, 9.486, 198.842)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(76, 9.486, 198.842) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(76, 9.594, 198.716)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6C1C1
RGB	166, 193, 193
RGB Percent	65%, 76%, 76%
CMY	0.3504, 0.2445, 0.2445
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	180°, 18%, 70%
HSV	180°, 14%, 76%
XYZ	44.2309, 49.8872, 57.5431
YIQ	184.9270, -16.0920, -5.7240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

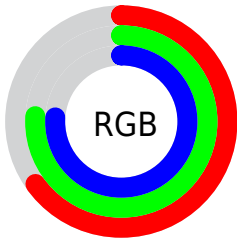
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	166, 180, 193
Decimal	10928577
CIE Lab	76.00, -9.09, -3.08
CIE LCh	76, 9.594, 198.716
Yxy	49.8872, 0.2916, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289118657 (0xFFA6C1C1)
YUV	184.9270, 3.9800, -16.5990
Hunter-Lab	70.6309, -11.8227, 1.1379

# Details

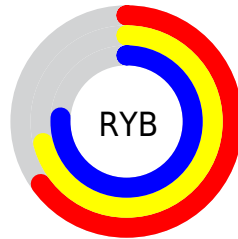
The CIELCh color **76, 9.594, 198.716** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **70, 10.490, 20.286**, and the grayscale version is **75, 0.009, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96, 9.551, 198.859**, and **56, 9.312, 202.082** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 15.937, 198.200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77, 2.817, 199.368**.

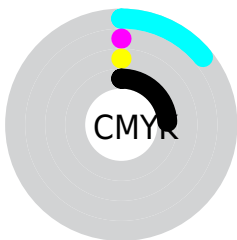
# Distribution



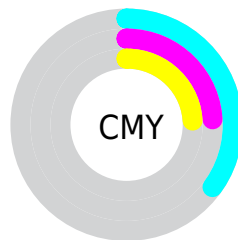
- Red (65%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 76, 9.594, 198.716 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, 9.594, 198.716 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



76, 9.594, 198.716

76, 9.594, 198.716

100, 9.594,  
198.716

66, 9.594, 198.716

96, 9.594, 198.716

56, 9.594, 198.716

46, 9.594, 198.716

36, 9.594, 198.716

26, 9.594, 198.716

16, 9.594, 198.716

6, 9.594, 198.716

0, 9.594, 198.716

76, 9.594, 198.716

76, 9.594, 198.716

75, 15.937,  
198.200

77, 2.817, 199.368

74, 21.731,  
197.755

79, 4.291, 19.612

73, 26.865,  
197.370

81, 11.636, 20.278

72, 31.239,  
197.048

83, 23.970, 21.298

72, 34.778,  
196.790

83, 23.970, 21.296

71, 37.441,  
196.599

83, 23.970, 21.294

71, 39.237,  
196.470

83, 23.970, 21.292

71, 40.234,  
196.399

83, 23.970, 21.290

71, 40.587,



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



76, 9.594, 198.716



70, 10.490, 20.286

# Rectangle

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



76, 9.594, 198.716



76, 9.594, 248.716



76, 9.594, 18.716



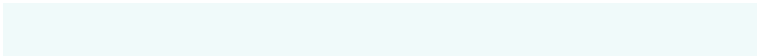
76, 9.594, 68.716

# Sweetspot

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



76, 9.595, 198.707



98, 3.468, 199.363



75, 17.699, 143.181



52, 2.460, 199.292



99, 0.012, 296.813



52, 0.007, 296.813



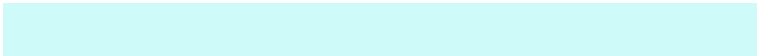


# Same Dimension

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



76, 9.595, 198.707



95, 14.244, 198.534



72, 8.549, 255.490



40, 3.949, 198.973



60, 35.477, 196.373



11, 12.444, 196.382



# Inverse Universe

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



70, 10.490, 20.286



87, 15.922, 20.564



74, 8.886, 71.882



38, 4.187, 19.913



33, 73.724, 39.720



3, 13.999, 19.400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 76, 9.594, 198.716 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

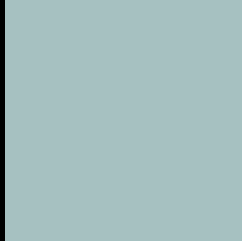
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 9.594, 198.716 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

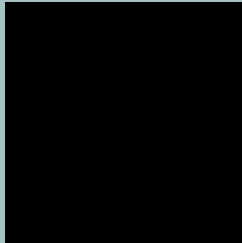
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

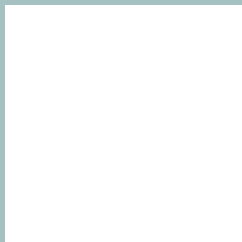
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 76, 9.594, 198.716

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 76, 9.594, 198.716.

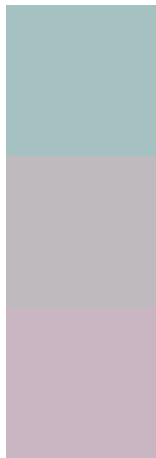


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 76, 9.594, 198.716.

# 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, 9.594, 198.716

### Protanopia

76, 2.209, 332.333

### Deuteranopia

76, 10.855, 336.366





**Tritanopia**  
76, 11.165, 245.512

# Trichromacy



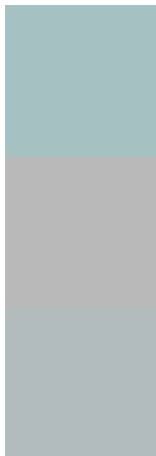
**Original Color**  
76, 9.594, 198.716

**Protanomaly**  
76, 2.756, 222.438

**Deuteranomaly**  
76, 5.092, 307.299

**Tritanomaly**  
76, 9.867, 228.374

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
76, 9.594, 198.716

**Achromatopsia**  
75, 0.009, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
75, 3.650, 199.259

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 76, 9.594, 198.716 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, 193, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 193, 193)  
}
```

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, 193, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 193, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 76, 9.594, 198.716 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, 193, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 193, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 193, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 193, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 193, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 193,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 76, 9.594, 198.716 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 193, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
193, 193) }
```

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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