

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(77, 12.453, 286.678)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(77, 12.453, 286.678)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(77, 12.383, 286.460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BABDD4
RGB	186, 189, 212
RGB Percent	73%, 74%, 83%
CMY	0.2709, 0.2592, 0.1690
CMYK	0.12, 0.11, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	233°, 23%, 78%
HSV	233°, 12%, 83%
XYZ	50.2768, 51.5317, 69.5222
YIQ	190.7250, -9.1710, 6.5170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

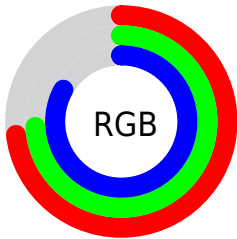
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	186, 189, 212
Decimal	12238292
CIE Lab	77.00, 3.51, -11.88
CIE LCh	77, 12.383, 286.460
Yxy	51.5317, 0.2934, 0.3008
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290428372 (0xFFBABDD4)
YUV	190.7250, 10.4886, -4.1438
Hunter-Lab	71.7856, -0.6080, -7.1706

# Details

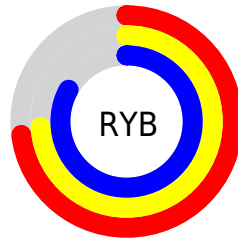
The CIELCh color  $77, 12.383, 286.460$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $83, 12.125, 103.735$ , and the grayscale version is  $77, 0.009, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $97, 5.212, 279.141$ , and  $57, 12.012, 286.333$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $71, 22.869, 287.817$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $83, 2.259, 285.333$ .

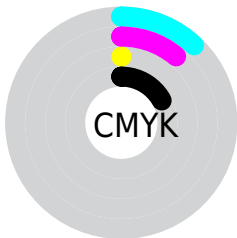
# Distribution



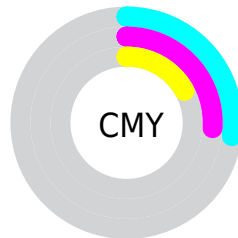
- Red (73%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 77, 12.383, 286.460 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 77, 12.383, 286.460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 77, 12.383,  
286.460

 77, 12.383,  
286.460

 100, 12.383,  
286.460

 67, 12.383,  
286.460

 97, 12.383,  
286.460

 57, 12.383,  
286.460

 47, 12.383,  
286.460

 37, 12.383,  
286.460

 27, 12.383,  
286.460

 17, 12.383,  
286.460

 7, 12.383, 286.460

0, 12.383, 286.460

77, 12.383,  
286.460

77, 12.383,  
286.460

71, 22.869,  
287.817

83, 2.259, 285.333

64, 33.754,  
289.417

90, 7.527, 104.268

58, 45.068,  
291.285

96, 16.997,  
103.420

51, 56.829,  
293.440

99, 21.771,  
108.529

45, 68.997,  
295.866

39, 81.373,  
298.477

■ 34, 93.415,  
301.095

■ 30, 104.043,  
303.436

■ 28, 110.397,  
304.819

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



77, 12.383, 286.460



83, 12.125, 103.735

# Rectangle

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



77, 12.383, 286.460



77, 12.383, 336.460



77, 12.383, 106.460



77, 12.383, 156.460

# Sweetspot

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



77, 12.381, 286.455



97, 4.633, 285.504



83, 9.349, 188.879



51, 3.295, 285.583



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



77, 12.381, 286.455



89, 17.678, 286.826



77, 14.477, 305.534



42, 5.751, 286.108



22, 93.175, 304.557



3, 25.373, 291.330



# Inverse Universe

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



78, 9.933, 10.919



90, 14.242, 11.221



84, 14.175, 124.280



42, 4.594, 10.630



35, 72.532, 34.734

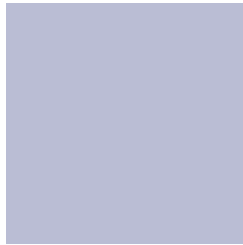


5, 21.973, 14.617



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 77, 12.383, 286.460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

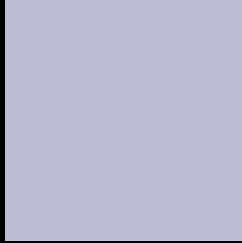
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 77, 12.383, 286.460 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

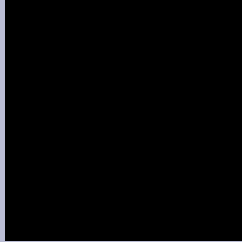
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

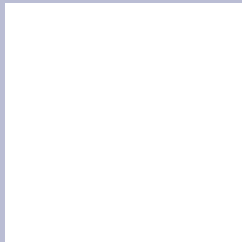
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 77, 12.383, 286.460

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 77, 12.383, 286.460.

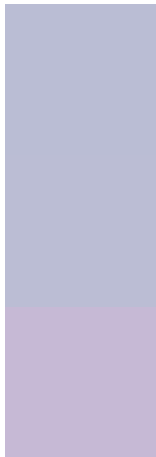


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 77, 12.383, 286.460.

# 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

77, 12.383, 286.460

### Protanopia

77, 12.364, 288.071

### Deuteranopia

77, 15.817, 308.427





**Tritanopia**  
77, 8.217, 278.463

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
77, 12.383, 286.460

**Protanomaly**  
77, 12.364, 288.071

**Deuteranomaly**  
77, 14.845, 302.434

**Tritanomaly**  
77, 9.792, 280.709

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
77, 12.383, 286.460

**Achromatopsia**  
77, 0.009, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
77, 4.844, 286.360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 77, 12.383, 286.460 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(186, 189, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 189, 212)  
}
```

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(186, 189, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 189, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 77, 12.383, 286.460 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

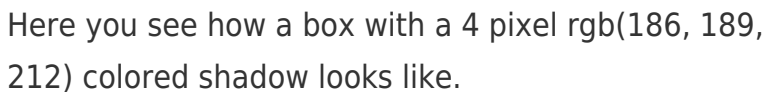
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(186, 189, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 189, 212) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 189, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 189, 212); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 189, 212); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 189, 212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 77, 12.383, 286.460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 189, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
189, 212) }
```

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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