

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(78, 12.325, 145.777)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(78, 12.325, 145.777)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(78, 12.215, 146.677)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B2C6B4
RGB	178, 198, 180
RGB Percent	70%, 78%, 71%
CMY	0.3016, 0.2231, 0.2937
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.09, 0.22
HSL	126°, 15%, 74%
HSV	126°, 10%, 78%
XYZ	46.8497, 53.2120, 51.0359
YIQ	189.9680, -6.1420, -9.8380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

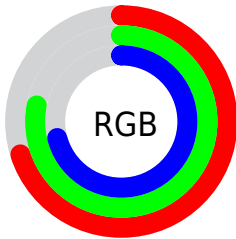
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	178, 196, 198
Decimal	11716276
CIELab	78.00, -10.21, 6.71
CIELCh	78, 12.215, 146.677
Yxy	53.2120, 0.3101, 0.3522
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289906356 (0xFFB2C6B4)
YUV	189.9680, -4.9142, -10.4959
Hunter-Lab	72.9466, -13.0155, 9.5813

# Details

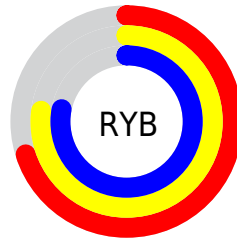
The CIELCh color **78, 12.215, 146.677** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **75, 12.241, 327.829**, and the grayscale version is **77, 0.009, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98, 12.255, 146.653**, and **58, 12.281, 146.642** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 24.420, 145.948**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80, 0.110, 149.810**.

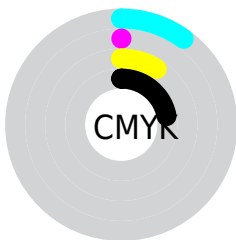
# Distribution



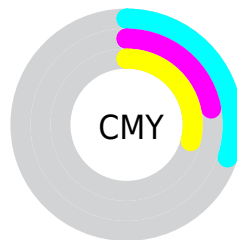
- Red (70%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 78, 12.215, 146.677 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 78, 12.215, 146.677 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 78, 12.215,  
146.677

 78, 12.215,  
146.677


 100, 12.215,  
146.677


 68, 12.215,  
146.677

 98, 12.215,  
146.677


 58, 12.215,  
146.677

 48, 12.215,  
146.677

 38, 12.215,  
146.677

 28, 12.215,  
146.677

 18, 12.215,  
146.677

 8, 12.215, 146.677

0, 12.215, 146.677

78, 12.215,  
146.677

78, 12.215,  
146.677

76, 24.420,  
145.948

80, 0.110, 149.810

75, 36.560,  
145.107

82, 11.785,  
327.766

73, 48.426,  
144.133

84, 23.389,  
328.227

72, 59.760,  
143.021

86, 34.197,  
327.444

71, 70.255,  
141.778

86, 35.683,  
325.665

71, 79.570,  
140.442

■ 70, 87.343,  
139.086

■ 70, 93.230,  
137.824

■ 70, 97.039,  
136.859

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



78, 12.215, 146.677



75, 12.241, 327.829

# Rectangle

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



78, 12.215, 146.677



78, 12.215, 196.677



78, 12.215, 326.677



78, 12.215, 16.677

# Sweetspot

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



78, 12.217, 146.677



99, 4.426, 147.172



79, 10.643, 112.616



53, 3.359, 147.108



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



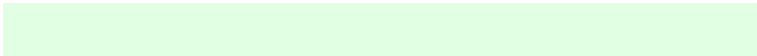


# Same Dimension

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



78, 12.217, 146.677



97, 17.842, 146.533



78, 8.596, 167.558



41, 6.879, 146.726



58, 83.728, 137.012



11, 25.342, 145.346



# Inverse Universe

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



75, 12.241, 327.829



92, 17.875, 327.954



74, 8.760, 349.256



39, 6.893, 327.786



38, 76.572, 332.615

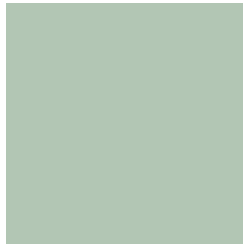


4, 24.529, 330.574



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 78, 12.215, 146.677 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

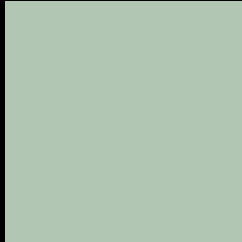
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 78, 12.215, 146.677 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

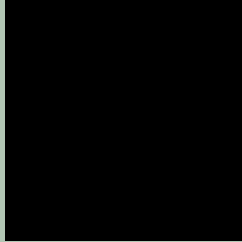
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

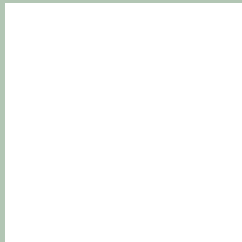
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 78, 12.215, 146.677

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 78, 12.215, 146.677.

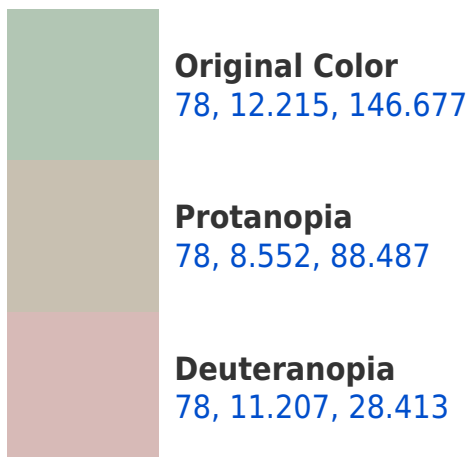


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 78, 12.215, 146.677.

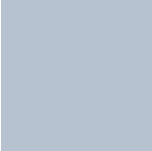
# Color Blindness Simulation

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

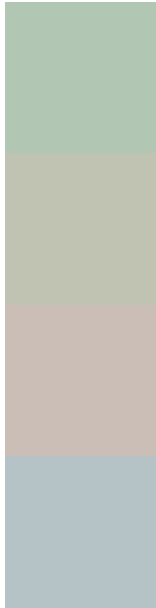






**Tritanopia**  
78, 8.832, 265.002

# Trichromacy



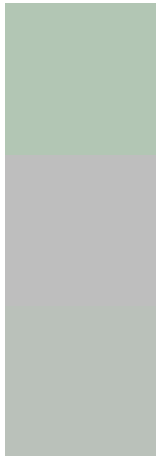
**Original Color**  
78, 12.215, 146.677

**Protanomaly**  
78, 8.569, 114.451

**Deuteranomaly**  
78, 6.227, 62.823

**Tritanomaly**  
78, 5.241, 217.030

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
78, 12.215, 146.677

**Achromatopsia**  
77, 0.009, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
77, 4.576, 144.295

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 78, 12.215, 146.677 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(178, 198, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 198, 180)  
}
```

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(178, 198, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 198, 180) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 78, 12.215, 146.677 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(178, 198, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 198, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 198, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 198, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 198, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 198,  
180) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 78, 12.215, 146.677 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 198, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
198, 180) }
```

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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