

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(55, 72.458, 278.596)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(55, 72.458, 278.596)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(56, 69.919, 282.443)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0085FE
RGB	0, 133, 254
RGB Percent	0%, 52%, 100%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4781, 0.0041
CMYK	1.00, 0.48, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	209°, 100%, 50%
HSV	209°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	26.2012, 23.9124, 96.9581
YIQ	107.0270, -118.1090, 9.4350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

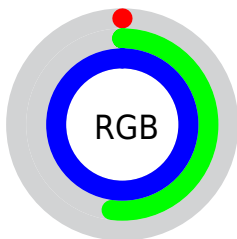
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	0, 87, 254
Decimal	34302
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.00, 15.07, -68.28
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 69.919, 282.443
Yxy	23.9124, 0.1782, 0.1626
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278224382 (0xFF0085FE)
YUV	107.0270, 72.4577, -93.8627
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, 10.0663, -83.3282

# Details

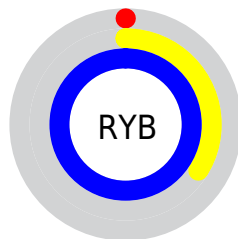
The CIELCh color **56, 69.919, 282.443** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **66, 86.277, 57.849**, and the grayscale version is **45, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73, 41.589, 265.727**, and **39, 67.689, 290.095** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56, 69.885, 282.579**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60, 63.081, 277.861**.

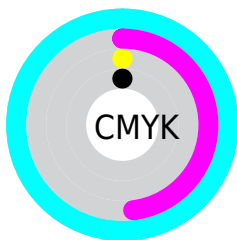
# Distribution



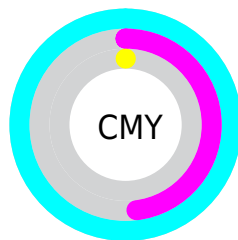
- Red (0%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 69.919, 282.443 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 56, 69.919, 282.443 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 56, 69.919,  
282.443

 56, 69.919,  
282.443

 100, 69.919,  
282.443

 46, 69.919,  
282.443

 76, 69.919,  
282.443

 36, 69.919,  
282.443

 86, 69.919,  
282.443

 26, 69.919,  
282.443

 96, 69.919,  
282.443

 16, 69.919,  
282.443

 6, 69.919, 282.443

 0, 69.919, 282.443

■ 56, 69.919,  
282.443

■ 56, 69.919,  
282.443

■ 56, 69.885,  
282.579

■ 60, 63.081,  
277.861

■ 63, 56.487,  
273.277

■ 67, 49.952,  
269.100

■ 72, 43.348,  
265.434

■ 76, 36.584,  
262.299

■ 81, 29.620,  
259.659

■ 85, 22.454,  
257.455

■ 90, 15.107,

255.623

■ 95, 7.612, 254.113

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



56, 69.919, 282.443



66, 86.277, 57.849

# Rectangle

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



56, 69.919, 282.443



56, 69.919, 332.443



56, 69.919, 102.443



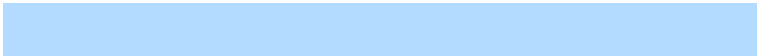
56, 69.919, 152.443

# Sweetspot

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



56, 69.885, 282.579



86, 22.529, 257.457



88, 92.740, 147.050



44, 15.304, 258.337



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



56, 69.885, 282.579



56, 70.118, 282.590



33, 132.095, 306.018



51, 4.344, 254.047



43, 55.535, 281.720



12, 22.723, 274.979



# Inverse Universe

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



55, 84.711, 0.602



55, 84.975, 0.612



95, 94.218, 100.667



50, 6.487, 343.116



41, 68.566, 359.834



11, 32.117, 354.614



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 56, 69.919, 282.443 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

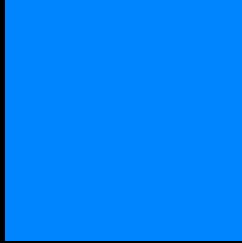
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 56, 69.919, 282.443 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

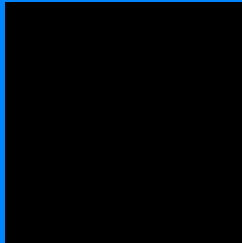
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

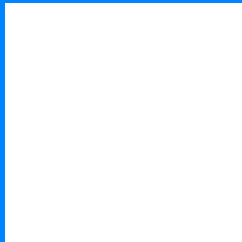
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 56, 69.919, 282.443**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 69.919, 282.443.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 69.919, 282.443.

# 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

56, 69.966, 282.630


### Protanopia

56, 69.296, 287.457

### Deuteranopia

56, 60.613, 277.274





**Tritanopia**  
56, 32.322, 206.960

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 69.966, 282.630

**Protanomaly**  
56, 69.705, 284.940

**Deuteranomaly**  
56, 63.690, 279.228

**Tritanomaly**  
56, 37.528, 248.268

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 69.966, 282.630

**Achromatopsia**  
45, 0.006, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
47, 28.775, 264.328

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 69.919, 282.443 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(0, 133, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 133, 254)  
}
```

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(0, 133, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 133, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 69.919, 282.443 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(0, 133, 254) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 133, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 133, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 133, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 133, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 133,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 69.919, 282.443 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 133, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 133,  
254) }
```

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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