

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 0.574, 208.926)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(56, 0.574, 208.926) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(56, 0.694, 255.988)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	858687
RGB	133, 134, 135
RGB Percent	52%, 53%, 53%
CMY	0.4771, 0.4732, 0.4693
CMYK	0.01, 0.01, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	210°, 1%, 53%
HSV	210°, 1%, 53%
XYZ	22.6911, 23.9124, 26.4625
YIQ	133.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

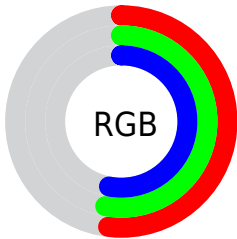
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	133, 134, 135
Decimal	8750727
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.00, -0.17, -0.67
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 0.694, 255.988
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3106, 0.3273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286940807 (0xFF858687)
YUV	133.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, -2.7465, 2.1453

# Details

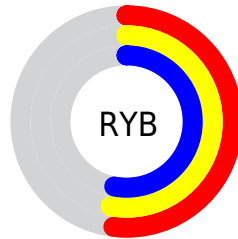
The CIELCh color  $56, 0.694, 255.988$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $56, 0.685, 74.718$ , and the grayscale version is  $56, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $76, 0.655, 256.081$ , and  $36, 0.626, 290.336$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $53, 5.324, 256.804$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $59, 3.967, 74.293$ .

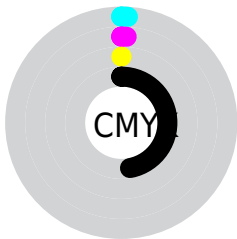
# Distribution



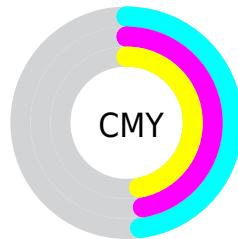
- Red (52%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 0.694, 255.988 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, 0.694, 255.988 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56, 0.694, 255.988

■ 56, 0.694, 255.988

■ 100, 0.694,  
255.988

■ 46, 0.694, 255.988

■ 76, 0.694, 255.988

■ 36, 0.694, 255.988

■ 86, 0.694, 255.988

■ 26, 0.694, 255.988

■ 96, 0.694, 255.988

■ 16, 0.694, 255.988

■ 6, 0.694, 255.988

■ 0, 0.694, 255.988

■ 56, 0.694, 255.988

■ 56, 0.694, 255.988

■ 53, 5.324, 256.804

■ 59, 3.967, 74.293

■ 50, 9.908, 258.297

■ 62, 8.642, 73.386

47, 14.428,  
260.083

65, 13.316, 72.579

44, 18.869,  
262.203

68, 17.979, 71.871

41, 23.222,  
264.711

71, 22.622, 71.248

39, 27.492,  
267.656

74, 27.236, 70.696

36, 31.702,  
271.066

77, 31.816, 70.204

33, 35.896,  
274.926

80, 36.357, 69.762

31, 40.138,  
279.154

83, 40.821, 69.418

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



56, 0.694, 255.988



56, 0.685, 74.718

# Rectangle

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



56, 0.694, 255.988



56, 0.694, 305.988



56, 0.694, 75.988



56, 0.694, 125.988

# Sweetspot

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



56, 0.693, 255.862



72, 0.009, 296.813



56, 0.984, 162.955



38, 0.005, 296.813



87, 0.010, 296.813

# Same Dimension

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



56, 0.693, 255.862



71, 1.159, 255.820



56, 1.134, 289.696



29, 0.536, 255.828



28, 43.151, 282.593



1, 1.239, 255.300





# Inverse Universe

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



56, 0.985, 343.396



71, 1.650, 343.525



56, 1.116, 109.325



29, 0.762, 343.483



28, 52.290, 0.615



0, 1.761, 343.584



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 0.694, 255.988 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, 0.694, 255.988 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

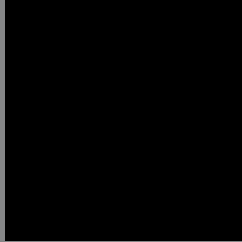
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

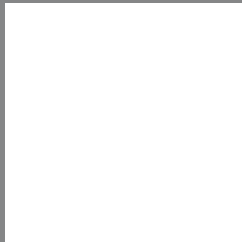
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 56, 0.694, 255.988**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 0.694, 255.988.

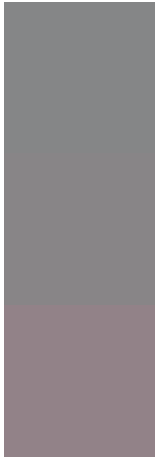


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 0.694, 255.988.

# 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, 0.694, 255.988

### Protanopia

56, 1.659, 335.655

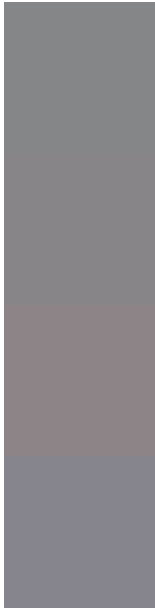
### Deuteranopia

56, 7.237, 351.919



**Tritanopia**  
56, 6.363, 297.830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56, 0.694, 255.988

## Protanomaly

56, 1.403, 324.383

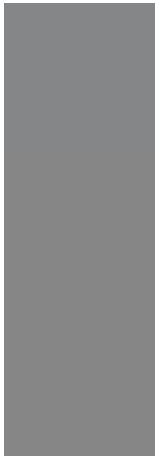
## Deuteranomaly

56, 4.246, 347.215

## Tritanomaly

56, 4.610, 295.525

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56, 0.694, 255.988

## Achromatopsia

56, 0.007, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

56, 0.007, 296.813



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 0.694, 255.988 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(133, 134, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 134, 135)  
}
```

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(133, 134, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 134, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 0.694, 255.988 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(133, 134, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 134, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 134, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 134, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 134, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 134,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 0.694, 255.988 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 134, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
134, 135) }
```

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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