

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 1.694, 179.494)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 1.694, 179.494) contains.

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Color

CIELCh(56, 1.671, 179.481)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 838786 |
| RGB | 131, 135, 134 |
| RGB Percent | 51%, 53%, 53% |
| CMY | 0.4859, 0.4702, 0.4741 |
| CMYK | 0.03, 0.00, 0.01, 0.47 |
| HSL | 165°, 2%, 52% |
| HSV | 165°, 3%, 53% |
| XYZ | 22.3629, 23.9124, 26.0270 |
| YIQ | 133.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

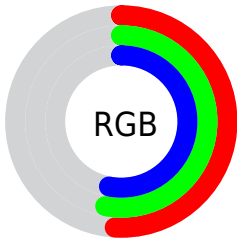
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 131, 133, 135 |
| Decimal | 8619910 |
| CIE Lab | 56.00, -1.67, 0.02 |
| CIE LCh | 56, 1.671, 179.481 |
| Yxy | 23.9124, 0.3093, 0.3307 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4286809990 (0xFF838786) |
| YUV | 133.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591 |
| Hunter-Lab | 48.9003, -3.9447, 2.6733 |

Details

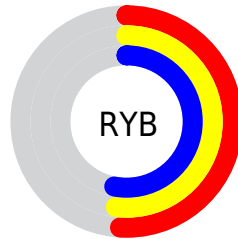
The CIELCh color $56, 1.671, 179.481$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $55, 1.694, 359.530$, and the grayscale version is $56, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 1.573, 179.627$, and $36, 1.424, 173.577$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $55, 7.263, 178.382$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $57, 4.006, 359.986$.

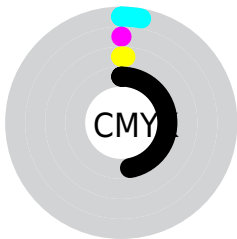
Distribution



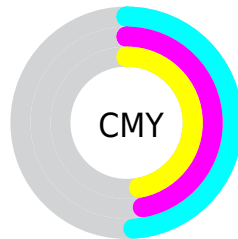
- Red (51%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 1.671, 179.481 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, 1.671, 179.481 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56, 1.671, 179.481 ■ 56, 1.671, 179.481

■ 100, 1.671,
179.481 ■ 46, 1.671, 179.481

■ 76, 1.671, 179.481 ■ 36, 1.671, 179.481

■ 86, 1.671, 179.481 ■ 26, 1.671, 179.481

■ 96, 1.671, 179.481 ■ 16, 1.671, 179.481

■ 6, 1.671, 179.481

■ 0, 1.671, 179.481

■ 56, 1.671, 179.481 ■ 56, 1.671, 179.481

■ 55, 7.263, 178.382 ■ 57, 4.006, 359.986

■ 54, 12.695, ■ 59, 9.715, 0.852

177.409

60, 15.410, 1.643

53, 17.889,
176.382

61, 21.054, 2.395

52, 22.757,
175.278

63, 26.623, 3.118

52, 27.212,
174.078

65, 32.099, 3.813

51, 31.171,
172.759

66, 37.471, 4.484

51, 34.574,
171.299

70, 47.880, 5.755

50, 37.387,
169.678

50, 39.623,
167.882

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 1.671, 179.481



55, 1.694, 359.530

Rectangle

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



56, 1.671, 179.481



56, 1.671, 229.481



56, 1.671, 359.481



56, 1.671, 49.481

Sweetspot

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



56, 1.672, 179.449



72, 0.699, 180.039



56, 2.570, 136.715



38, 0.400, 180.092



87, 0.010, 296.813



38, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



56, 1.672, 179.449



71, 2.801, 179.290



56, 1.305, 223.825



28, 1.567, 179.232



48, 39.872, 166.692



1, 0.756, 179.497

Inverse Universe

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



55, 1.694, 359.530



70, 2.845, 359.692



55, 1.323, 43.004



27, 1.593, 359.751



26, 53.975, 23.591



0, 0.756, 359.483

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 1.671, 179.481 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

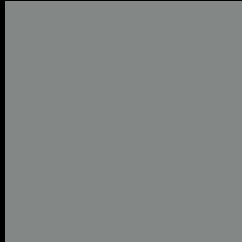
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 1.671, 179.481 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

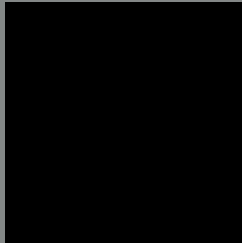
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

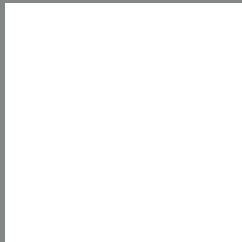
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 56, 1.671, 179.481

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 1.671, 179.481.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 1.671, 179.481.

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, 1.671, 179.481

Protanopia

56, 1.585, 19.312

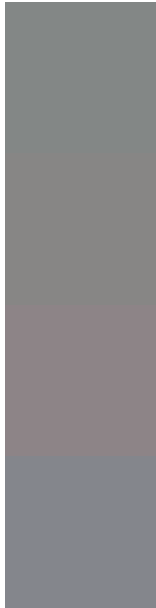
Deuteranopia

56, 6.996, 356.065



Tritanopia
56, 5.733, 287.056

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 1.671, 179.481

Protanomaly
56, 0.685, 74.846

Deuteranomaly
56, 3.970, 354.173

Tritanomaly
56, 3.511, 277.937

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 1.671, 179.481

Achromatopsia
56, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
56, 0.392, 200.414

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 1.671, 179.481 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(131, 135, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 135, 134)  
}
```

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(131, 135, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 135, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 1.671, 179.481 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(131, 135, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 135, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 135, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 135, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 135, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 135,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 1.671, 179.481 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 135, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
135, 134) }
```

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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