

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 10.133, 156.374)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 10.133, 156.374)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(56, 10.197, 156.207)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	788B7F
RGB	120, 139, 127
RGB Percent	47%, 55%, 50%
CMY	0.5302, 0.4557, 0.5027
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.09, 0.46
HSL	142°, 8%, 51%
HSV	142°, 14%, 54%
XYZ	20.7391, 23.9124, 23.5329
YIQ	131.9510, -7.4720, -7.7600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

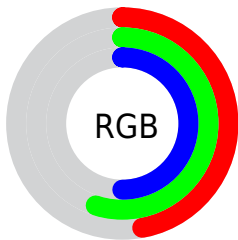
Format	Color
R_{YB}	120, 134, 139
Decimal	7900031
CIE _{Lab}	56.00, -9.33, 4.11
CIE _{LCh}	56, 10.197, 156.207
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3042, 0.3507
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286090111 (0xFF788B7F)
YUV	131.9510, -2.4408, -10.4810
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, -9.8719, 5.6974

Details

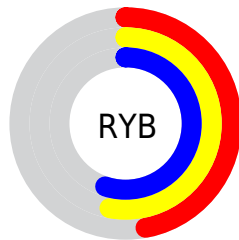
The CIELCh color $56, 10.197, 156.207$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $52, 10.290, 338.147$, and the grayscale version is $55, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 10.502, 156.966$, and $36, 10.303, 156.640$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $55, 17.660, 155.341$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $57, 2.733, 157.034$.

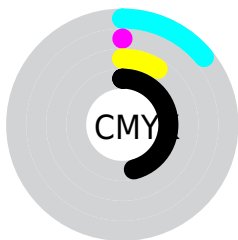
Distribution



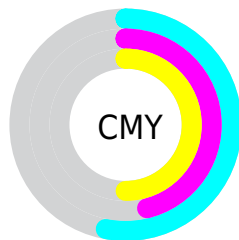
- Red (47%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (46%)





- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (50%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 10.197, 156.207 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, 10.197, 156.207 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 10.197,
156.207


 56, 10.197,
156.207


 100, 10.197,
156.207


 46, 10.197,
156.207


 76, 10.197,
156.207

 36, 10.197,
156.207

 86, 10.197,
156.207

 26, 10.197,
156.207

 96, 10.197,
156.207

 16, 10.197,
156.207

 6, 10.197, 156.207

 0, 10.197, 156.207

■ 56, 10.197,
156.207

■ 56, 10.197,
156.207

■ 55, 17.660,
155.341

■ 57, 2.733, 157.034

■ 54, 25.024,
154.368

■ 59, 4.663, 337.547

■ 53, 32.179,
153.261

■ 60, 11.934,
338.187

■ 52, 39.002,
151.998

■ 62, 19.040,
338.741

■ 52, 45.366,
150.561

■ 63, 25.957,
339.242

■ 51, 51.156,
148.937

■ 65, 32.670,
339.700

■ 51, 56.282,
147.129

■ 67, 39.172,
340.120

■ 50, 60.702,

■ 69, 45.464,
340.510

145.164

71, 51.549,
340.872

50, 63.255,
143.985

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 10.197, 156.207



52, 10.290, 338.147

Rectangle

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



56, 10.197, 156.207



56, 10.197, 206.207



56, 10.197, 336.207



56, 10.197, 26.207

Sweetspot

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



56, 10.198, 156.205



73, 3.684, 156.995



57, 11.165, 123.601



39, 2.641, 156.933



88, 0.010, 296.813



39, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



56, 10.198, 156.205



71, 14.818, 155.984



56, 7.417, 187.423



28, 4.170, 156.573



48, 61.056, 144.086



1, 1.933, 157.196

Inverse Universe

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



52, 10.290, 338.147



66, 14.970, 338.353



52, 7.900, 9.618



27, 4.199, 337.797



28, 54.884, 349.418



0, 1.933, 337.187

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 10.197, 156.207 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 CIELCh color 56, 10.197, 156.207 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

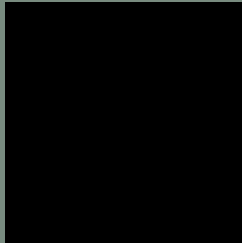
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 56, 10.197, 156.207

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 10.197, 156.207.

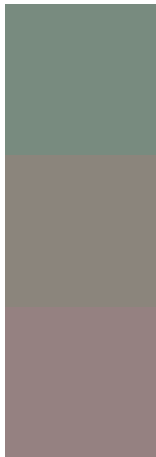


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 10.197, 156.207.

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](#).

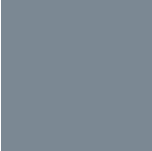
Dichromacy



Original Color
56, 10.197, 156.207

Protanopia
56, 5.676, 84.058

Deuteranopia
56, 8.122, 20.223



Tritanopia
56, 7.827, 252.910

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 10.197, 156.207

Protanomaly
56, 5.839, 121.403

Deuteranomaly
56, 3.477, 74.490

Tritanomaly
56, 5.891, 215.936

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 10.197, 156.207

Achromatopsia
55, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
55, 3.311, 155.441

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 10.197, 156.207 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(120, 139, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 139, 127)  
}
```

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(120, 139, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 139, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 10.197, 156.207 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(120, 139, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 139, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 139, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 139, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 139, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 139,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 10.197, 156.207 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 139, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
139, 127) }
```

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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