

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 10.797, 161.054)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(56, 10.797, 161.054)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(56, 10.703, 162.360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	758B80
RGB	117, 139, 128
RGB Percent	46%, 55%, 50%
CMY	0.5401, 0.4538, 0.4970
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.08, 0.45
HSL	150°, 9%, 50%
HSV	150°, 16%, 55%
XYZ	20.5600, 23.9124, 24.0486
YIQ	131.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

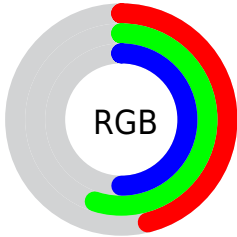
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	117, 132, 139
Decimal	7703424
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.00, -10.20, 3.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 10.703, 162.360
Y <sub>xy</sub>	23.9124, 0.3001, 0.3490
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285893504 (0xFF758B80)
YUV	131.1680, -1.5618, -12.4253
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, -10.5259, 5.0721

# Details

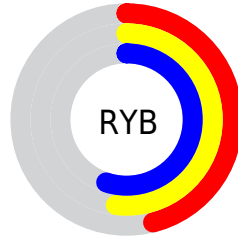
The CIELCh color  $56, 10.703, 162.360$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669999$ . A complement of this color would be  $52, 10.914, 344.934$ , and the grayscale version is  $55, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $76, 10.994, 162.639$ , and  $36, 10.840, 163.008$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55, 17.418, 161.397$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $57, 3.926, 163.263$ .

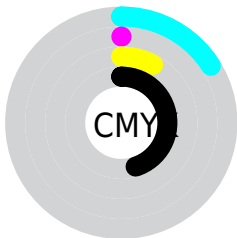
# Distribution



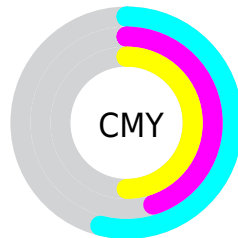
- Red (46%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (45%)




- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (50%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 10.703, 162.360 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, 10.703, 162.360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56, 10.703,  
162.360


 56, 10.703,  
162.360


 100, 10.703,  
162.360


 46, 10.703,  
162.360


 76, 10.703,  
162.360

 36, 10.703,  
162.360

 86, 10.703,  
162.360

 26, 10.703,  
162.360

 96, 10.703,  
162.360

 16, 10.703,  
162.360

 6, 10.703, 162.360

 0, 10.703, 162.360

■ 56, 10.703,  
162.360

■ 56, 10.703,  
162.360

■ 55, 17.418,  
161.397

■ 57, 3.926, 163.263

■ 54, 23.978,  
160.331

■ 59, 2.841, 343.853

■ 60, 9.538, 344.641

■ 53, 30.280,  
159.136

■ 62, 16.123,  
345.311

■ 52, 36.217,  
157.788

■ 63, 22.564,  
345.926

■ 52, 41.684,  
156.264

■ 65, 28.842,  
346.497

■ 51, 46.597,  
154.548


■ 67, 34.945,  
347.032


■ 51, 50.905,  
152.630

■ 68, 40.868,  
347.536

■ 51, 54.632,

150.546

 70, 46.611,  
348.012

 51, 56.131,  
149.712

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



56, 10.703, 162.360



52, 10.914, 344.934

# Rectangle

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



56, 10.703, 162.360



56, 10.703, 212.360



56, 10.703, 342.360



56, 10.703, 32.360

# Sweetspot

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



56, 10.704, 162.357



73, 4.190, 163.331



57, 13.248, 127.793



38, 2.882, 163.270



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, 10.704, 162.357



71, 15.931, 162.021



56, 8.289, 197.179



29, 3.787, 162.958



48, 54.038, 149.828



1, 1.759, 163.652



# Inverse Universe

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



52, 10.914, 344.934



64, 16.311, 345.270



51, 9.120, 19.083



27, 3.833, 344.334



28, 52.279, 0.713



0, 1.760, 343.642



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 10.703, 162.360 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, 10.703, 162.360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

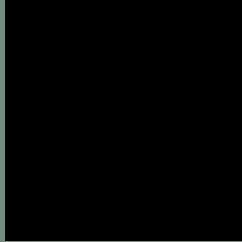
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

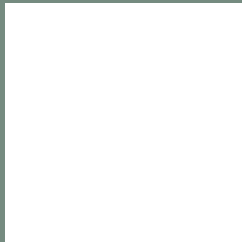
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 56, 10.703, 162.360**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 10.703, 162.360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 10.703, 162.360.

# 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

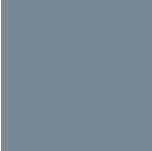


**Original Color**  
56, 10.703, 162.360

**Protanopia**  
56, 4.984, 85.613

**Deuteranopia**  
56, 7.283, 20.122





**Tritanopia**  
56, 8.272, 248.876

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 10.703, 162.360

**Protanomaly**  
56, 5.531, 130.733

**Deuteranomaly**  
56, 2.776, 74.637

**Tritanomaly**  
56, 6.593, 214.014

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 10.703, 162.360

**Achromatopsia**  
55, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
55, 3.915, 163.255

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 10.703, 162.360 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(117, 139, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 139, 128)  
}
```

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(117, 139, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 139, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 10.703, 162.360 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(117, 139, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 139, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 139, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 139, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 139, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 139,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 10.703, 162.360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 139, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
139, 128) }
```

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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