

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 10.992, 349.064)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 10.992, 349.064)
contains.

CIELCh(56, 11.121, 349.800)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(56, 11.121, 349.800)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98808A
RGB	152, 128, 138
RGB Percent	60%, 50%, 54%
CMY	0.4043, 0.4984, 0.4592
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.09, 0.40
HSL	335°, 10%, 55%
HSV	335°, 16%, 60%
XYZ	25.2186, 23.9124, 27.2955
YIQ	136.3160, 11.0940, 8.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

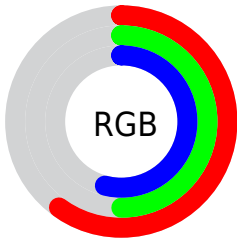
Format	Color
R_{YB}	152, 128, 138
Decimal	9994378
CIE Lab	56.00, 10.95, -1.97
CIE LCh	56, 11.121, 349.800
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3300, 0.3129
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288184458 (0xFF98808A)
YUV	136.3160, 0.8302, 13.7549
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, 6.4793, 1.1354

Details

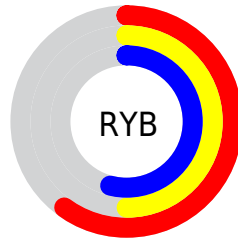
The CIELCh color $[56, 11.121, 349.800]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $[61, 10.810, 167.035]$, and the grayscale version is $[57, 0.007, 296.813]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[76, 10.791, 350.491]$, and $[36, 10.993, 350.801]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[52, 18.367, 350.874]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[60, 4.022, 348.813]$.

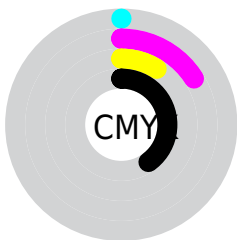
Distribution



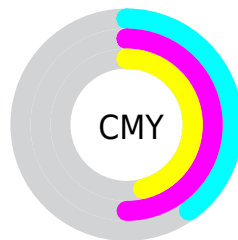
- Red (60%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (40%)





- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (46%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 11.121, 349.800 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, 11.121, 349.800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 11.121,
349.800


 56, 11.121,
349.800


 100, 11.121,
349.800


 46, 11.121,
349.800


 76, 11.121,
349.800

 36, 11.121,
349.800

 86, 11.121,
349.800

 26, 11.121,
349.800

 96, 11.121,
349.800

 16, 11.121,
349.800

 6, 11.121, 349.800

 0, 11.121, 349.800

56, 11.121,
349.800

56, 11.121,
349.800

52, 18.367,
350.874

60, 4.022, 348.813

48, 25.653,
352.096

65, 2.860, 168.188

44, 32.800,
353.526

69, 9.498, 167.345

41, 39.553,
355.239

74, 15.882,
166.640

38, 45.587,
357.339

78, 22.018,
166.001

35, 50.556,
359.966

82, 27.918,
165.415

33, 54.195, 3.281

87, 33.598,
164.873

32, 56.510, 7.405

91, 39.075,
164.371

■ 32, 57.422, 9.202

■ 93, 39.250,
167.545

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 11.121, 349.800



61, 10.810, 167.035

Rectangle

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



56, 11.121, 349.800



56, 11.121, 39.800



56, 11.121, 169.800



56, 11.121, 219.800

Sweetspot

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



56, 11.119, 349.804



77, 4.273, 348.739



56, 14.826, 312.581



40, 2.941, 348.807



90, 0.011, 296.813



42, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



56, 11.119, 349.804



69, 16.562, 350.172



56, 9.063, 27.477



30, 3.965, 349.155



29, 54.154, 8.812



1, 4.210, 348.822

Inverse Universe

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



56, 11.119, 349.804



69, 16.562, 350.172



60, 8.181, 206.669



30, 3.965, 349.155



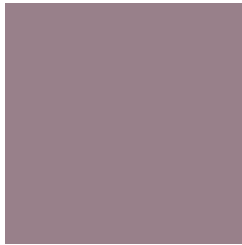
29, 54.154, 8.812



1, 4.210, 348.822

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 11.121, 349.800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

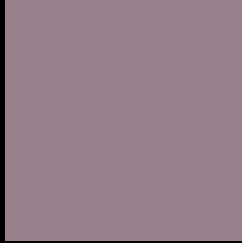
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 11.121, 349.800 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

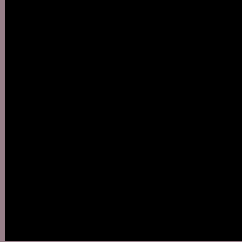
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 56, 11.121, 349.800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 11.121, 349.800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 11.121, 349.800.

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, 11.121, 349.800

Protanopia
56, 4.034, 296.151

Deuteranopia
56, 7.515, 348.065



Tritanopia
56, 11.121, 349.800

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 11.121, 349.800

Protanomaly
56, 5.804, 327.932

Deuteranomaly
56, 8.835, 349.235

Tritanomaly
56, 11.121, 349.800

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 11.121, 349.800

Achromatopsia
57, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
56, 4.241, 347.211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 11.121, 349.800 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(152, 128, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 128, 138)  
}
```

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(152, 128, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 128, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 11.121, 349.800 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

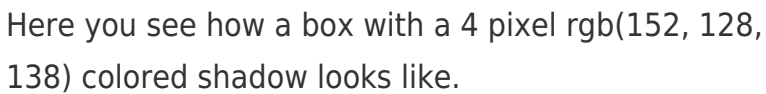
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(152, 128, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 128, 138) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 128, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 128, 138); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 128, 138); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 128, 138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 11.121, 349.800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 128, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
128, 138) }
```

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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