

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 12.519, 172.887)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 12.519, 172.887)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(56, 12.283, 173.358)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F8C83
RGB	111, 140, 131
RGB Percent	44%, 55%, 51%
CMY	0.5633, 0.4496, 0.4849
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.06, 0.45
HSL	161°, 12%, 49%
HSV	161°, 21%, 55%
XYZ	20.1515, 23.9124, 25.1528
YIQ	130.3030, -14.3950, -8.9470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

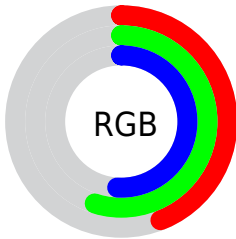
Format	Color
R_{YB}	111, 128, 140
Decimal	7310467
CIE _{Lab}	56.00, -12.20, 1.42
CIE _{LCh}	56, 12.283, 173.358
Yxy	23.9124, 0.2911, 0.3455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285500547 (0xFF6F8C83)
YUV	130.3030, 0.3436, -16.9287
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, -12.0168, 3.7333

Details

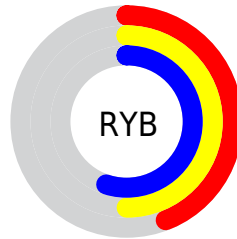
The CIELCh color $56, 12.283, 173.358$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be $50, 12.989, 357.259$, and the grayscale version is $55, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 12.518, 172.957$, and $36, 12.123, 173.520$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $55, 17.976, 172.308$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $57, 6.398, 174.341$.

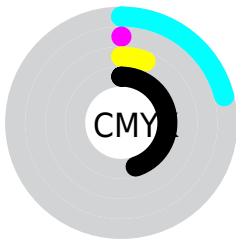
Distribution



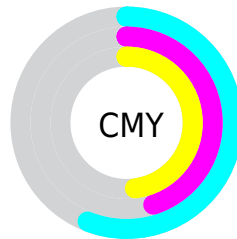
- Red (44%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (45%)





- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (48%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 12.283, 173.358 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, 12.283, 173.358 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 12.283,
173.358


 56, 12.283,
173.358


 100, 12.283,
173.358


 46, 12.283,
173.358


 76, 12.283,
173.358

 36, 12.283,
173.358

 86, 12.283,
173.358

 26, 12.283,
173.358

 96, 12.283,
173.358

 16, 12.283,
173.358

 6, 12.283, 173.358

 0, 12.283, 173.358

■ 56, 12.283,
173.358

■ 56, 12.283,
173.358

■ 55, 17.976,
172.308

■ 57, 6.398, 174.341

■ 54, 23.384,
171.174

■ 58, 0.400, 176.093

■ 53, 28.413,
169.929

■ 60, 5.643, 355.956

■ 53, 32.971,
168.551

■ 61, 11.675,
356.785

■ 52, 36.983,
167.016

■ 63, 17.653,
357.551

■ 52, 40.403,
165.305

■ 64, 23.547,
358.277

■ 52, 43.227,
163.404

■ 66, 29.334,
358.970

■ 52, 45.510,

■ 68, 35.001,
359.633

161.565



69, 40.539, 0.270

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 12.283, 173.358



50, 12.989, 357.259

Rectangle

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



56, 12.283, 173.358



56, 12.283, 223.358



56, 12.283, 353.358



56, 12.283, 43.358

Sweetspot

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



56, 12.284, 173.355



74, 4.490, 174.797



56, 18.393, 134.306



38, 2.967, 174.740



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, 12.284, 173.355



71, 18.385, 172.854



55, 9.189, 218.167



30, 3.437, 174.486



50, 44.217, 161.648



2, 2.339, 175.249

Inverse Universe

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



50, 12.989, 357.259



62, 19.713, 357.842



51, 10.502, 37.414



28, 3.524, 356.018



28, 54.040, 18.554



0, 2.339, 355.235

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 12.283, 173.358 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, 12.283, 173.358 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

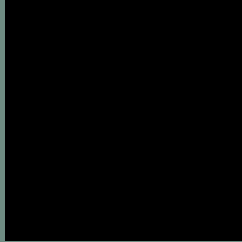
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

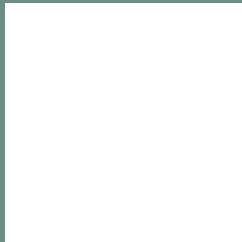
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 56, 12.283, 173.358

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 12.283, 173.358.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 12.283, 173.358.

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, 12.283, 173.358

Protanopia
56, 3.960, 79.149

Deuteranopia
56, 7.178, 1.627



Tritanopia
56, 10.282, 236.720

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 12.283, 173.358

Protanomaly
56, 5.127, 147.744

Deuteranomaly
56, 0.564, 110.025

Tritanomaly
56, 9.436, 212.690

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 12.283, 173.358

Achromatopsia
55, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
55, 4.290, 175.384

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 12.283, 173.358 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(111, 140, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 140, 131)  
}
```

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(111, 140, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 140, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 12.283, 173.358 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(111, 140, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 140, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 140, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 140, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 140, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 140,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 12.283, 173.358 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 140, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
140, 131) }
```

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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