

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 14.266, 285.494)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 14.266, 285.494)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(56, 14.363, 286.091)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	81859E
RGB	129, 133, 158
RGB Percent	51%, 52%, 62%
CMY	0.4941, 0.4784, 0.3804
CMYK	0.18, 0.16, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	232°, 13%, 56%
HSV	232°, 18%, 62%
XYZ	23.6139, 23.9124, 35.7210
YIQ	134.6540, -10.4090, 6.9270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

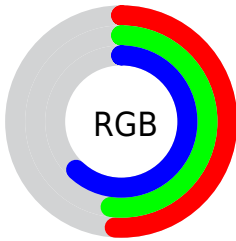
Format	Color
R_{YB}	129, 133, 158
Decimal	8488350
CIE _{Lab}	56.00, 3.98, -13.80
CIE _{LCh}	56, 14.363, 286.091
Yxy	23.9124, 0.2837, 0.2872
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286678430 (0xFF81859E)
YUV	134.6540, 11.5096, -4.9586
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, 0.6219, -9.0803

Details

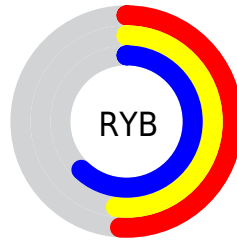
The CIELCh color $56, 14.363, 286.091$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $63, 13.968, 101.928$, and the grayscale version is $56, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 14.586, 286.078$, and $36, 14.355, 284.947$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $51, 22.565, 287.571$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $61, 6.434, 284.826$.

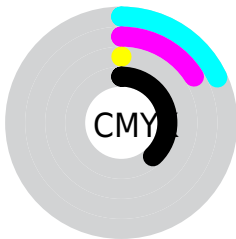
Distribution



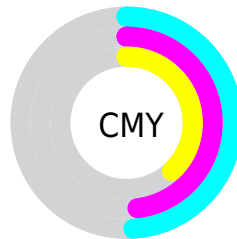
- Red (51%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)





- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (38%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 14.363, 286.091 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, 14.363, 286.091 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 14.363,
286.091


 56, 14.363,
286.091


 100, 14.363,
286.091


 46, 14.363,
286.091


 76, 14.363,
286.091

 36, 14.363,
286.091

 86, 14.363,
286.091

 26, 14.363,
286.091

 96, 14.363,
286.091

 16, 14.363,
286.091

 6, 14.363, 286.091

 0, 14.363, 286.091

■ 56, 14.363,
286.091

■ 56, 14.363,
286.091

■ 51, 22.565,
287.571

■ 61, 6.434, 284.826

■ 46, 31.069,
289.302

■ 66, 1.238, 103.635

■ 41, 39.896,
291.307

■ 71, 8.673, 102.768

■ 36, 49.051,
293.594

■ 76, 15.886,
101.961

■ 32, 58.481,
296.128

■ 81, 22.889,
101.256

■ 27, 67.986,
298.801

■ 85, 29.693,
100.638

■ 24, 77.082,
301.413

■ 90, 36.308,
100.094

■ 21, 84.937,

■ 98, 48.314,

303.640

106.483

■ 20, 86.058,
303.928

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 14.363, 286.091



63, 13.968, 101.928

Rectangle

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



56, 14.363, 286.091



56, 14.363, 336.091



56, 14.363, 106.091



56, 14.363, 156.091

Sweetspot

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



56, 14.362, 286.088



79, 5.730, 284.573



63, 11.027, 185.643



42, 3.834, 284.640



92, 0.011, 296.813



44, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



56, 14.362, 286.088



69, 21.558, 286.665



56, 17.130, 304.699



31, 4.363, 284.930



18, 79.408, 303.742



1, 5.677, 284.259

Inverse Universe

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



57, 11.956, 9.774



71, 18.032, 10.246



64, 16.585, 122.710



31, 3.588, 8.815



29, 62.155, 32.590



1, 4.564, 8.655

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 56, 14.363, 286.091 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

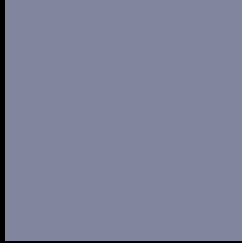
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 14.363, 286.091 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

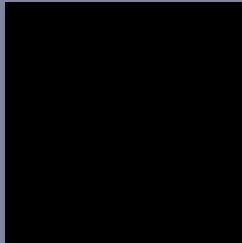
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

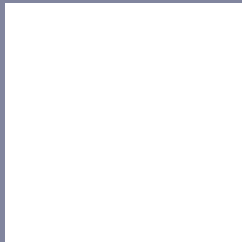
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 56, 14.363, 286.091

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 14.363, 286.091.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 14.363, 286.091.

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, 14.363, 286.091

Protanopia

56, 14.363, 286.091

Deuteranopia

56, 15.587, 297.378



Tritanopia
56, 6.912, 265.228

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 14.363, 286.091

Protanomaly
56, 14.363, 286.091

Deuteranomaly
56, 14.918, 293.333

Tritanomaly
56, 9.380, 277.560

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 14.363, 286.091

Achromatopsia
56, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
56, 5.162, 286.555

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 14.363, 286.091 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(129, 133, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 133, 158)  
}
```

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(129, 133, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 133, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 14.363, 286.091 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(129, 133, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 133, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 133, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 133, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 133, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 133,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 14.363, 286.091 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 133, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
133, 158) }
```

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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