

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 14.741, 141.363)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 14.741, 141.363)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(56, 14.941, 141.149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	788C76
RGB	120, 140, 118
RGB Percent	47%, 55%, 46%
CMY	0.5309, 0.4524, 0.5387
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.16, 0.45
HSL	115°, 9%, 50%
HSV	115°, 16%, 55%
XYZ	20.2663, 23.9124, 20.5733
YIQ	131.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

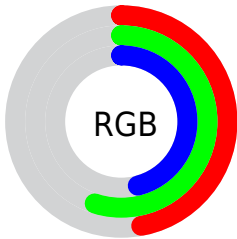
Format	Color
R_{YB}	118, 140, 138
Decimal	7900278
CIE _{Lab}	56.00, -11.64, 9.37
CIE _{LCh}	56, 14.941, 141.149
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3130, 0.3693
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286090358 (0xFF788C76)
YUV	131.5120, -6.6614, -10.0960
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, -11.5980, 9.2858

Details

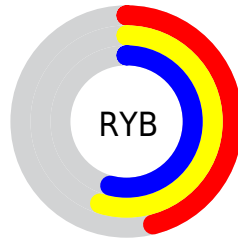
The CIELCh color $56, 14.941, 141.149$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $52, 14.997, 322.709$, and the grayscale version is $55, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 15.364, 141.533$, and $36, 14.912, 141.874$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $55, 24.480, 140.508$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $57, 5.422, 141.723$.

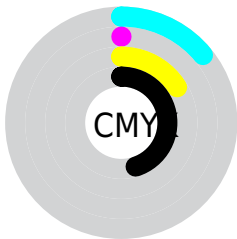
Distribution



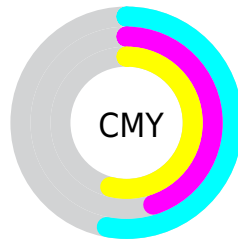
- Red (47%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (54%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 14.941, 141.149 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, 14.941, 141.149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 56, 14.941,
141.149

 56, 14.941,
141.149


 100, 14.941,
141.149


 46, 14.941,
141.149


 76, 14.941,
141.149

 36, 14.941,
141.149

 86, 14.941,
141.149

 26, 14.941,
141.149

 96, 14.941,
141.149

 16, 14.941,
141.149

 6, 14.941, 141.149

 0, 14.941, 141.149

■ 56, 14.941,
141.149

■ 56, 14.941,
141.149

■ 55, 24.480,
140.508

■ 57, 5.422, 141.723

■ 54, 33.905,
139.782

■ 59, 3.987, 322.119

■ 53, 43.044,
138.978

■ 60, 13.219,
322.556

■ 52, 51.672,
138.120

■ 62, 22.231,
322.907

■ 52, 59.503,
137.262

■ 64, 30.995,
323.204

■ 51, 66.190,
136.494

■ 65, 39.499,
323.456

■ 51, 71.352,
135.936

■ 67, 47.739,
323.670

■ 50, 74.763,

■ 69, 55.719,
323.853

135.660

71, 63.446,
324.009

50, 75.960,
135.480

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 14.941, 141.149



52, 14.997, 322.709

Rectangle

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



56, 14.941, 141.149



56, 14.941, 191.149



56, 14.941, 321.149



56, 14.941, 11.149

Sweetspot

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



56, 14.942, 141.150



73, 5.825, 141.760



57, 11.257, 104.200



38, 4.008, 141.724



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, 14.942, 141.150



71, 22.311, 140.925



56, 11.520, 157.445



28, 5.275, 141.532



48, 73.139, 135.450



1, 2.440, 141.973

Inverse Universe

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



52, 14.997, 322.709



65, 22.403, 322.885



52, 11.657, 339.788



27, 5.291, 322.384



29, 71.518, 324.797



0, 2.440, 321.969

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 14.941, 141.149 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, 14.941, 141.149 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

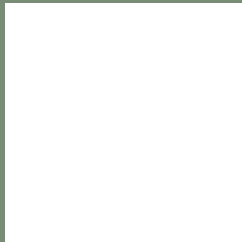
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 56, 14.941, 141.149

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 14.941, 141.149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 14.941, 141.149.

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, 14.941, 141.149

Protanopia

56, 11.203, 93.739

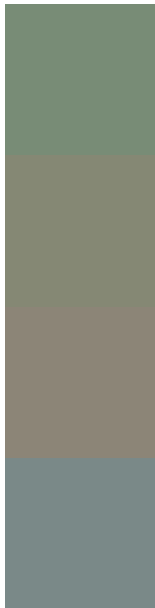
Deuteranopia

56, 10.927, 48.108



Tritanopia
56, 7.173, 252.285

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 14.941, 141.149

Protanomaly
56, 11.447, 115.004

Deuteranomaly
56, 8.487, 89.286

Tritanomaly
56, 5.786, 193.199

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 14.941, 141.149

Achromatopsia
55, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
55, 5.386, 140.756

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 14.941, 141.149 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, 140, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 140, 118)  
}
```

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, 140, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 140, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 14.941, 141.149 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, 140, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 140, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 140, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 140, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 140, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 140,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 14.941, 141.149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 140, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
140, 118) }
```

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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