

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 15.114, 300.320)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 15.114, 300.320)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(56, 15.114, 300.320)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89839D
RGB	137, 131, 157
RGB Percent	54%, 51%, 62%
CMY	0.4635, 0.4870, 0.3851
CMYK	0.13, 0.17, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	254°, 12%, 56%
HSV	254°, 17%, 61%
XYZ	24.4459, 23.9124, 35.1388
YIQ	135.7580, -4.7700, 9.3580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

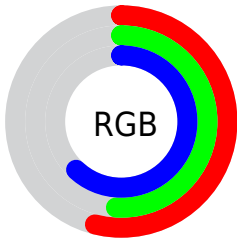
Format	Color
R_{YB}	137, 131, 157
Decimal	9012125
CIE Lab	56.00, 7.63, -13.05
CIE LCh	56, 15.114, 300.320
Yxy	23.9124, 0.2928, 0.2864
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287202205 (0xFF89839D)
YUV	135.7580, 10.4723, 1.0892
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, 3.6590, -8.3743

Details

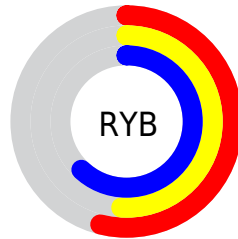
The CIELCh color $56, 15.114, 300.320$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $9999CC$. A complement of this color would be $64, 14.614, 118.127$, and the grayscale version is $56, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 15.339, 300.789$, and $36, 15.090, 299.948$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $51, 24.677, 301.146$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $61, 5.890, 299.593$.

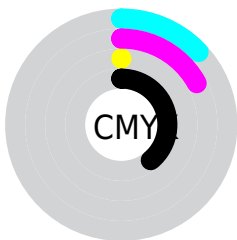
Distribution



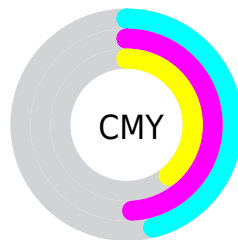
- Red (54%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)





- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (39%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 15.114, 300.320 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, 15.114, 300.320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 15.114,
300.320


 56, 15.114,
300.320


 100, 15.114,
300.320


 46, 15.114,
300.320


 76, 15.114,
300.320


 36, 15.114,
300.320


 86, 15.114,
300.320

 26, 15.114,
300.320

 96, 15.114,
300.320

 16, 15.114,
300.320

 6, 15.114, 300.320

 0, 15.114, 300.320

■ 56, 15.114,
300.320

■ 56, 15.114,
300.320

■ 51, 24.677,
301.146

■ 61, 5.890, 299.593

■ 46, 34.577,
302.080

■ 66, 3.000, 118.973

■ 40, 44.770,
303.114

■ 72, 11.574,
118.424

■ 35, 55.139,
304.224

■ 77, 19.849,
117.953

■ 31, 65.424,
305.349

■ 82, 27.845,
117.547

■ 26, 75.116,
306.379

■ 87, 35.579,
117.198


■ 23, 83.368,
307.143


■ 92, 43.068,
116.897

■ 20, 89.286,

■ 97, 49.680,
116.237

307.489

 97, 49.046,
110.860

 19, 91.157,
307.634

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 15.114, 300.320



64, 14.614, 118.127

Rectangle

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



56, 15.114, 300.320



56, 15.114, 350.320



56, 15.114, 120.320



56, 15.114, 170.320

Sweetspot

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



56, 15.113, 300.318



79, 5.537, 299.493



61, 8.028, 222.160



41, 3.772, 299.536



91, 0.011, 296.813



43, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



56, 15.113, 300.318



69, 22.751, 300.621



57, 16.485, 316.938



31, 5.122, 299.778



17, 85.052, 307.696



1, 6.592, 298.715

Inverse Universe

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



58, 15.200, 332.657



72, 22.758, 332.913



63, 16.294, 135.536



31, 5.198, 332.170



32, 63.051, 339.782



1, 6.592, 332.903

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 15.114, 300.320 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, 15.114, 300.320 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

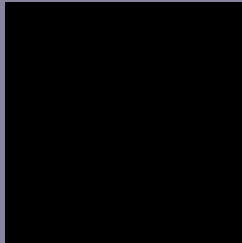
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 56, 15.114, 300.320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 15.114, 300.320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 15.114, 300.320.

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, 15.114, 300.320

Protanopia

56, 14.363, 286.091

Deuteranopia

56, 15.062, 298.930



Tritanopia
56, 6.363, 297.830

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 15.114, 300.320

Protanomaly
56, 14.908, 291.937

Deuteranomaly
56, 15.062, 298.930

Tritanomaly
56, 9.889, 300.097

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 15.114, 300.320

Achromatopsia
57, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
56, 5.787, 298.463

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 15.114, 300.320 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(137, 131, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 131, 157)  
}
```

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(137, 131, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 131, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 15.114, 300.320 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(137, 131, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 131, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 131, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 131, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 131, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 131,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 15.114, 300.320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 131, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
131, 157) }
```

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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