

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 17.442, 139.482)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 17.442, 139.482)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(56, 17.323, 139.254)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	768C72
RGB	118, 140, 114
RGB Percent	46%, 55%, 45%
CMY	0.5364, 0.4500, 0.5520
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.19, 0.45
HSL	111°, 10%, 50%
HSV	111°, 19%, 55%
XYZ	19.9648, 23.9124, 19.5504
YIQ	130.4580, -4.7660, -12.7500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

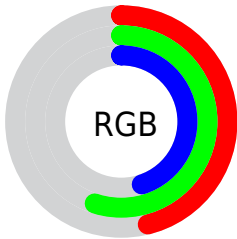
Format	Color
RYB	114, 140, 136
Decimal	7769202
CIELab	56.00, -13.12, 11.31
CIELCh	56, 17.323, 139.254
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3148, 0.3770
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285959282 (0xFF768C72)
YUV	130.4580, -8.1138, -10.9257
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, -12.6983, 10.5260

Details

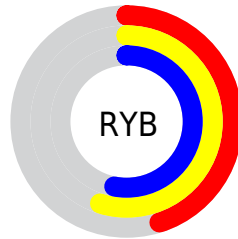
The CIELCh color $56, 17.323, 139.254$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999966 . A complement of this color would be $51, 17.439, 320.991$, and the grayscale version is $55, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 17.605, 139.774$, and $36, 17.474, 139.631$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $55, 26.690, 138.650$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $57, 7.947, 139.796$.

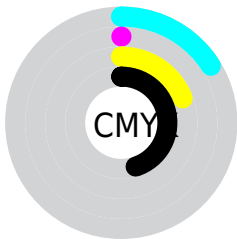
Distribution



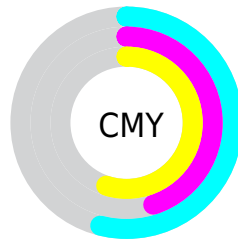
- Red (46%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (45%)





- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (55%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 17.323, 139.254 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, 17.323, 139.254 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 17.323,
139.254


 56, 17.323,
139.254


 100, 17.323,
139.254


 46, 17.323,
139.254


 76, 17.323,
139.254

 36, 17.323,
139.254

 86, 17.323,
139.254

 26, 17.323,
139.254

 96, 17.323,
139.254

 16, 17.323,
139.254

 6, 17.323, 139.254

 0, 17.323, 139.254

■ 56, 17.323,
139.254

■ 56, 17.323,
139.254

■ 55, 26.690,
138.650

■ 57, 7.947, 139.796

■ 54, 35.916,
137.979

■ 59, 1.349, 320.109

■ 53, 44.832,
137.257

■ 60, 10.499,
320.616

■ 52, 53.214,
136.521

■ 61, 19.458,
320.964

■ 52, 60.770,
135.836

■ 63, 28.197,
321.258

■ 51, 67.144,
135.301

■ 65, 36.700,
321.507

■ 51, 71.961,
135.038

■ 67, 44.960,
321.720

■ 51, 75.234,

■ 68, 52.978,
321.900

134.993

■ 70, 60.758,
322.054

■ 51, 75.670,
134.958

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 17.323, 139.254



51, 17.439, 320.991

Rectangle

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



56, 17.323, 139.254



56, 17.323, 189.254



56, 17.323, 319.254



56, 17.323, 9.254

Sweetspot

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



56, 17.324, 139.255



73, 6.860, 139.922



56, 12.438, 100.323



38, 4.588, 139.893



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, 17.324, 139.255



70, 25.334, 139.026



56, 14.322, 154.308



28, 5.171, 139.765



48, 72.615, 134.913



1, 2.393, 140.174

Inverse Universe

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



51, 17.439, 320.991



63, 25.529, 321.168



51, 14.456, 336.951



27, 5.194, 320.559



27, 71.983, 322.507



0, 2.393, 320.170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 17.323, 139.254 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

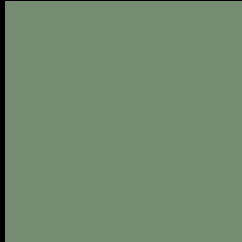
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 17.323, 139.254 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

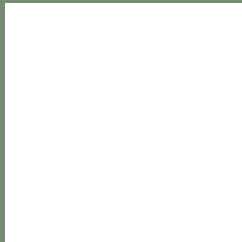
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 56, 17.323, 139.254

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 17.323, 139.254.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 17.323, 139.254.

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

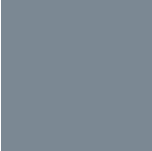
56, 17.323, 139.254

Protanopia

56, 13.416, 95.875

Deuteranopia

56, 12.268, 53.921



Tritanopia
56, 7.827, 252.910

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 17.323, 139.254

Protanomaly
56, 13.697, 113.758

Deuteranomaly
56, 10.119, 92.261

Tritanomaly
56, 6.776, 184.078

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 17.323, 139.254

Achromatopsia
55, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
55, 6.089, 141.106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 17.323, 139.254 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(118, 140, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 140, 114)  
}
```

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(118, 140, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 140, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 17.323, 139.254 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(118, 140, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 140, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 140, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 140, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 140, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 140,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 17.323, 139.254 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 140, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
140, 114) }
```

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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