

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 17.990, 149.114)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 17.990, 149.114)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(56, 17.535, 149.372)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	708D76
RGB	112, 141, 118
RGB Percent	44%, 55%, 46%
CMY	0.5597, 0.4459, 0.5362
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.16, 0.45
HSL	132°, 11%, 50%
HSV	132°, 21%, 55%
XYZ	19.5715, 23.9124, 20.8103
YIQ	129.7070, -9.9010, -13.3010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

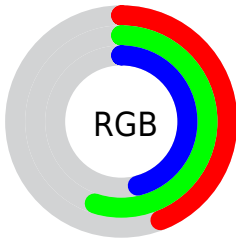
Format	Color
R_{YB}	112, 136, 141
Decimal	7376246
CIE _{Lab}	56.00, -15.09, 8.93
CIE _{LCh}	56, 17.535, 149.372
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3044, 0.3719
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285566326 (0xFF708D76)
YUV	129.7070, -5.7716, -15.5290
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, -14.1339, 8.9984

Details

The CIELCh color $56, 17.535, 149.372$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be $51, 17.610, 332.023$, and the grayscale version is $54, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 17.810, 149.246$, and $36, 17.450, 149.251$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $55, 26.066, 148.515$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $57, 8.962, 150.122$.

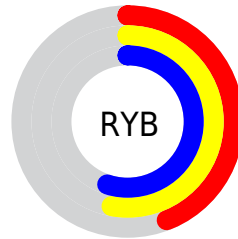
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (55%)

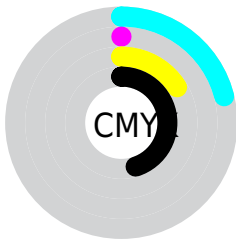
Blue (46%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (55%)

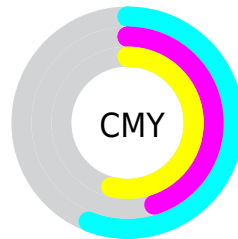


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (56%)


Magenta (45%)


Yellow (54%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 17.535, 149.372 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, 17.535, 149.372 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 17.535,
149.372


 56, 17.535,
149.372


 100, 17.535,
149.372


 46, 17.535,
149.372


 76, 17.535,
149.372

 36, 17.535,
149.372

 86, 17.535,
149.372

 26, 17.535,
149.372

 96, 17.535,
149.372

 16, 17.535,
149.372

 6, 17.535, 149.372

 0, 17.535, 149.372

■ 56, 17.535,
149.372

■ 56, 17.535,
149.372

■ 55, 26.066,
148.515

■ 57, 8.962, 150.122

■ 59, 0.445, 151.276

■ 54, 34.422,
147.529

■ 60, 7.940, 331.262

■ 53, 42.452,
146.396

■ 62, 16.137,
331.765

■ 52, 49.985,
145.109

■ 64, 24.113,
332.199

■ 52, 56.842,
143.672

■ 65, 31.847,
332.581

■ 51, 62.850,
142.112


■ 67, 39.329,
332.921

■ 51, 67.857,
140.487

■ 69, 46.560,
333.226

■ 51, 71.691,

139.091

 71, 53.544,
333.500

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 17.535, 149.372



51, 17.610, 332.023

Rectangle

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



56, 17.535, 149.372



56, 17.535, 199.372



56, 17.535, 329.372



56, 17.535, 19.372

Sweetspot

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



56, 17.536, 149.372



74, 6.302, 150.435



58, 16.545, 116.635



38, 4.167, 150.396



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, 17.536, 149.372



71, 26.449, 148.958



56, 12.187, 174.089



30, 4.842, 150.218



49, 69.292, 139.165



2, 3.259, 150.770

Inverse Universe

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



51, 17.610, 332.023



63, 26.570, 332.349



50, 12.910, 357.972



28, 4.858, 331.293



30, 61.671, 338.253



1, 3.260, 330.764

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 17.535, 149.372 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, 17.535, 149.372 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, 17.535, 149.372

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 17.535, 149.372.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 17.535, 149.372.

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](#).

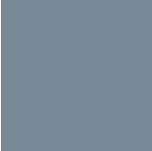
Dichromacy



Original Color
56, 17.535, 149.372

Protanopia
56, 11.755, 94.359

Deuteranopia
56, 10.641, 45.514



Tritanopia
56, 9.238, 242.091

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 17.535, 149.372

Protanomaly
56, 12.200, 120.396

Deuteranomaly
56, 7.690, 93.773

Tritanomaly
56, 8.786, 191.061

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 17.535, 149.372

Achromatopsia
54, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
55, 6.098, 150.105

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 17.535, 149.372 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(112, 141, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 141, 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(112, 141, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 141, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 17.535, 149.372 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

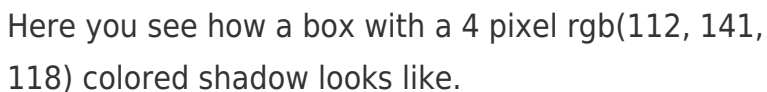
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(112, 141, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 141, 118) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 141, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 141, 118); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 141, 118); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 141, 118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 17.535, 149.372 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 141, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
141, 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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