

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 18.025, 171.015)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 18.025, 171.015)
contains.

CIELCh(56, 18.106, 171.338)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(56, 18.106, 171.338)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	648F81
RGB	100, 143, 129
RGB Percent	39%, 56%, 51%
CMY	0.6081, 0.4395, 0.4944
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.10, 0.44
HSL	160°, 18%, 48%
HSV	160°, 30%, 56%
XYZ	19.0179, 23.9124, 24.3582
YIQ	128.5470, -21.1340, -13.4700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

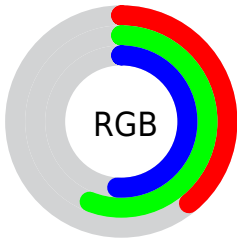
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 126, 143
Decimal	6590337
CIE _{Lab}	56.00, -17.90, 2.73
CIE _{LCh}	56, 18.106, 171.338
Y _{xy}	23.9124, 0.2826, 0.3554
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284780417 (0xFF648F81)
YUV	128.5470, 0.2233, -25.0357
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, -16.1549, 4.6967

Details

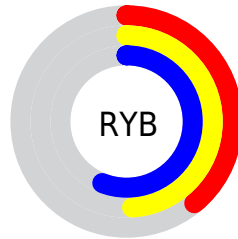
The CIELCh color $56, 18.106, 171.338$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $47, 19.582, 357.377$, and the grayscale version is $54, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 18.120, 171.524$, and $36, 17.782, 172.202$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $55, 23.695, 170.198$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $57, 12.243, 172.383$.

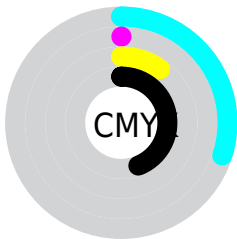
Distribution



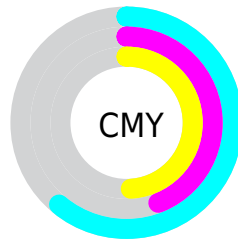
- Red (39%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (44%)





- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (49%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 18.106, 171.338 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, 18.106, 171.338 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 18.106,
171.338


 56, 18.106,
171.338


 100, 18.106,
171.338


 46, 18.106,
171.338


 76, 18.106,
171.338

 36, 18.106,
171.338

 86, 18.106,
171.338

 26, 18.106,
171.338

 96, 18.106,
171.338

 16, 18.106,
171.338

 6, 18.106, 171.338

 0, 18.106, 171.338

■ 56, 18.106,
171.338

■ 56, 18.106,
171.338

■ 55, 23.695,
170.198

■ 57, 12.243,
172.383

■ 54, 28.908,
168.947

■ 58, 6.196, 173.369

■ 59, 0.047, 181.951

■ 54, 33.654,
167.560

■ 61, 6.135, 354.978

■ 53, 37.853,
166.014

■ 62, 12.296,
355.797

■ 53, 41.454,
164.287

■ 64, 18.394,
356.554

■ 53, 44.450,
162.368

■ 65, 24.397,
357.272

■ 52, 47.008,
160.379

■ 67, 30.285,
357.955

■ 69, 36.045,
358.608

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 18.106, 171.338



47, 19.582, 357.377

Rectangle

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



56, 18.106, 171.338



56, 18.106, 221.338



56, 18.106, 351.338



56, 18.106, 41.338

Sweetspot

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



56, 18.107, 171.336



74, 6.864, 173.457



56, 27.028, 133.309



39, 4.804, 173.327



88, 0.010, 296.813



40, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



56, 18.107, 171.336



71, 26.575, 170.587



54, 13.276, 216.489



30, 3.469, 173.458



50, 45.042, 160.503



2, 2.359, 174.220

Inverse Universe

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



47, 19.582, 357.377



58, 29.267, 358.308



49, 16.300, 35.919



28, 3.552, 354.987



28, 53.737, 17.172



0, 2.359, 354.207

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 18.106, 171.338 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, 18.106, 171.338 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, 18.106, 171.338

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 18.106, 171.338.

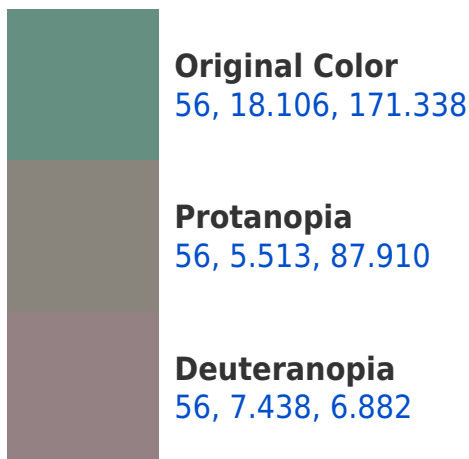


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 18.106, 171.338.

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





Tritanopia
56, 13.613, 226.111

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 18.106, 171.338

Protanomaly
56, 8.174, 148.418

Deuteranomaly
56, 2.342, 152.256

Tritanomaly
56, 13.673, 202.967

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 18.106, 171.338

Achromatopsia
54, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
54, 6.561, 172.742

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 18.106, 171.338 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(100, 143, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 143, 129)  
}
```

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(100, 143, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 143, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 18.106, 171.338 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(100, 143, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 143, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 143, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 143, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 143, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 143,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 18.106, 171.338 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 143, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
143, 129) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor