

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 18.553, 141.365)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 18.553, 141.365)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(56, 18.434, 141.382)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	748D72
RGB	116, 141, 114
RGB Percent	45%, 55%, 45%
CMY	0.5457, 0.4477, 0.5536
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.19, 0.45
HSL	116°, 11%, 50%
HSV	116°, 19%, 55%
XYZ	19.7082, 23.9124, 19.4475
YIQ	130.4470, -6.2330, -13.6970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

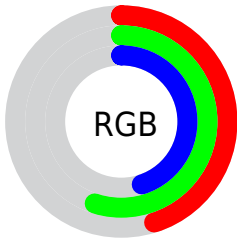
Format	Color
R_{YB}	114, 141, 139
Decimal	7638386
CIE _{Lab}	56.00, -14.40, 11.51
CIE _{LCh}	56, 18.434, 141.382
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3125, 0.3792
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285828466 (0xFF748D72)
YUV	130.4470, -8.1084, -12.6700
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, -13.6349, 10.6507

Details

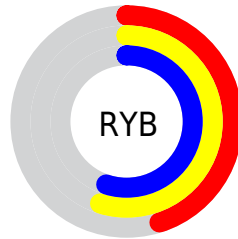
The CIELCh color $56, 18.434, 141.382$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669966 . A complement of this color would be $51, 18.499, 323.359$, and the grayscale version is $55, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 18.656, 141.763$, and $36, 18.672, 141.765$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $55, 28.069, 140.694$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $57, 8.777, 141.989$.

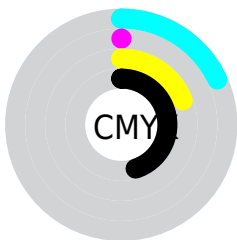
Distribution



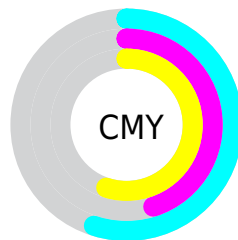
- Red (45%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (45%)



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



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (45%)





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


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 18.434, 141.382 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, 18.434, 141.382 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 18.434,
141.382

 56, 18.434,
141.382


 100, 18.434,
141.382


 46, 18.434,
141.382


 76, 18.434,
141.382

 36, 18.434,
141.382

 86, 18.434,
141.382

 26, 18.434,
141.382

 96, 18.434,
141.382

 16, 18.434,
141.382

 6, 18.434, 141.382

 0, 18.434, 141.382

■ 56, 18.434,
141.382

■ 56, 18.434,
141.382

■ 55, 28.069,
140.694

■ 57, 8.777, 141.989

■ 54, 37.528,
139.915

■ 59, 0.798, 322.246

■ 53, 46.615,
139.058

■ 60, 10.209,
322.897

■ 52, 55.079,
138.155

■ 62, 19.405,
323.278

■ 52, 62.606,
137.270

■ 64, 28.354,
323.598

■ 51, 68.824,
136.505

■ 65, 37.038,
323.869

■ 51, 73.364,
135.988

■ 67, 45.450,
324.099

■ 51, 76.327,

■ 69, 53.592,
324.296

135.637

71, 61.471,
324.464

51, 76.552,
135.591

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 18.434, 141.382



51, 18.499, 323.359

Rectangle

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



56, 18.434, 141.382



56, 18.434, 191.382



56, 18.434, 321.382



56, 18.434, 11.382

Sweetspot

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



56, 18.435, 141.383



74, 7.115, 142.163



57, 14.027, 104.668



38, 4.705, 142.131



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, 18.435, 141.383



71, 27.487, 141.095



56, 13.945, 157.913



30, 5.466, 141.987



49, 74.275, 135.569



2, 3.679, 142.441

Inverse Universe

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



51, 18.499, 323.359



64, 27.591, 323.569



51, 14.160, 340.884



28, 5.482, 322.863



30, 72.411, 325.416



1, 3.680, 322.436

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 18.434, 141.382 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, 18.434, 141.382 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, 18.434, 141.382

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 18.434, 141.382.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 18.434, 141.382.

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](#).

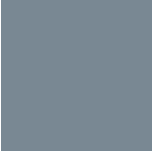
Dichromacy



Original Color
56, 18.434, 141.382

Protanopia
56, 14.068, 94.594

Deuteranopia
56, 12.624, 55.938



Tritanopia
56, 8.272, 248.876

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 18.434, 141.382

Protanomaly
56, 14.307, 115.148

Deuteranomaly
56, 10.561, 95.227

Tritanomaly
56, 7.496, 185.426

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 18.434, 141.382

Achromatopsia
54, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
55, 6.794, 141.375

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 18.434, 141.382 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(116, 141, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 141, 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(116, 141, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 141, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 18.434, 141.382 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

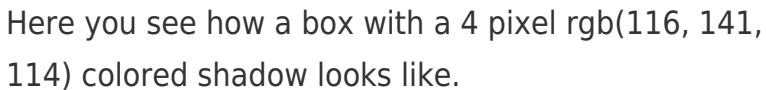
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(116, 141, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 141, 114) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 141, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 141, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 141, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 141,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 18.434, 141.382 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 141, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
141, 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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