

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 18.565, 146.312)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 18.565, 146.312)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(56, 18.189, 146.221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	718D74
RGB	113, 141, 116
RGB Percent	44%, 55%, 45%
CMY	0.5560, 0.4461, 0.5442
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.18, 0.45
HSL	126°, 11%, 50%
HSV	126°, 20%, 55%
XYZ	19.5656, 23.9124, 20.1776
YIQ	129.7780, -8.6630, -13.7110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

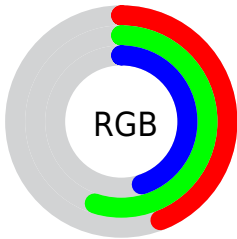
Format	Color
RYB	113, 138, 141
Decimal	7441780
CIELab	56.00, -15.12, 10.11
CIElCh	56, 18.189, 146.221
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3074, 0.3757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285631860 (0xFF718D74)
YUV	129.7780, -6.7926, -14.7143
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, -14.1555, 9.7655

Details

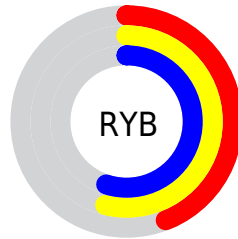
The CIELCh color $56, 18.189, 146.221$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $51, 18.223, 328.599$, and the grayscale version is $54, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 18.426, 146.305$, and $36, 18.421, 146.801$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $55, 27.367, 145.410$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $57, 8.977, 146.927$.

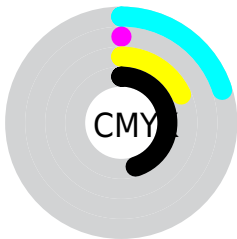
Distribution



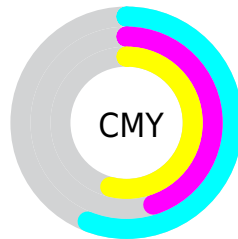
- Red (44%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (45%)





- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (54%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 18.189, 146.221 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, 18.189, 146.221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 18.189,
146.221


 56, 18.189,
146.221


 100, 18.189,
146.221


 46, 18.189,
146.221


 76, 18.189,
146.221

 36, 18.189,
146.221

 86, 18.189,
146.221

 26, 18.189,
146.221

 96, 18.189,
146.221

 16, 18.189,
146.221

 6, 18.189, 146.221

 0, 18.189, 146.221

■ 56, 18.189,
146.221

■ 56, 18.189,
146.221

■ 55, 27.367,
145.410

■ 57, 8.977, 146.927

■ 54, 36.362,
144.475

■ 59, 0.160, 326.124

■ 60, 9.139, 327.985

■ 53, 44.995,
143.407

■ 62, 17.905,
328.437

■ 52, 53.054,
142.210

■ 64, 26.423,
328.822

■ 52, 60.301,
140.910

■ 66, 34.674,
329.156

■ 51, 66.485,
139.566


■ 68, 42.649,
329.446


■ 51, 71.357,
138.274

■ 70, 50.352,
329.701

■ 51, 74.836,

137.264

 72, 57.788,
329.926

 51, 74.885,
137.252

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 18.189, 146.221



51, 18.223, 328.599

Rectangle

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



56, 18.189, 146.221



56, 18.189, 196.221



56, 18.189, 326.221



56, 18.189, 16.221

Sweetspot

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



56, 18.190, 146.221



74, 6.768, 147.173



58, 15.836, 112.542



38, 4.475, 147.136



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, 18.190, 146.221



71, 27.287, 145.856



56, 12.610, 167.649



30, 5.200, 146.970



49, 72.436, 137.304



2, 3.499, 147.491

Inverse Universe

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



51, 18.223, 328.599



63, 27.331, 328.871



51, 13.094, 351.243



28, 5.211, 327.978



31, 66.435, 332.878



1, 3.499, 327.486

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 18.189, 146.221 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 CIE LCh color 56, 18.189, 146.221 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

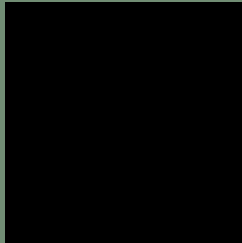
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

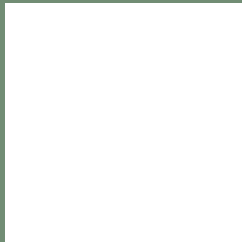
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 56, 18.189, 146.221

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 18.189, 146.221.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 18.189, 146.221.

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

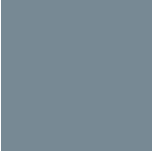
56, 18.189, 146.221

Protanopia

56, 12.861, 95.420

Deuteranopia

56, 11.235, 50.560



Tritanopia
56, 8.985, 243.636

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 18.189, 146.221

Protanomaly
56, 13.309, 119.330

Deuteranomaly
56, 8.797, 95.553

Tritanomaly
56, 8.561, 186.993

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 18.189, 146.221

Achromatopsia
54, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
55, 6.549, 146.872

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 18.189, 146.221 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(113, 141, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 141, 116)  
}
```

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(113, 141, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 141, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 18.189, 146.221 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(113, 141, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 141, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 141, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 141, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 141, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 141,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 18.189, 146.221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 141, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
141, 116) }
```

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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