

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 21.279, 144.675)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 21.279, 144.675)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(56, 21.431, 144.716)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E8E70
RGB	110, 142, 112
RGB Percent	43%, 56%, 44%
CMY	0.5678, 0.4423, 0.5600
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.21, 0.44
HSL	124°, 13%, 49%
HSV	124°, 23%, 56%
XYZ	19.0971, 23.9124, 18.9983
YIQ	129.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

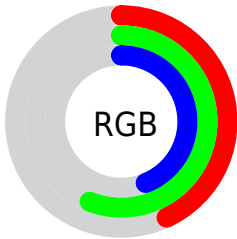
Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 140, 142
Decimal	7245424
CIE _{Lab}	56.00, -17.49, 12.38
CIE _{LCh}	56, 21.431, 144.716
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3080, 0.3856
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285435504 (0xFF6E8E70)
YUV	129.0120, -8.3869, -16.6735
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, -15.8658, 11.1954

Details

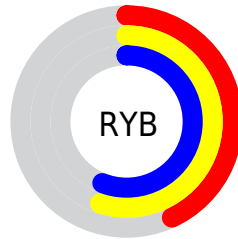
The CIELCh color $56, 21.431, 144.716$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669966 . A complement of this color would be $51, 21.455, 327.391$, and the grayscale version is $54, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 21.488, 144.965$, and $36, 21.876, 144.902$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $55, 30.917, 143.886$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $57, 11.870, 145.435$.

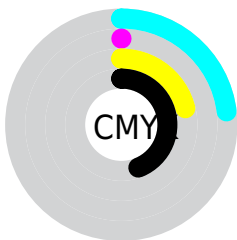
Distribution



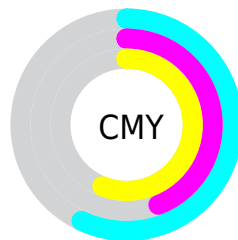
- Red (43%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (44%)





- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (56%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 21.431, 144.716 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, 21.431, 144.716 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 21.431,
144.716


 56, 21.431,
144.716


 100, 21.431,
144.716


 46, 21.431,
144.716


 76, 21.431,
144.716

 36, 21.431,
144.716

 86, 21.431,
144.716

 26, 21.431,
144.716

 96, 21.431,
144.716

 16, 21.431,
144.716

 6, 21.431, 144.716

 0, 21.431, 144.716

■ 56, 21.431,
144.716

■ 56, 21.431,
144.716

■ 55, 30.917,
143.886

■ 57, 11.870,
145.435

■ 54, 40.155,
142.933

■ 59, 2.358, 146.115

■ 53, 48.936,
141.857

■ 60, 7.007, 326.515

■ 52, 57.013,
140.677

■ 62, 16.160,
326.976

■ 52, 64.102,
139.443

■ 64, 25.061,
327.362

■ 52, 69.898,
138.244

■ 66, 33.686,
327.692

■ 51, 74.119,
137.200

■ 68, 42.025,
327.977

■ 51, 76.265,

■ 70, 50.078,
328.224

136.704

 72, 57.852,
328.440

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 21.431, 144.716



51, 21.455, 327.391

Rectangle

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



56, 21.431, 144.716



56, 21.431, 194.716



56, 21.431, 324.716



56, 21.431, 14.716

Sweetspot

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



56, 21.432, 144.716



74, 8.245, 145.786



58, 18.011, 110.205



39, 5.402, 145.754



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, 21.432, 144.716



71, 32.026, 144.310



56, 14.906, 164.449



29, 5.365, 145.654



49, 73.418, 136.746



2, 3.609, 146.165

Inverse Universe

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



51, 21.455, 327.391



63, 32.048, 327.672



50, 15.428, 348.464



28, 5.375, 326.641



31, 68.742, 330.812



1, 3.610, 326.161

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 21.431, 144.716 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, 21.431, 144.716 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

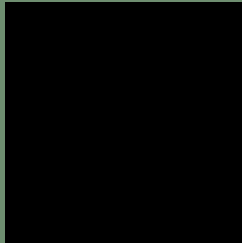
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 56, 21.431, 144.716

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 21.431, 144.716.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 21.431, 144.716.

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](#).

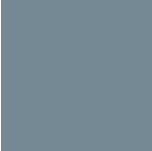
Dichromacy



Original Color
56, 21.431, 144.716

Protanopia
56, 15.173, 95.426

Deuteranopia
56, 12.996, 57.838



Tritanopia
56, 9.495, 240.634

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 21.431, 144.716

Protanomaly
56, 15.609, 119.088

Deuteranomaly
56, 11.456, 102.526

Tritanomaly
56, 9.434, 184.410

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 21.431, 144.716

Achromatopsia
54, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
55, 7.960, 146.278

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 21.431, 144.716 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(110, 142, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 142, 112)  
}
```

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(110, 142, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 142, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 21.431, 144.716 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

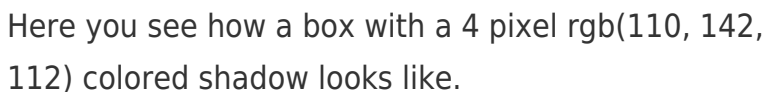
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(110, 142, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 142, 112) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 142, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 142, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 142, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 142,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 21.431, 144.716 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 142, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
142, 112) }
```

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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