

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 29.801, 33.563)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(56, 29.801, 33.563) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(56, 29.646, 33.397)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	B7756B
RGB	183, 117, 107
RGB Percent	72%, 46%, 42%
CMY	0.2817, 0.5405, 0.5798
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.42, 0.28
HSL	8°, 35%, 57%
HSV	8°, 42%, 72%
XYZ	28.6111, 23.9124, 17.0594
YIQ	135.5940, 42.5460, 10.8820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

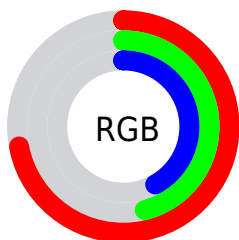
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">183, 119, 107</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12023147</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">56.00, 24.75, 16.32</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">56, 29.646, 33.397</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">23.9124, 0.4112, 0.3437</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290213227</a> (0xFFB7756B)
YUV	<a href="#">135.5940, -14.0968, 41.5751</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">48.9003, 18.8630, 13.5463</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **56, 29.646, 33.397** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **67, 21.802, 212.593**, and the grayscale version is **57, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76, 29.672, 34.094**, and **36, 29.718, 33.285** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52, 38.225, 34.346**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60, 21.610, 32.730**.

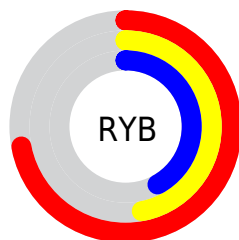
# Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (46%)

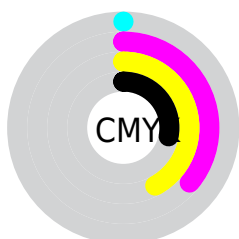
Blue (42%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (42%)

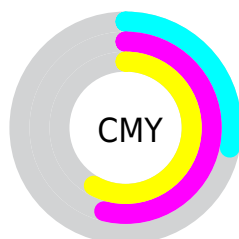


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 29.646, 33.397 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, 29.646, 33.397 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 56, 29.646, 33.397

 56, 29.646, 33.397

 100, 29.646,  
33.397

 46, 29.646, 33.397

 76, 29.646, 33.397

 36, 29.646, 33.397

 86, 29.646, 33.397

 26, 29.646, 33.397

 96, 29.646, 33.397

 16, 29.646, 33.397

 6, 29.646, 33.397

 0, 29.646, 33.397

 56, 29.646, 33.397

 56, 29.646, 33.397

 52, 38.225, 34.346

 60, 21.610, 32.730

 48, 47.256, 35.610

 65, 14.153, 32.272

 45, 56.539, 37.202

 69, 7.264, 31.965


 42, 65.676, 39.009


 74, 0.910, 31.324


 40, 73.801, 40.620


 78, 4.955, 211.955

 39, 79.340, 41.768

 83, 10.382,  
211.930

 88, 15.420,  
211.998

 93, 20.117,  
212.114

 96, 23.084,  
197.994

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



56, 29.646, 33.397



67, 21.802, 212.593

# Rectangle

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



56, 29.646, 33.397



56, 29.646, 83.397



56, 29.646, 213.397



56, 29.646, 263.397

# Sweetspot

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



56, 29.644, 33.402



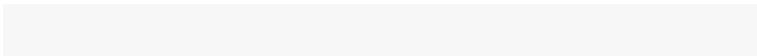
87, 9.375, 31.983



56, 46.368, 330.221



46, 6.303, 32.018



97, 0.011, 296.813



50, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



56, 29.644, 33.402



67, 45.661, 34.272



65, 28.944, 81.462



36, 3.553, 31.907



33, 69.854, 41.796



3, 9.709, 28.226





# Inverse Universe

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



67, 21.802, 212.593



83, 30.881, 213.152



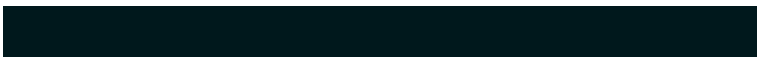
56, 27.917, 274.061



38, 3.348, 211.939



52, 30.311, 220.374



7, 8.853, 217.847



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 29.646, 33.397 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

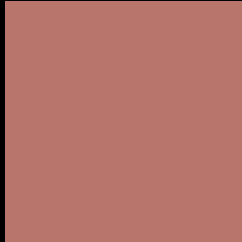
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 29.646, 33.397 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

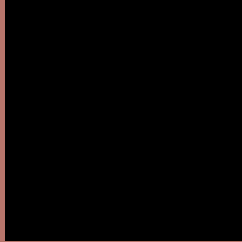
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**CIELCh 56, 29.646, 33.397**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 29.646, 33.397.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 29.646, 33.397.

# 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, 29.646, 33.397

### Protanopia

56, 11.203, 93.739

### Deuteranopia

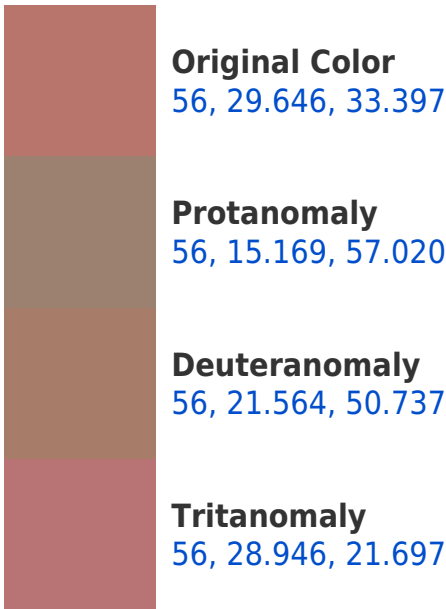
56, 18.783, 66.354



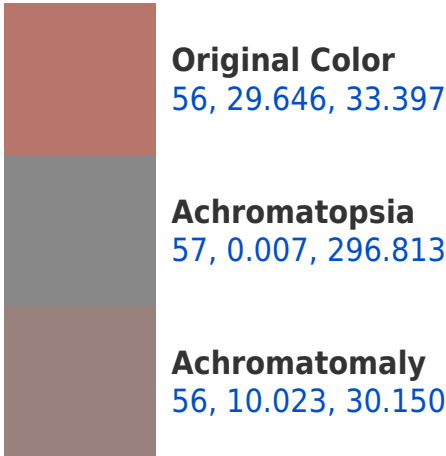
**Tritanopia**  
56, 29.510, 14.293



# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIElCh 56, 29.646, 33.397 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(183, 117, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 117, 107)  
}
```

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(183, 117, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 117, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 29.646, 33.397 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(183, 117, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 117, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(183, 117, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 117, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 117, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 117,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 29.646, 33.397 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 117, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
117, 107) }
```

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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