

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 3.714, 92.183)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 3.714, 92.183) contains.

CIELCh(56, 3.616, 90.293)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	20
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	23
<i>CSS Examples</i>	26

Color

CIELCh(56, 3.616, 90.293)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	898680
RGB	137, 134, 128
RGB Percent	54%, 53%, 50%
CMY	0.4629, 0.4746, 0.4982
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.07, 0.46
HSL	40°, 4%, 52%
HSV	40°, 7%, 54%
XYZ	22.7240, 23.9124, 23.8270
YIQ	134.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

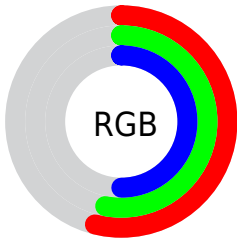
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 137, 128
Decimal	9012864
CIE Lab	56.00, -0.02, 3.62
CIE LCh	56, 3.616, 90.293
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3225, 0.3394
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287202944 (0xFF898680)
YUV	134.2130, -3.0630, 2.4442
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, -2.6266, 5.3408

Details

The CIELCh color $56, 3.616, 90.293$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $55, 3.624, 272.008$, and the grayscale version is $56, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 3.397, 90.480$, and $36, 3.355, 86.544$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $54, 9.226, 89.121$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $58, 1.878, 271.647$.

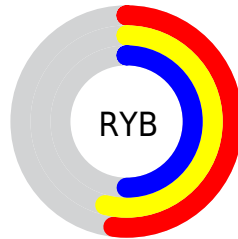
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (53%)

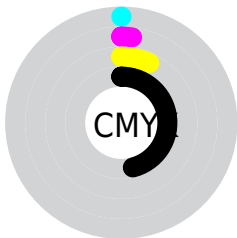
Blue (50%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (50%)

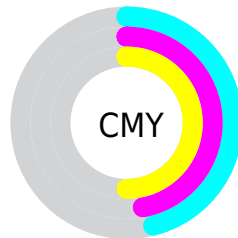


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 3.616, 90.293 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, 3.616, 90.293 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56, 3.616, 90.293

■ 56, 3.616, 90.293

■ 100, 3.616, 90.293

■ 46, 3.616, 90.293

■ 76, 3.616, 90.293

■ 36, 3.616, 90.293

■ 86, 3.616, 90.293

■ 26, 3.616, 90.293

■ 96, 3.616, 90.293

■ 16, 3.616, 90.293

■ 6, 3.616, 90.293

■ 0, 3.616, 90.293

■ 56, 3.616, 90.293

■ 56, 3.616, 90.293

■ 54, 9.226, 89.121

■ 58, 1.878, 271.647

■ 53, 14.947, 87.862

■ 59, 7.262, 272.712

51, 20.761, 86.561

61, 12.541,
273.790

50, 26.631, 85.222

63, 17.721,
274.824

48, 32.478, 83.840

47, 38.151, 82.396

64, 22.811,
275.810

46, 43.385, 80.845

66, 27.817,
276.747

44, 47.754, 79.099

43, 50.906, 77.074

68, 32.747,
277.636

70, 37.606,
278.478

72, 42.400,
279.274

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 3.616, 90.293



55, 3.624, 272.008

Rectangle

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



56, 3.616, 90.293



56, 3.616, 140.293



56, 3.616, 270.293



56, 3.616, 320.293

Sweetspot

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



56, 3.617, 90.316



72, 1.355, 90.744



54, 3.992, 354.191



38, 0.767, 90.749



87, 0.010, 296.813



38, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



56, 3.617, 90.316



71, 5.478, 90.132



57, 5.156, 116.252



28, 3.130, 90.017



41, 50.823, 76.520



1, 1.444, 91.145

Inverse Universe

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



55, 3.624, 272.008



69, 5.482, 272.208



54, 5.237, 297.176



27, 3.130, 272.335



22, 58.495, 295.581



0, 1.444, 271.152

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 3.616, 90.293 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

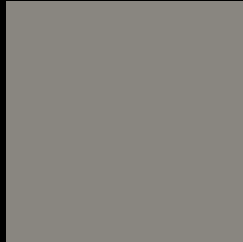
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 3.616, 90.293 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

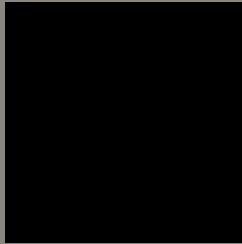
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

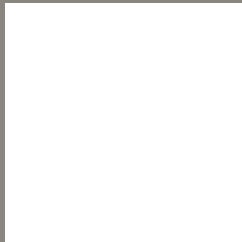
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 56, 3.616, 90.293

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 3.616, 90.293.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 3.616, 90.293.

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, 3.616, 90.293

Protanopia

56, 3.767, 84.479

Deuteranopia

56, 7.739, 24.369



Tritanopia
56, 6.371, 315.995

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 3.616, 90.293

Protanomaly
56, 3.767, 84.479

Deuteranomaly
56, 5.773, 31.276

Tritanomaly
56, 3.036, 330.667

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 3.616, 90.293

Achromatopsia
56, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
56, 1.199, 90.713

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIElCh 56, 3.616, 90.293 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(137, 134, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 134, 128)  
}
```

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(137, 134, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 134, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 3.616, 90.293 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(137, 134, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 134, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 134, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 134, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 134, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 134,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 3.616, 90.293 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 134, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
134, 128) }
```

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