

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 33.466, 146.857)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 33.466, 146.857)
contains.

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Color

CIELCh(56, 33.308, 146.569)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C9265
RGB	92, 146, 101
RGB Percent	36%, 57%, 40%
CMY	0.6378, 0.4260, 0.6026
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.31, 0.43
HSL	130°, 23%, 47%
HSV	130°, 37%, 57%
XYZ	17.1516, 23.9124, 16.1129
YIQ	124.7240, -17.7390, -25.4430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

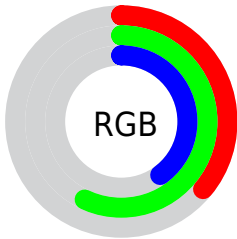
Format	Color
RYB	92, 138, 146
Decimal	6066789
CIELab	56.00, -27.80, 18.35
CIELCh	56, 33.308, 146.569
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3000, 0.4182
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284256869 (0xFF5C9265)
YUV	124.7240, -11.6959, -28.6989
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, -22.9676, 14.6939

Details

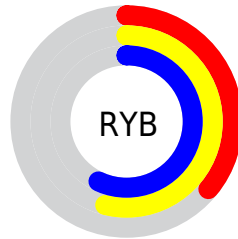
The CIELCh color $56, 33.308, 146.569$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669966 . A complement of this color would be $47, 33.377, 331.626$, and the grayscale version is $52, 0.007, 296.813$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $76, 33.261, 146.592$, and $36, 33.190, 146.691$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $55, 41.962, 145.506$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $57, 24.364, 147.493$.

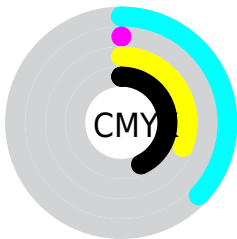
Distribution



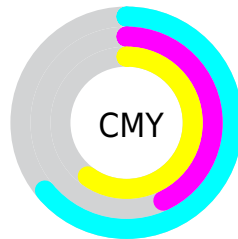
- Red (36%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (43%)





- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (60%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 33.308, 146.569 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, 33.308, 146.569 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 33.308,
146.569


 56, 33.308,
146.569


 100, 33.308,
146.569


 46, 33.308,
146.569


 76, 33.308,
146.569

 36, 33.308,
146.569

 86, 33.308,
146.569

 26, 33.308,
146.569

 96, 33.308,
146.569

 16, 33.308,
146.569

 6, 33.308, 146.569

 0, 33.308, 146.569

■ 56, 33.308,
146.569

■ 56, 33.308,
146.569

■ 55, 41.962,
145.506

■ 57, 24.364,
147.493

■ 54, 50.137,
144.296

■ 58, 15.288,
148.295

■ 54, 57.632,
142.945

■ 60, 6.208, 149.004

■ 61, 2.773, 329.472

■ 53, 64.236,
141.483

■ 63, 11.586,
330.051

■ 53, 69.748,
139.970

■ 65, 20.179,
330.507

■ 53, 74.032,
138.540

■ 66, 28.524,
330.901

■ 53, 75.152,
138.190

■ 68, 36.604,
331.248

■ 70, 44.414,
331.554

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 33.308, 146.569



47, 33.377, 331.626

Rectangle

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



56, 33.308, 146.569



56, 33.308, 196.569



56, 33.308, 326.569



56, 33.308, 16.569

Sweetspot

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



56, 33.309, 146.569



75, 12.341, 148.704



59, 30.140, 113.383



40, 8.363, 148.619



89, 0.011, 296.813



41, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



56, 33.309, 146.569



71, 49.068, 145.728



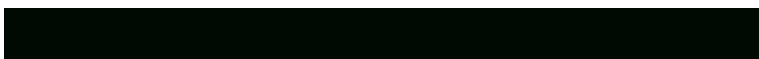
57, 22.805, 168.941



31, 5.133, 148.845



50, 71.732, 138.278



2, 4.473, 149.387

Inverse Universe

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



47, 33.377, 331.626



57, 49.044, 332.139



46, 24.900, 356.650



29, 5.147, 329.896



31, 64.379, 335.960



1, 4.474, 329.381

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 33.308, 146.569 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, 33.308, 146.569 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

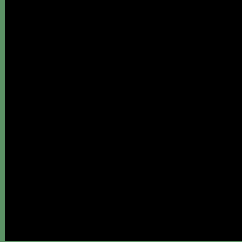
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 56, 33.308, 146.569

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 33.308, 146.569.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 33.308, 146.569.

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, 33.308, 146.569

Protanopia
56, 21.980, 96.075

Deuteranopia
56, 18.063, 66.254



Tritanopia
56, 14.458, 224.302

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 33.308, 146.569

Protanomaly
56, 23.263, 121.171

Deuteranomaly
55, 17.616, 110.794

Tritanomaly
56, 17.081, 180.099

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 33.308, 146.569

Achromatopsia
52, 0.007, 296.813

Achromatomaly
54, 12.715, 147.910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 33.308, 146.569 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(92, 146, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 146, 101)  
}
```

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(92, 146, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 146, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 33.308, 146.569 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(92, 146, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 146, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 146, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 146, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 146, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 146,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 33.308, 146.569 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 146, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 146,  
101) }
```

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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