

Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 49.715, 158.888)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(56, 49.715, 158.888)
contains.

CIELCh(56, 49.750, 158.731)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(56, 49.750, 158.731)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F9965
RGB	15, 153, 101
RGB Percent	6%, 60%, 40%
CMY	0.9421, 0.3990, 0.6030
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.34, 0.40
HSL	157°, 82%, 33%
HSV	157°, 90%, 60%
XYZ	13.9881, 23.9124, 16.2521
YIQ	105.8100, -65.5560, -45.4280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

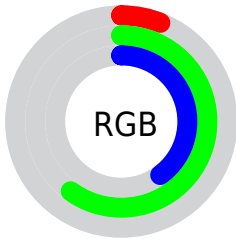
Format	Color
R_{YB}	15, 100, 153
Decimal	1022309
CIE _{Lab}	56.00, -46.36, 18.05
CIE _{LCh}	56, 49.750, 158.731
Yxy	23.9124, 0.2583, 0.4416
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279212389 (0xFF0F9965)
YUV	105.8100, -2.3713, -79.6404
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, -34.5151, 14.5251

Details

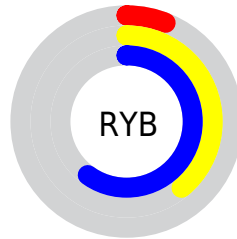
The CIELCh color **56, 49.750, 158.731** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **33, 55.765, 8.746**, and the grayscale version is **45, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76, 49.620, 158.732**, and **37, 42.293, 152.392** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56, 52.667, 156.713**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56, 46.271, 160.735**.

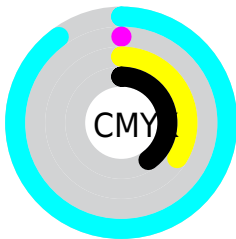
Distribution



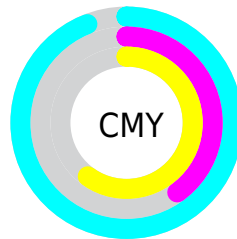
- Red (6%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (40%)





- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (60%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 49.750, 158.731 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, 49.750, 158.731 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 49.750,
158.731


 56, 49.750,
158.731


 100, 49.750,
158.731


 46, 49.750,
158.731


 76, 49.750,
158.731

 36, 49.750,
158.731

 86, 49.750,
158.731

 26, 49.750,
158.731

 96, 49.750,
158.731

 16, 49.750,
158.731

 6, 49.750, 158.731

 0, 49.750, 158.731

■ 56, 49.750,
158.731

■ 56, 49.750,
158.731

■ 56, 52.667,
156.713

■ 56, 46.271,
160.735

■ 57, 42.150,
162.538

■ 57, 37.398,
164.147

■ 58, 32.071,
165.584

■ 59, 26.259,
166.871

■ 60, 20.067,
168.031

■ 61, 13.602,
169.088

■ 62, 6.964, 170.074

Harmonies

Complementary

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



56, 49.750, 158.731



33, 55.765, 8.746

Rectangle

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



56, 49.750, 158.731



56, 49.750, 208.731



56, 49.750, 338.731



56, 49.750, 28.731

Sweetspot

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



56, 49.750, 158.731



76, 22.140, 168.340



56, 73.716, 130.512



39, 14.823, 168.004



90, 0.011, 296.813



42, 0.006, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



56, 49.750, 158.731



71, 64.433, 156.228



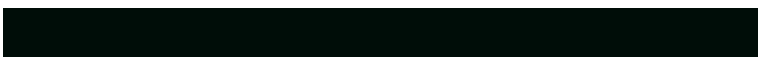
52, 29.767, 215.460



32, 3.792, 170.185



51, 49.193, 156.906



3, 4.147, 170.287

Inverse Universe

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



33, 55.765, 8.746



42, 70.767, 14.330



34, 63.550, 39.787



30, 3.869, 351.710



29, 54.468, 12.708



1, 4.104, 351.336

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 56, 49.750, 158.731 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, 49.750, 158.731 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

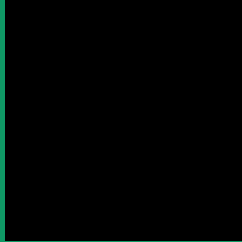
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

CIELCh 56, 49.750, 158.731

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 49.750, 158.731.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 49.750, 158.731.

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, 49.695, 158.691

Protanopia
56, 23.199, 95.346

Deuteranopia
56, 16.874, 64.981



Tritanopia
56, 26.868, 212.119

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 49.695, 158.691



Protanomaly
54, 30.579, 141.773



Deuteranomaly
54, 22.747, 143.711



Tritanomaly
56, 32.870, 184.204

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 49.695, 158.691



Achromatopsia
45, 0.006, 296.813



Achromatomaly
48, 22.185, 166.661

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 49.750, 158.731 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(15, 153, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 153, 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(15, 153, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 153, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 49.750, 158.731 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(15, 153, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 153, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 153, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 153, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 153, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 153,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 49.750, 158.731 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 153, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 153,  
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](#).

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