

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 7.539, 301.224)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(56, 7.539, 301.224) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(56, 7.634, 302.593)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	888491
RGB	136, 132, 145
RGB Percent	53%, 52%, 57%
CMY	0.4653, 0.4810, 0.4300
CMYK	0.06, 0.09, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	258°, 6%, 54%
HSV	258°, 9%, 57%
XYZ	23.6435, 23.9124, 30.2968
YIQ	134.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

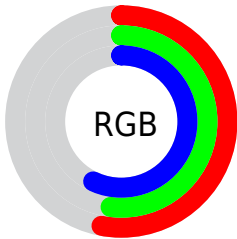
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 132, 145
Decimal	8946833
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.00, 4.11, -6.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 7.634, 302.593
Yxy	23.9124, 0.3037, 0.3071
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287136913 (0xFF888491)
YUV	134.6780, 5.0887, 1.1594
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, 0.7300, -2.5037

# Details

The CIELCh color  $56, 7.634, 302.593$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $60, 7.501, 121.605$ , and the grayscale version is  $56, 0.007, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $76, 7.710, 301.678$ , and  $36, 7.586, 300.682$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $51, 16.438, 303.232$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $61, 0.875, 122.077$ .

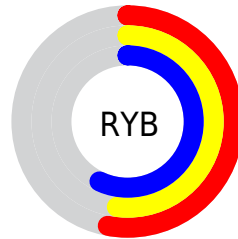
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (52%)

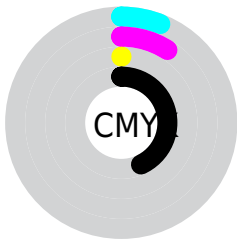
Blue (57%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (57%)

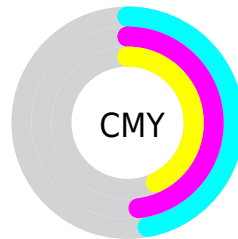


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 7.634, 302.593 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, 7.634, 302.593 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56, 7.634, 302.593

■ 56, 7.634, 302.593

■ 100, 7.634,  
302.593

■ 46, 7.634, 302.593

■ 76, 7.634, 302.593

■ 36, 7.634, 302.593

■ 86, 7.634, 302.593

■ 26, 7.634, 302.593

■ 96, 7.634, 302.593

■ 16, 7.634, 302.593

■ 6, 7.634, 302.593

■ 0, 7.634, 302.593

■ 56, 7.634, 302.593

■ 56, 7.634, 302.593

■ 51, 16.438,  
303.232

■ 61, 0.875, 122.077

■ 66, 9.092, 121.543

46, 25.540,  
303.951

70, 17.032,  
121.113

42, 34.911,  
304.747

75, 24.710,  
120.742

37, 44.485,  
305.604

80, 32.141,  
120.421

32, 54.109,  
306.488

84, 39.339,  
120.145

28, 63.490,  
307.336

89, 46.320,  
119.908

24, 72.113,  
308.040

94, 53.096,  
119.705

21, 79.209,  
308.448

96, 55.498,  
117.472

19, 84.537,  
308.572

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



56, 7.634, 302.593



60, 7.501, 121.605

# Rectangle

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



56, 7.634, 302.593



56, 7.634, 352.593



56, 7.634, 122.593



56, 7.634, 172.593

# Sweetspot

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



56, 7.632, 302.589



75, 3.141, 302.238



58, 4.067, 232.301



39, 2.375, 302.284



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, 7.632, 302.589



70, 11.655, 302.729



57, 8.492, 319.175



28, 4.749, 302.602



17, 80.663, 308.667



0, 3.162, 302.085





# Inverse Universe

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



57, 7.265, 335.155



71, 11.072, 335.319



59, 8.447, 138.431



28, 4.520, 335.170



29, 57.599, 344.872



1, 3.031, 334.592



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 7.634, 302.593 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, 7.634, 302.593 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

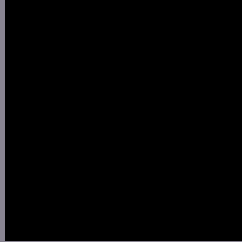
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

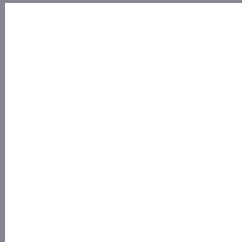
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 56, 7.634, 302.593

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 7.634, 302.593.

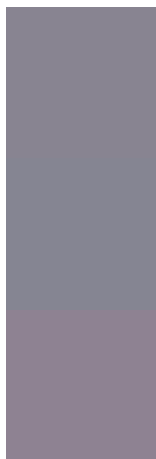


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 7.634, 302.593.

# 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, 7.634, 302.593

### Protanopia

56, 7.452, 291.070

### Deuteranopia

56, 10.317, 317.735



**Tritanopia**  
56, 5.863, 302.191



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 7.634, 302.593

**Protanomaly**  
56, 7.467, 293.978

**Deuteranomaly**  
56, 9.309, 312.890

**Tritanomaly**  
56, 6.425, 301.224

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 7.634, 302.593

**Achromatopsia**  
56, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
56, 2.898, 298.228

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 7.634, 302.593 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(136, 132, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 132, 145)  
}
```

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(136, 132, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 132, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 7.634, 302.593 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(136, 132, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 132, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 132, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 132, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 132, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 132,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 7.634, 302.593 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 132, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
132, 145) }
```

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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