

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 52.785, 55.108)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(56, 52.785, 55.108) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(56, 52.880, 55.401)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C7703B
RGB	199, 112, 59
RGB Percent	78%, 44%, 23%
CMY	0.2212, 0.5621, 0.7699
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.70, 0.22
HSL	23°, 55%, 50%
HSV	23°, 70%, 78%
XYZ	29.9839, 23.9124, 7.1291
YIQ	131.9710, 68.8650, 1.9610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

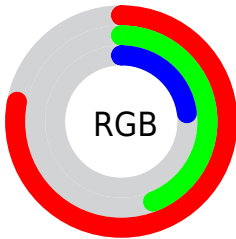
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	199, 144, 59
Decimal	13070395
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.00, 30.03, 43.53
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 52.880, 55.401
Yxy	23.9124, 0.4913, 0.3918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291260475 (0xFFC7703B)
YUV	131.9710, -35.9747, 58.7844
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, 23.8742, 25.5864

# Details

The CIELCh color **56, 52.880, 55.401** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted orange. A complement of this color would be **58, 35.985, 256.031**, and the grayscale version is **55, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76, 50.814, 56.771**, and **36, 52.993, 55.627** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53, 61.499, 54.554**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59, 44.150, 56.131**.

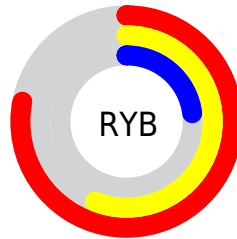
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (44%)

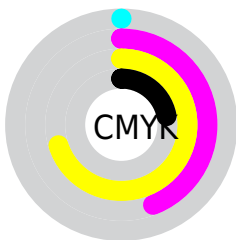
Blue (23%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (23%)

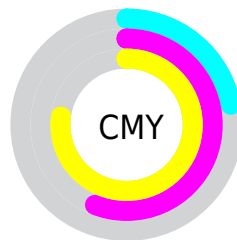


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 52.880, 55.401 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, 52.880, 55.401 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56, 52.880, 55.401

■ 56, 52.880, 55.401

■ 100, 52.880,  
55.401

■ 46, 52.880, 55.401

■ 76, 52.880, 55.401

■ 36, 52.880, 55.401

■ 86, 52.880, 55.401

■ 26, 52.880, 55.401

■ 96, 52.880, 55.401

■ 16, 52.880, 55.401

■ 6, 52.880, 55.401

■ 0, 52.880, 55.401

■ 56, 52.880, 55.401

■ 56, 52.880, 55.401

■ 53, 61.499, 54.554

■ 59, 44.150, 56.131

■ 51, 69.221, 53.286

■ 62, 35.696, 56.863

48, 75.141, 51.578

66, 27.673, 57.643

69, 20.133, 58.477

73, 13.073, 59.354

76, 6.464, 60.244

80, 0.267, 59.548

84, 5.562, 242.295

87, 11.063,  
243.205

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



56, 52.880, 55.401



58, 35.985, 256.031

# Rectangle

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



56, 52.880, 55.401



56, 52.880, 105.401



56, 52.880, 235.401



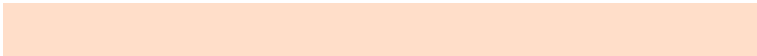
56, 52.880, 285.401

# Sweetspot

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



56, 52.879, 55.404



91, 16.489, 59.278



49, 65.415, 344.091



47, 11.266, 59.030



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



56, 52.879, 55.404



66, 79.868, 53.897



73, 61.523, 96.386



40, 3.498, 60.336



40, 64.641, 52.129



6, 13.198, 44.508





# Inverse Universe

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



58, 35.985, 256.031



68, 50.631, 262.797



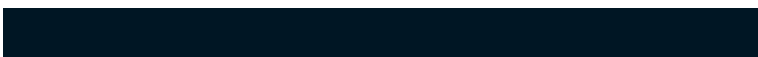
39, 73.420, 297.195



40, 3.362, 242.360



41, 40.158, 268.774

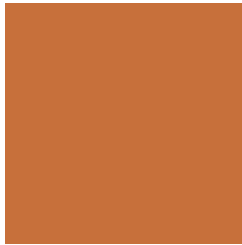


6, 12.196, 256.981



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 52.880, 55.401 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

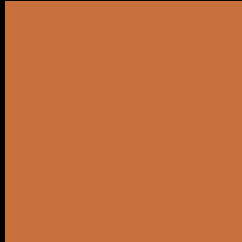
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 52.880, 55.401 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

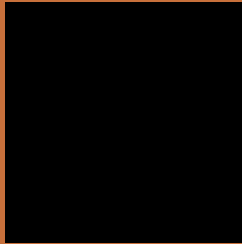
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# CIELCh 56, 52.880, 55.401

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 52.880, 55.401.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 52.880, 55.401.

# 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, 52.880, 55.401

### Protanopia

56, 38.724, 95.946

### Deuteranopia

56, 45.257, 81.031



**Tritanopia**  
56, 40.933, 19.268



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 52.880, 55.401

**Protanomaly**  
56, 40.928, 78.413

**Deuteranomaly**  
56, 46.468, 70.615

**Tritanomaly**  
56, 43.201, 35.183

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 52.880, 55.401

**Achromatopsia**  
55, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
55, 17.867, 59.823

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 52.880, 55.401 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(199, 112, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 112, 59)  
}
```

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(199, 112, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 112, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 52.880, 55.401 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(199, 112, 59) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 112, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 112, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 112, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 112, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 112,  
59) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 52.880, 55.401 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 112, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
112, 59) }
```

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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