

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(58, 89.470, 49.743)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(58, 89.470, 49.743) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(58, 89.413, 49.558)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F45600
RGB	244, 86, 0
RGB Percent	96%, 34%, 0%
CMY	0.0423, 0.6619, 0.9989
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 1.00, 0.04
HSL	21°, 100%, 48%
HSV	21°, 100%, 96%
XYZ	40.7318, 25.9610, 2.8723
YIQ	123.4380, 121.7740, 6.7500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

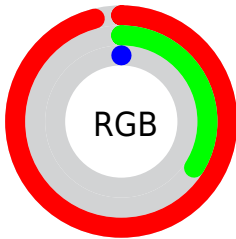
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	244, 133, 0
Decimal	16012800
CIE Lab	58.00, 58.00, 68.05
CIE LCh	58, 89.413, 49.558
Yxy	25.9610, 0.5855, 0.3732
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294202880 (0xFFFF45600)
YUV	123.4380, -60.8549, 105.7329
Hunter-Lab	50.9519, 53.5301, 32.3240

# Details

The CIELCh color **58, 89.413, 49.558** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6600**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **63, 52.486, 266.123**, and the grayscale version is **52, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70, 68.721, 57.247**, and **38, 78.165, 41.622** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58, 89.490, 49.541**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61, 82.359, 51.387**.

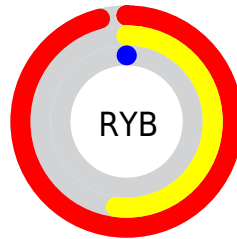
# Distribution



Red (96%)

Green (34%)

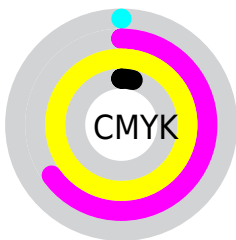
Blue (0%)



Red (96%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (0%)

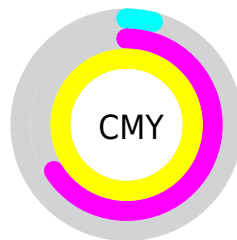


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (4%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 58, 89.413, 49.558 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 58, 89.413, 49.558 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58, 89.413, 49.558

■ 58, 89.413, 49.558

■ 100, 89.413,  
49.558

■ 48, 89.413, 49.558

■ 78, 89.413, 49.558

■ 38, 89.413, 49.558

■ 88, 89.413, 49.558

■ 28, 89.413, 49.558

■ 98, 89.413, 49.558

■ 18, 89.413, 49.558

■ 8, 89.413, 49.558

■ 0, 89.413, 49.558

■ 58, 89.413, 49.558

■ 58, 89.413, 49.558

■ 58, 89.490, 49.541

■ 61, 82.359, 51.387

■ 64, 73.018, 52.456

67, 62.592, 53.096

71, 52.074, 53.631

75, 41.925, 54.195

79, 32.335, 54.831

83, 23.360, 55.543

87, 14.992, 56.314

92, 7.193, 57.108

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



58, 89.413, 49.558



63, 52.486, 266.123

# Rectangle

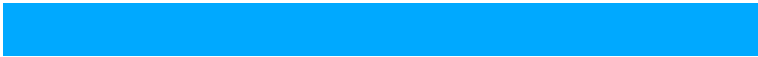
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



58, 89.413, 49.558



58, 89.413, 99.558



58, 89.413, 229.558



58, 89.413, 279.558

# Sweetspot

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



58, 89.410, 49.560



86, 24.305, 55.529



54, 86.427, 349.198



44, 16.839, 55.220



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



58, 89.410, 49.560



60, 92.542, 49.458



84, 84.676, 91.882



49, 4.139, 57.138



45, 72.549, 50.161



12, 25.472, 47.110



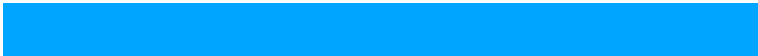


# Inverse Universe

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



63, 52.486, 266.123



65, 54.363, 266.313



34, 120.291, 304.218



49, 3.958, 239.039



48, 42.364, 265.230



14, 17.347, 257.193



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 58, 89.413, 49.558 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 58, 89.413, 49.558 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 58, 89.413, 49.558

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 89.413, 49.558.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 58, 89.413, 49.558.

# 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

58, 89.413, 49.558

### Protanopia

58, 57.739, 95.436

### Deuteranopia

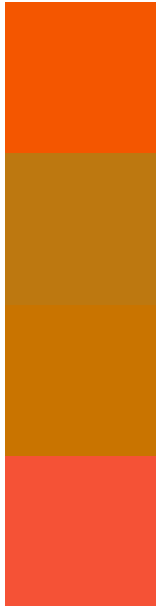
58, 63.614, 84.009



**Tritanopia**  
58, 71.610, 27.845



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 89.413, 49.558

**Protanomaly**  
56, 63.151, 71.615

**Deuteranomaly**  
57, 69.553, 67.076

**Tritanomaly**  
58, 78.737, 39.355

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
58, 89.413, 49.558

**Achromatopsia**  
52, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
52, 33.087, 53.703

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 58, 89.413, 49.558 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(244, 86, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(244, 86, 0)  
}
```

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(244, 86, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(244, 86, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 58, 89.413, 49.558 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(244, 86, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(244, 86, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(244, 86, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(244, 86, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 86, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 86, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 58, 89.413, 49.558 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(244, 86, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(244, 86,  
0) }
```

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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