

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(59, 41.302, 45.045)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(59, 41.302, 45.045) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(59, 41.437, 45.412)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CB795C
RGB	203, 121, 92
RGB Percent	80%, 47%, 36%
CMY	0.2052, 0.5266, 0.6402
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.55, 0.21
HSL	16°, 51%, 58%
HSV	16°, 55%, 79%
XYZ	33.2664, 27.0277, 13.5289
YIQ	142.2120, 58.1810, 8.3650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

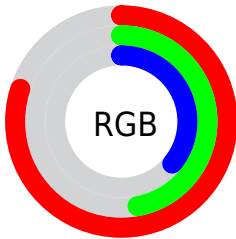
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	203, 131, 92
Decimal	13334876
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.00, 29.09, 29.51
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 41.437, 45.412
Yxy	27.0277, 0.4506, 0.3661
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291524956 (0xFFCB795C)
YUV	142.2120, -24.7545, 53.3111
Hunter-Lab	51.9882, 23.2399, 20.9627

# Details

The CIELCh color **59, 41.437, 45.412** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **67, 27.990, 233.091**, and the grayscale version is **59, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78, 38.242, 46.894**, and **39, 41.558, 45.584** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55, 50.804, 45.616**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63, 32.569, 45.372**.

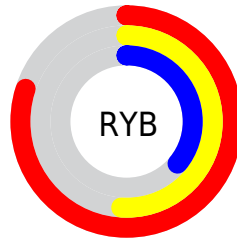
# Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (47%)

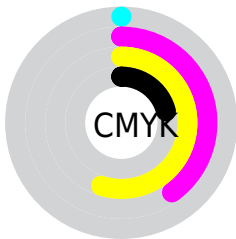
Blue (36%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (36%)

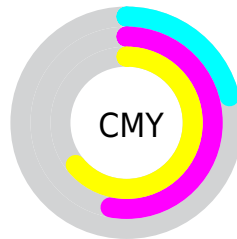


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (55%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 59, 41.437, 45.412 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 59, 41.437, 45.412 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 59, 41.437, 45.412

 59, 41.437, 45.412

 100, 41.437,  
45.412

 49, 41.437, 45.412

 79, 41.437, 45.412

 39, 41.437, 45.412

 89, 41.437, 45.412

 29, 41.437, 45.412

 99, 41.437, 45.412

 19, 41.437, 45.412

 9, 41.437, 45.412

 0, 41.437, 45.412

 59, 41.437, 45.412

 59, 41.437, 45.412

 55, 50.804, 45.616

 63, 32.569, 45.372

 52, 60.443, 45.917

 67, 24.291, 45.484

49, 69.810, 46.124

71, 16.612, 45.726

47, 77.752, 45.767

75, 9.509, 46.063

46, 81.327, 45.514

80, 2.938, 46.383

84, 3.151, 227.234

88, 8.812, 227.672

93, 14.095,  
228.221

97, 17.279,  
198.360

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



59, 41.437, 45.412



67, 27.990, 233.091

# Rectangle

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



59, 41.437, 45.412



59, 41.437, 95.412



59, 41.437, 225.412



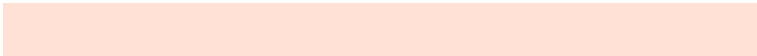
59, 41.437, 275.412

# Sweetspot

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



59, 41.435, 45.416



92, 12.512, 46.009



55, 59.090, 336.328



48, 8.518, 45.935



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



59, 41.435, 45.416



68, 62.851, 45.676



72, 45.845, 90.359



41, 3.603, 46.258



38, 69.666, 45.950



6, 15.542, 34.543





# Inverse Universe

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



67, 27.990, 233.091



80, 38.140, 236.068



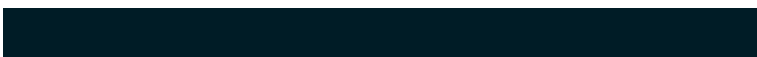
52, 48.480, 287.076



42, 3.413, 227.424



48, 33.495, 248.137



9, 11.842, 237.114



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 59, 41.437, 45.412 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

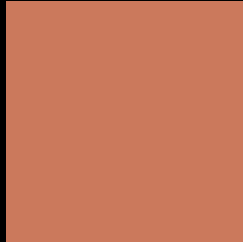
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59, 41.437, 45.412 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 59, 41.437, 45.412

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 59, 41.437, 45.412.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 59, 41.437, 45.412.

# 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

59, 41.437, 45.412

### Protanopia

59, 23.578, 94.730

### Deuteranopia

59, 31.316, 75.920



**Tritanopia**  
59, 37.345, 16.337



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
59, 41.437, 45.412

**Protanomaly**  
59, 26.751, 68.747

**Deuteranomaly**  
59, 33.595, 62.075

**Tritanomaly**  
59, 37.393, 27.804

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
59, 41.437, 45.412

**Achromatopsia**  
59, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
58, 13.808, 44.506

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 59, 41.437, 45.412 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(203, 121, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 121, 92)  
}
```

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(203, 121, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 121, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 59, 41.437, 45.412 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(203, 121, 92) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 121, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 121, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 121, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 121, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 121,  
92) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 59, 41.437, 45.412 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 121, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
121, 92) }
```

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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