

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(61, 83.039, 56.343)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(61, 83.039, 56.343) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(61, 83.005, 56.385)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EF6D01
RGB	239, 109, 1
RGB Percent	94%, 43%, 0%
CMY	0.0632, 0.5729, 0.9968
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 1.00, 0.06
HSL	27°, 99%, 47%
HSV	27°, 100%, 94%
XYZ	41.0188, 29.2481, 3.5070
YIQ	135.5580, 112.1480, -6.0280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

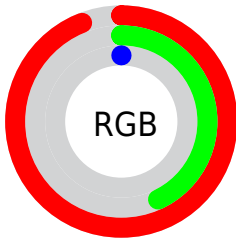
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">239, 199, 1</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15691009</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">61.00, 45.95, 69.12</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">61, 83.005, 56.385</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">29.2481, 0.5560, 0.3965</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293881089 (0xFFEF6D01)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">135.5580, -66.3371, 90.7186</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">54.0815, 40.7428, 34.0123</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **61, 83.005, 56.385** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6600**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **54, 63.356, 279.854**, and the grayscale version is **57, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75, 66.247, 66.401**, and **41, 70.422, 48.562** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61, 83.196, 56.303**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64, 77.198, 58.960**.

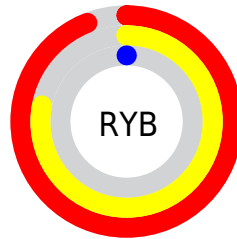
# Distribution



Red (94%)

Green (43%)

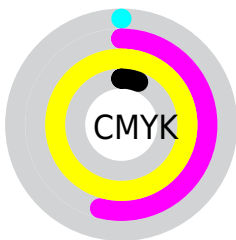
Blue (0%)



Red (94%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (0%)

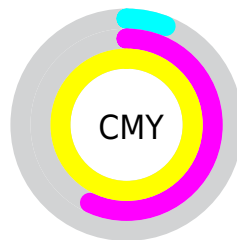


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (6%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 61, 83.005, 56.385 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 61, 83.005, 56.385 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61, 83.005, 56.385

61, 83.005, 56.385

100, 83.005,  
56.385

51, 83.005, 56.385

81, 83.005, 56.385

41, 83.005, 56.385

91, 83.005, 56.385

31, 83.005, 56.385

21, 83.005, 56.385

11, 83.005, 56.385

1, 83.005, 56.385

0, 83.005, 56.385

61, 83.005, 56.385

61, 83.005, 56.385

61, 83.196, 56.303

64, 77.198, 58.960

66, 69.180, 60.807

69, 59.899, 62.193

73, 50.282, 63.394

76, 40.815, 64.538

80, 31.713, 65.677

83, 23.058, 66.825

87, 14.860, 67.976

91, 7.101, 69.105

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



61, 83.005, 56.385



54, 63.356, 279.854

# Rectangle

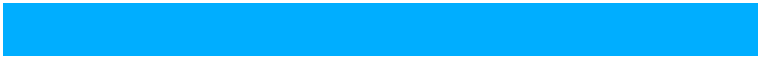
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



61, 83.005, 56.385



61, 83.005, 106.385



61, 83.005, 236.385



61, 83.005, 286.385

# Sweetspot

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



61, 83.002, 56.387



88, 24.626, 66.773



52, 81.416, 357.880



45, 17.003, 66.286



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



61, 83.002, 56.387



65, 87.497, 56.159



89, 88.823, 99.545



48, 4.189, 69.124



47, 67.992, 56.984



13, 23.497, 56.427





# Inverse Universe

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



54, 63.356, 279.854



58, 67.012, 280.194



31, 125.179, 305.823



48, 4.068, 251.529



42, 51.383, 279.151



11, 19.729, 271.056



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 61, 83.005, 56.385 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 61, 83.005, 56.385 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 61, 83.005, 56.385

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 83.005, 56.385.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 61, 83.005, 56.385.

# 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

61, 83.005, 56.385

### Protanopia

61, 61.421, 95.401

### Deuteranopia

61, 66.371, 83.273



**Tritanopia**  
61, 59.790, 23.676



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 83.005, 56.385

**Protanomaly**  
60, 64.960, 77.606

**Deuteranomaly**  
61, 70.310, 71.578

**Tritanomaly**  
61, 67.963, 41.794

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
61, 83.005, 56.385

**Achromatopsia**  
56, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
57, 31.791, 65.165

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 61, 83.005, 56.385 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(239, 109, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 109, 1)  
}
```

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(239, 109, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 109, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 61, 83.005, 56.385 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(239, 109, 1) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 109, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(239, 109, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 109, 1); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 109, 1);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 109,  
1) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 61, 83.005, 56.385 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 109, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
109, 1) }
```

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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