

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 48.934, 66.811)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(63, 48.934, 66.811) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(63, 48.868, 66.852)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CD8A48
RGB	205, 138, 72
RGB Percent	80%, 54%, 28%
CMY	0.1964, 0.4591, 0.7179
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.65, 0.20
HSL	30°, 57%, 54%
HSV	30°, 65%, 80%
XYZ	35.3956, 31.5869, 10.3490
YIQ	150.5090, 61.1180, -6.3220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

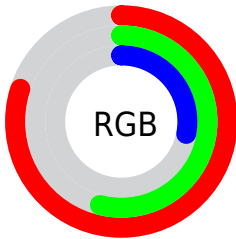
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">205, 203, 72</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13470280</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">63.00, 19.21, 44.93</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">63, 48.868, 66.852</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">31.5869, 0.4577, 0.4085</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291660360 (0xFFCD8A48)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">150.5090, -38.7049, 47.7886</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">56.2022, 14.0637, 28.4240</a>

# Details

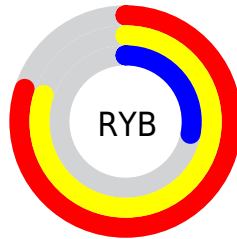
The CIELCh color **63, 48.868, 66.852** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **56, 40.367, 269.213**, and the grayscale version is **62, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82, 45.813, 71.083**, and **43, 49.129, 66.859** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60, 57.000, 65.414**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66, 40.593, 68.174**.

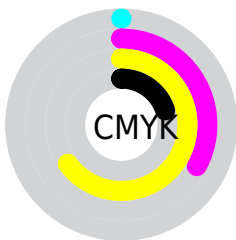
# Distribution



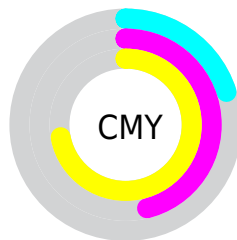
- Red (80%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 48.868, 66.852 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 63, 48.868, 66.852 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63, 48.868, 66.852

63, 48.868, 66.852

100, 48.868,  
66.852

53, 48.868, 66.852

83, 48.868, 66.852

43, 48.868, 66.852

93, 48.868, 66.852

33, 48.868, 66.852

23, 48.868, 66.852

13, 48.868, 66.852

3, 48.868, 66.852

0, 48.868, 66.852

63, 48.868, 66.852

63, 48.868, 66.852

60, 57.000, 65.414

66, 40.593, 68.174

58, 64.396, 63.675

69, 32.478, 69.447

56, 70.100, 61.324

72, 24.655, 70.703

54, 72.506, 60.003

75, 17.171, 71.947

78, 10.032, 73.172

81, 3.219, 74.313

84, 3.294, 255.741

87, 9.537, 256.829

90, 14.978,  
256.355

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



63, 48.868, 66.852



56, 40.367, 269.213

# Rectangle

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



63, 48.868, 66.852



63, 48.868, 116.852



63, 48.868, 246.852



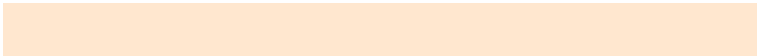
63, 48.868, 296.852

# Sweetspot

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



63, 48.867, 66.856



93, 15.437, 72.644



51, 59.579, 350.480



48, 10.698, 72.288



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



63, 48.867, 66.856



73, 70.946, 64.752



80, 64.687, 103.461



41, 3.756, 73.824



44, 61.736, 60.622



8, 14.351, 57.375





# Inverse Universe

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



56, 40.367, 269.213



63, 57.311, 274.700



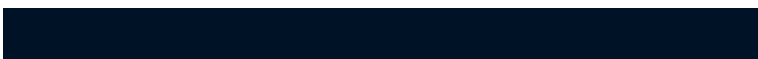
39, 78.679, 300.143



41, 3.673, 256.293



36, 51.513, 283.306



6, 15.078, 270.851



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 63, 48.868, 66.852 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

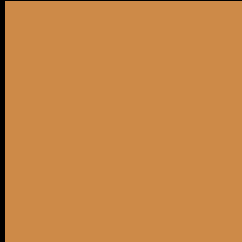
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 63, 48.868, 66.852 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

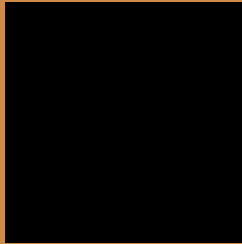
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 63, 48.868, 66.852**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 48.868, 66.852.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 48.868, 66.852.

# 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

63, 48.868, 66.852

### Protanopia

63, 41.794, 95.695

### Deuteranopia

63, 46.096, 79.534



**Tritanopia**  
63, 32.978, 13.572



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 48.868, 66.852

**Protanomaly**  
63, 42.977, 84.592

**Deuteranomaly**  
63, 46.669, 74.228

**Tritanomaly**  
63, 34.464, 39.022

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 48.868, 66.852

**Achromatopsia**  
62, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
62, 16.877, 71.965

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 48.868, 66.852 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(205, 138, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 138, 72)  
}
```

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(205, 138, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 138, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 48.868, 66.852 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(205, 138, 72) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 138, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 138, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 138, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 138, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 138,  
72) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 48.868, 66.852 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 138, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
138, 72) }
```

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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