

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 66.311, 72.474)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(63, 66.311, 72.474) contains.

<b>CIELCh(63, 66.275, 72.410)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

# Color

**CIELCh(63, 66.275, 72.410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2891C
RGB	210, 137, 28
RGB Percent	82%, 54%, 11%
CMY	0.1774, 0.4635, 0.8912
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.87, 0.18
HSL	36°, 77%, 47%
HSV	36°, 87%, 82%
XYZ	35.6377, 31.5869, 5.3013
YIQ	146.4010, 78.4970, -18.4230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

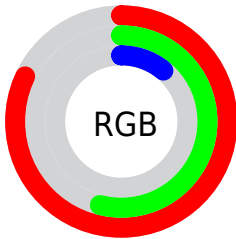
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	150, 210, 28
Decimal	13797660
CIE Lab	63.00, 20.03, 63.18
CIE LCh	63, 66.275, 72.410
Yxy	31.5869, 0.4914, 0.4355
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291987740 (0xFFD2891C)
YUV	146.4010, -58.3717, 55.7763
Hunter-Lab	56.2022, 14.8325, 33.7490

# Details

The CIELCh color **63, 66.275, 72.410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **44, 65.195, 287.490**, and the grayscale version is **61, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81, 61.869, 77.655**, and **43, 55.867, 68.175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61, 70.396, 69.861**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65, 60.034, 74.416**.

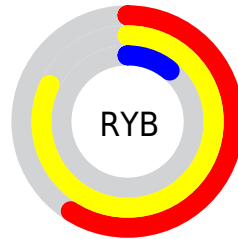
# Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (54%)

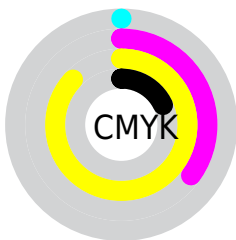
Blue (11%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (11%)

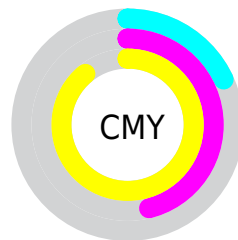


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 66.275, 72.410 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, 66.275, 72.410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63, 66.275, 72.410

63, 66.275, 72.410

100, 66.275,  
72.410

53, 66.275, 72.410

83, 66.275, 72.410

43, 66.275, 72.410

93, 66.275, 72.410

33, 66.275, 72.410

23, 66.275, 72.410

13, 66.275, 72.410

3, 66.275, 72.410

0, 66.275, 72.410

63, 66.275, 72.410

63, 66.275, 72.410

61, 70.396, 69.861

65, 60.034, 74.416

60, 71.516, 69.004

67, 52.533, 76.107

70, 44.472, 77.640

72, 36.268, 79.090

75, 28.138, 80.492

77, 20.185, 81.855

80, 12.451, 83.177

82, 4.946, 84.433

85, 2.337, 265.872

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



63, 66.275, 72.410



44, 65.195, 287.490

# Rectangle

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



63, 66.275, 72.410



63, 66.275, 122.410



63, 66.275, 252.410



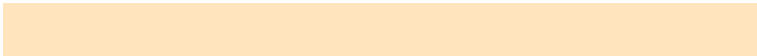
63, 66.275, 302.410

# Sweetspot

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



63, 66.274, 72.413



92, 22.953, 81.919



46, 69.903, 4.449



48, 15.642, 81.447



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, 66.274, 72.413



72, 82.927, 68.586



81, 80.640, 107.780



43, 4.153, 84.113



49, 60.643, 69.572



10, 16.097, 70.854





# Inverse Universe

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



44, 65.195, 287.490



48, 89.120, 293.178



29, 106.923, 305.583



42, 4.120, 266.641



32, 63.455, 292.068



5, 18.341, 279.542



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 63, 66.275, 72.410 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, 66.275, 72.410 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, 66.275, 72.410

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 66.275, 72.410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 66.275, 72.410.

# 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, 66.275, 72.410

### Protanopia

63, 60.591, 95.174

### Deuteranopia

63, 64.389, 82.814



**Tritanopia**  
63, 36.368, 14.947



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 66.275, 72.410

**Protanomaly**  
63, 61.430, 86.244

**Deuteranomaly**  
63, 64.820, 78.967

**Tritanomaly**  
63, 42.327, 48.322

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 66.275, 72.410

**Achromatopsia**  
61, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
61, 25.241, 80.882

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 66.275, 72.410 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(210, 137, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 137, 28)  
}
```

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(210, 137, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 137, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 66.275, 72.410 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(210, 137, 28) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 137, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 137, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 137, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 137, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 137,  
28) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 66.275, 72.410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 137, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
137, 28) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor