

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 67.334, 89.423)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(63, 67.334, 89.423) contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(63, 67.050, 89.107)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B79500
RGB	183, 149, 0
RGB Percent	72%, 58%, 0%
CMY	0.2821, 0.4155, 0.9995
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 1.00, 0.28
HSL	49°, 100%, 36%
HSV	49°, 100%, 72%
XYZ	30.2997, 31.5869, 4.5033
YIQ	142.1800, 68.0930, -39.1310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

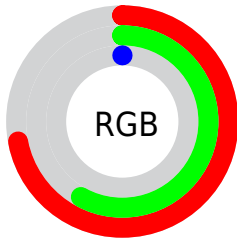
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">42, 183, 0</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12031232</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">63.00, 1.04, 67.04</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">63, 67.050, 89.107</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">31.5869, 0.4564, 0.4758</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290221312</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFB79500</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">142.1800, -70.0947, 35.7991</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">56.2022, -2.1213, 34.5909</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **63, 67.050, 89.107** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. A complement of this color would be **25, 92.505, 302.854**, and the grayscale version is **59, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83, 67.065, 89.269**, and **43, 50.365, 87.767** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63, 67.063, 89.100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64, 64.912, 90.478**.

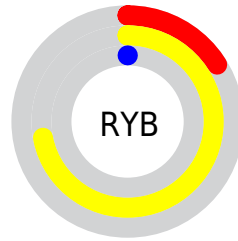
# Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (58%)

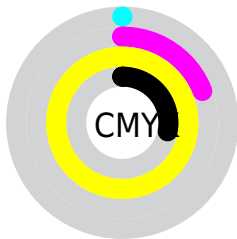
Blue (0%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (0%)

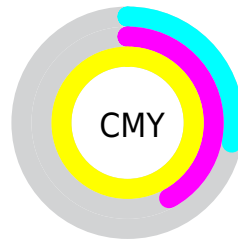


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 67.050, 89.107 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, 67.050, 89.107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 63, 67.050, 89.107

 63, 67.050, 89.107

 100, 67.050,  
89.107

 53, 67.050, 89.107

 83, 67.050, 89.107

 43, 67.050, 89.107

 93, 67.050, 89.107

 33, 67.050, 89.107

 23, 67.050, 89.107

 13, 67.050, 89.107

 3, 67.050, 89.107

 0, 67.050, 89.107

 63, 67.050, 89.107

 63, 67.050, 89.107

 63, 67.063, 89.100

 64, 64.912, 90.478

65, 60.943, 91.767

66, 55.200, 93.003

67, 48.279, 94.220

68, 40.663, 95.430

69, 32.675, 96.632

71, 24.515, 97.821

72, 16.299, 98.988

73, 8.093, 100.122

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



63, 67.050, 89.107



25, 92.505, 302.854

# Rectangle

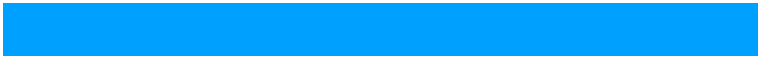
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



63, 67.050, 89.107



63, 67.050, 139.107



63, 67.050, 269.107



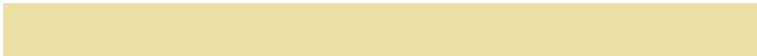
63, 67.050, 319.107

# Sweetspot

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



63, 67.049, 89.109



89, 30.327, 97.755



38, 72.391, 29.380



47, 20.857, 97.257



97, 0.011, 296.813



50, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



63, 67.049, 89.109



80, 81.303, 88.838



68, 79.664, 119.863



38, 4.627, 100.187



54, 59.530, 89.297



8, 11.589, 95.717





# Inverse Universe

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



25, 92.505, 302.854



34, 113.889, 303.266



24, 101.196, 308.332



36, 4.684, 282.347



21, 81.209, 302.552



2, 13.314, 284.121



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 63, 67.050, 89.107 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

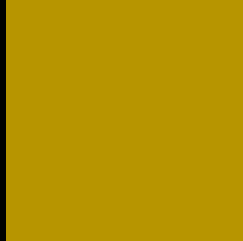
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 67.050, 89.107 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, 67.050, 89.107**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 67.050, 89.107.

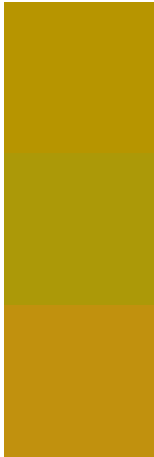


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 67.050, 89.107.

# 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, 67.050, 89.107

### Protanopia

63, 65.688, 95.241

### Deuteranopia

63, 65.972, 83.112



**Tritanopia**  
63, 21.427, 6.754



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 67.050, 89.107

**Protanomaly**  
63, 66.187, 93.195

**Deuteranomaly**  
63, 66.163, 85.229

**Tritanomaly**  
63, 33.893, 70.870

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 67.050, 89.107

**Achromatopsia**  
59, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
60, 30.978, 96.787

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 67.050, 89.107 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(183, 149, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 149, 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(183, 149, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 149, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 67.050, 89.107 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(183, 149, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 149, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 149, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 149, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 149, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 149,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 67.050, 89.107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 149, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
149, 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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