

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(63, 89.829, 52.665)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(63, 89.829, 52.665) contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(63, 89.111, 52.940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF6A04
RGB	255, 106, 4
RGB Percent	100%, 42%, 2%
CMY	0.0000, 0.5863, 0.9846
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 0.98, 0.00
HSL	24°, 100%, 51%
HSV	24°, 98%, 100%
XYZ	46.5848, 31.5869, 3.7543
YIQ	138.9230, 121.5460, -0.1340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

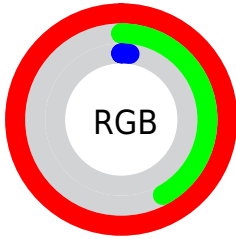
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 176, 4
Decimal	16738820
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	63.00, 53.70, 71.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	63, 89.111, 52.940
Yxy	31.5869, 0.5686, 0.3856
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294928900 (0xFFFF6A04)
YUV	138.9230, -66.5170, 101.7995
Hunter-Lab	56.2022, 49.6009, 35.3810

# Details

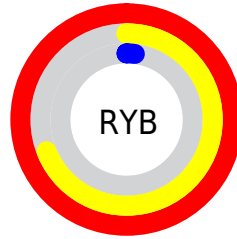
The CIELCh color **63, 89.111, 52.940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6600**. The color can be described as dark saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **62, 59.635, 273.289**, and the grayscale version is **58, 0.007, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74, 65.514, 65.034**, and **43, 77.096, 45.940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63, 89.854, 52.663**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66, 82.030, 55.289**.

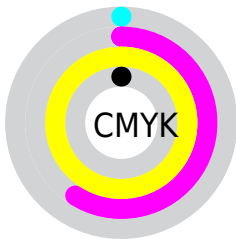
# Distribution



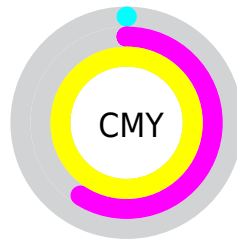
- Red (100%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (2%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (2%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 63, 89.111, 52.940 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, 89.111, 52.940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 63, 89.111, 52.940

 63, 89.111, 52.940

 100, 89.111,  
52.940

 53, 89.111, 52.940

 83, 89.111, 52.940

 43, 89.111, 52.940

 93, 89.111, 52.940

 33, 89.111, 52.940

 23, 89.111, 52.940

 13, 89.111, 52.940

 3, 89.111, 52.940

 0, 89.111, 52.940

 63, 89.111, 52.940

 63, 89.111, 52.940

 63, 89.854, 52.663

 66, 82.030, 55.289

69, 72.757, 56.745

72, 62.408, 57.789

76, 51.923, 58.701

80, 41.753, 59.601

84, 32.087, 60.533

88, 22.982, 61.504

92, 14.434, 62.501

96, 6.408, 63.486

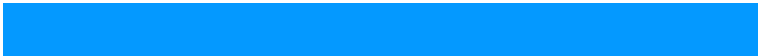
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



63, 89.111, 52.940



62, 59.635, 273.289

# Rectangle

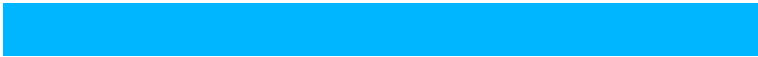
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



63, 89.111, 52.940



63, 89.111, 102.940



63, 89.111, 232.940



63, 89.111, 282.940

# Sweetspot

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



63, 88.896, 53.012



87, 24.349, 61.352



56, 87.063, 353.102



45, 16.842, 60.941



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, 88.896, 53.012



63, 89.854, 52.663



91, 89.990, 95.965



51, 4.322, 63.387



48, 71.967, 53.346



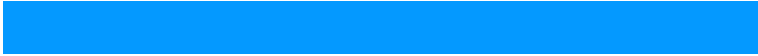
14, 27.426, 52.619





# Inverse Universe

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



62, 59.635, 273.289



61, 60.442, 274.049



34, 127.799, 305.055



51, 4.164, 245.602



47, 47.991, 273.104



14, 20.052, 265.932



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 63, 89.111, 52.940 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 CIELCh color 63, 89.111, 52.940 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, 89.111, 52.940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 89.111, 52.940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 63, 89.111, 52.940.

# 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, 88.792, 53.141

### Protanopia

63, 62.508, 95.208

### Deuteranopia

63, 67.996, 83.464



**Tritanopia**  
63, 65.624, 25.210



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 88.792, 53.141

**Protanomaly**  
62, 66.668, 75.340

**Deuteranomaly**  
62, 72.887, 69.568

**Tritanomaly**  
63, 74.100, 40.343

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
63, 88.792, 53.141

**Achromatopsia**  
58, 0.007, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
58, 32.870, 59.738

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 63, 89.111, 52.940 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(255, 106, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 106, 4)  
}
```

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(255, 106, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 106, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 63, 89.111, 52.940 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(255, 106, 4) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 106, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 106, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 106, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 106, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 106,  
4) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 63, 89.111, 52.940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 106, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
106, 4) }
```

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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