

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(64, 68.073, 85.524)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(64, 68.073, 85.524) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(64, 68.045, 85.672)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C09502
RGB	192, 149, 2
RGB Percent	75%, 58%, 1%
CMY	0.2461, 0.4149, 0.9903
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.99, 0.25
HSL	46°, 97%, 38%
HSV	46°, 99%, 75%
XYZ	32.5907, 32.8017, 4.6844
YIQ	145.0990, 72.8150, -36.6010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

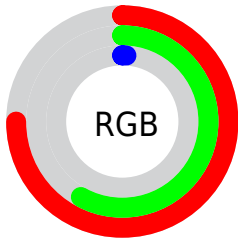
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">58, 192, 2</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12621058</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">64.00, 5.14, 67.85</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">64, 68.045, 85.672</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">32.8017, 0.4651, 0.4681</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290811138</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFC09502</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">145.0990, -70.5478, 41.1322</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">57.2727, 1.3470, 35.2415</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **64, 68.045, 85.672** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **29, 90.893, 301.268**, and the grayscale version is **61, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84, 68.144, 85.712**, and **44, 51.721, 83.523** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 68.315, 85.460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65, 65.662, 87.340**.

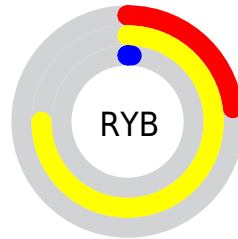
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (58%)

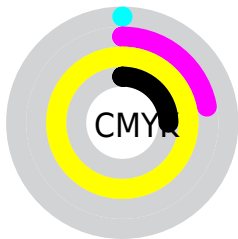
Blue (1%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (1%)

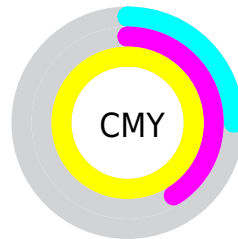


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 64, 68.045, 85.672 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 64, 68.045, 85.672 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 64, 68.045, 85.672

 64, 68.045, 85.672

 100, 68.045,  
85.672

 54, 68.045, 85.672

 84, 68.045, 85.672

 44, 68.045, 85.672

 94, 68.045, 85.672

 34, 68.045, 85.672

 24, 68.045, 85.672

 14, 68.045, 85.672

 4, 68.045, 85.672

 0, 68.045, 85.672

 64, 68.045, 85.672

 64, 68.045, 85.672

 64, 68.315, 85.460

 65, 65.662, 87.340

66, 61.211, 88.833

68, 55.035, 90.213

69, 47.778, 91.537

70, 39.925, 92.830

72, 31.782, 94.099

73, 23.533, 95.344

75, 15.278, 96.557

76, 7.074, 97.728

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



64, 68.045, 85.672



29, 90.893, 301.268

# Rectangle

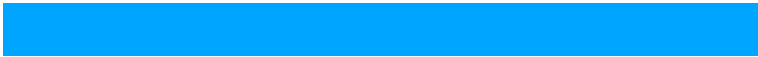
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



64, 68.045, 85.672



64, 68.045, 135.672



64, 68.045, 265.672



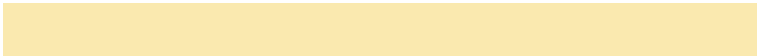
64, 68.045, 315.672

# Sweetspot

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



64, 68.044, 85.675



92, 30.441, 95.126



40, 73.026, 26.368



48, 20.782, 94.598



99, 0.012, 296.813



52, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



64, 68.044, 85.675



81, 83.097, 85.135



72, 81.514, 118.157



40, 4.636, 97.652



54, 59.878, 85.728



9, 14.042, 90.479





# Inverse Universe

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



29, 90.893, 301.268



37, 113.705, 302.027



26, 104.924, 307.882



38, 4.680, 279.905



23, 79.580, 301.205

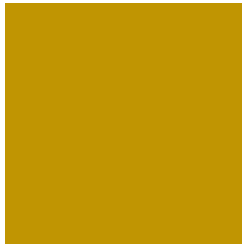


2, 16.419, 284.145



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 64, 68.045, 85.672 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 64, 68.045, 85.672 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 64, 68.045, 85.672

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 68.045, 85.672.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 64, 68.045, 85.672.

# 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


64, 68.045, 85.672

### Protanopia

64, 66.385, 95.375

### Deuteranopia

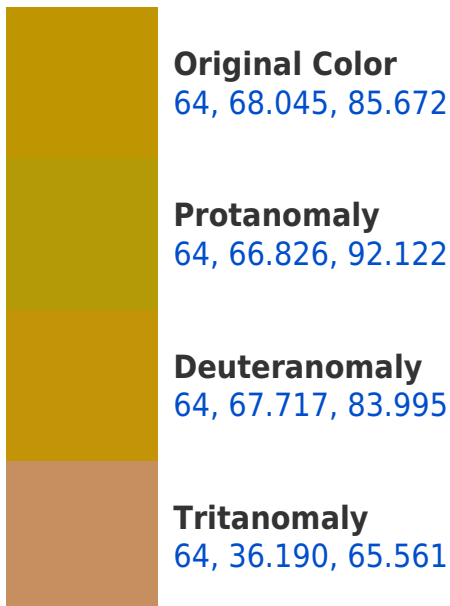
64, 67.549, 82.721



**Tritanopia**  
64, 24.989, 9.383



# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 64, 68.045, 85.672 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(192, 149, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 149, 2)  
}
```

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(192, 149, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 149, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 64, 68.045, 85.672 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(192, 149, 2) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 149, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(192, 149, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 149, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 149, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 149,  
2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 64, 68.045, 85.672 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 149, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
149, 2) }
```

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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