

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(65, 82.093, 59.388)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(65, 82.093, 59.388) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(65, 82.211, 59.454)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F77C09
RGB	247, 124, 9
RGB Percent	97%, 49%, 4%
CMY	0.0330, 0.5150, 0.9638
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.96, 0.03
HSL	29°, 93%, 50%
HSV	29°, 96%, 97%
XYZ	45.4247, 34.0472, 4.4427
YIQ	147.6670, 110.2230, -9.6890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

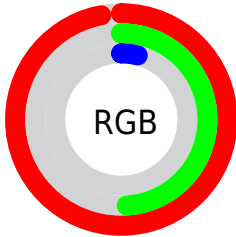
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">247, 232, 9</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16219145</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">65.00, 41.78, 70.80</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">65, 82.211, 59.454</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">34.0472, 0.5413, 0.4057</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294409225</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF77C09</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">147.6670, -68.3628, 87.1150</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">58.3500, 36.8476, 36.3307</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **65, 82.211, 59.454** 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 **55, 66.534, 281.435**, and the grayscale version is **61, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78, 64.557, 72.913**, and **45, 69.994, 52.734** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 84.092, 58.406**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68, 76.011, 61.988**.

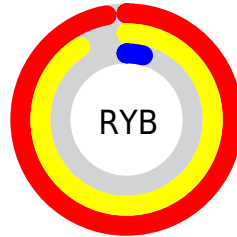
# Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (49%)

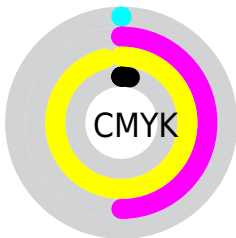
Blue (4%)



Red (97%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (4%)

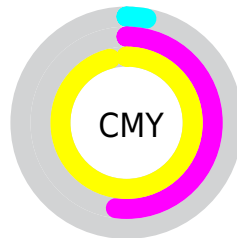


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 65, 82.211, 59.454 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 65, 82.211, 59.454 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 65, 82.211, 59.454

 65, 82.211, 59.454

 100, 82.211,  
59.454

 55, 82.211, 59.454

 85, 82.211, 59.454

 45, 82.211, 59.454

 95, 82.211, 59.454

 35, 82.211, 59.454

 25, 82.211, 59.454

 15, 82.211, 59.454

 5, 82.211, 59.454

 0, 82.211, 59.454

 65, 82.211, 59.454

 65, 82.211, 59.454

 64, 84.092, 58.406

 68, 76.011, 61.988

71, 67.573, 63.791

74, 58.108, 65.235

77, 48.413, 66.532

80, 38.893, 67.779

84, 29.728, 69.013

87, 20.983, 70.241

91, 12.664, 71.456

95, 4.749, 72.614

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



65, 82.211, 59.454



55, 66.534, 281.435

# Rectangle

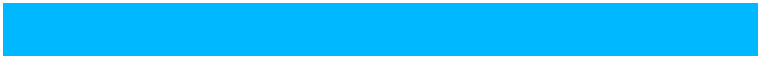
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



65, 82.211, 59.454



65, 82.211, 109.454



65, 82.211, 239.454



65, 82.211, 289.454

# Sweetspot

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



65, 82.208, 59.456



89, 23.990, 69.898



54, 82.778, 358.206



46, 16.643, 69.373



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



65, 82.208, 59.456



66, 86.296, 58.333



92, 91.538, 100.792



49, 4.328, 72.256



49, 67.814, 59.122



14, 24.647, 59.608





# Inverse Universe

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



55, 66.534, 281.435



56, 71.022, 283.239



32, 127.342, 305.736



49, 4.220, 254.743



41, 55.021, 282.282



11, 21.476, 274.840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 65, 82.211, 59.454 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 65, 82.211, 59.454 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 65, 82.211, 59.454

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 65, 82.211, 59.454.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 65, 82.211, 59.454.

# 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

65, 82.332, 59.511

### Protanopia

65, 65.051, 95.494

### Deuteranopia

65, 69.788, 83.291



**Tritanopia**  
65, 56.304, 21.893



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
65, 82.332, 59.511

**Protanomaly**  
64, 67.333, 79.837

**Deuteranomaly**  
65, 72.633, 73.140

**Tritanomaly**  
65, 64.341, 42.269

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
65, 82.332, 59.511

**Achromatopsia**  
61, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
61, 31.058, 68.427

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 65, 82.211, 59.454 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(247, 124, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 124, 9)  
}
```

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(247, 124, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 124, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 65, 82.211, 59.454 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(247, 124, 9) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 124, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(247, 124, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 124, 9); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 124, 9);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 124,  
9) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 65, 82.211, 59.454 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 124, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
124, 9) }
```

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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