

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 37.428, 79.305)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(66, 37.428, 79.305) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(66, 37.491, 79.104)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C19A5E
RGB	193, 154, 94
RGB Percent	76%, 60%, 37%
CMY	0.2426, 0.3955, 0.6309
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.51, 0.24
HSL	36°, 44%, 56%
HSV	36°, 51%, 76%
XYZ	35.6345, 35.3238, 15.5603
YIQ	158.8210, 42.5040, -10.3920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

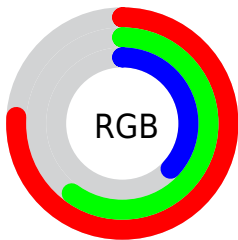
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">158, 193, 94</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12687966</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.00, 7.09, 36.82</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">66, 37.491, 79.104</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">35.3238, 0.4119, 0.4083</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290878046 (0xFFC19A5E)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">158.8210, -31.9568, 29.9750</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">59.4338, 3.0134, 26.0810</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **66, 37.491, 79.104** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **55, 35.644, 275.670**, and the grayscale version is **66, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86, 37.575, 79.228**, and **46, 37.329, 78.922** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 45.133, 77.634**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68, 29.835, 80.523**.

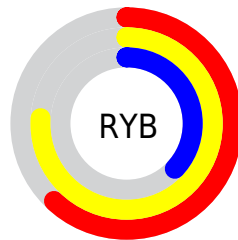
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (60%)

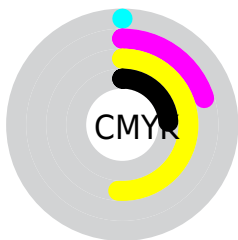
Blue (37%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (37%)

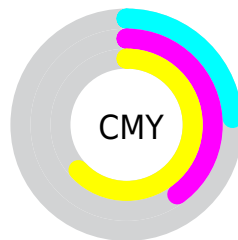


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 37.491, 79.104 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 66, 37.491, 79.104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 66, 37.491, 79.104

 66, 37.491, 79.104

 100, 37.491,  
79.104

 56, 37.491, 79.104

 86, 37.491, 79.104

 46, 37.491, 79.104

 96, 37.491, 79.104

 36, 37.491, 79.104

 26, 37.491, 79.104

 16, 37.491, 79.104

 6, 37.491, 79.104

 0, 37.491, 79.104

 66, 37.491, 79.104

 66, 37.491, 79.104

 64, 45.133, 77.634

 68, 29.835, 80.523

62, 52.491, 76.055

71, 22.300, 81.897

60, 59.073, 74.271

73, 14.948, 83.231

58, 64.126, 72.095

75, 7.799, 84.517

56, 67.141, 69.843

78, 0.856, 85.489

80, 5.893, 267.078

83, 12.462,  
268.220

85, 18.867,  
269.330

88, 19.151,  
261.629

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



66, 37.491, 79.104



55, 35.644, 275.670

# Rectangle

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



66, 37.491, 79.104



66, 37.491, 129.104



66, 37.491, 259.104



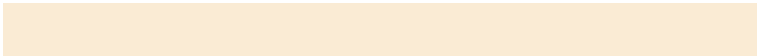
66, 37.491, 309.104

# Sweetspot

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



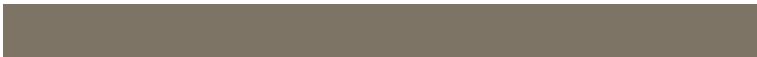
66, 37.491, 79.108



94, 12.880, 84.014



53, 44.131, 355.722



49, 8.814, 83.740



99, 0.012, 296.813



52, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



66, 37.491, 79.108



80, 56.337, 77.375



76, 51.231, 110.061



40, 3.924, 84.752



47, 58.534, 70.339



7, 11.942, 71.016



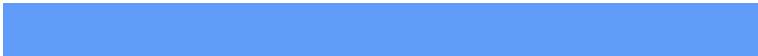


# Inverse Universe

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



55, 35.644, 275.670



64, 53.418, 279.166



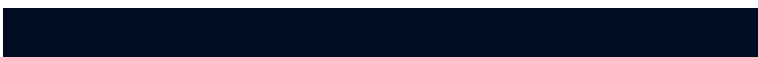
45, 58.821, 300.184



39, 3.897, 267.253



30, 61.829, 292.397



4, 14.280, 276.772



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 37.491, 79.104 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 66, 37.491, 79.104 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

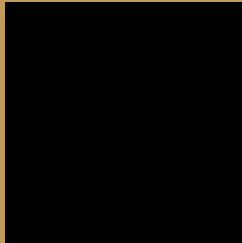
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 66, 37.491, 79.104

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 37.491, 79.104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 37.491, 79.104.

# 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

66, 37.491, 79.104

### Protanopia

66, 35.389, 95.798

### Deuteranopia

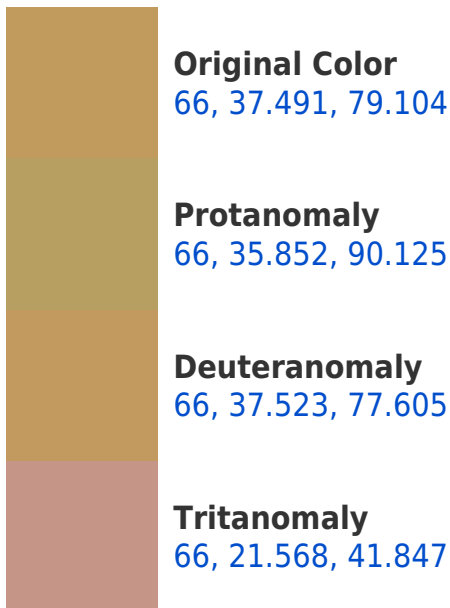
66, 37.762, 77.030



**Tritanopia**  
66, 21.833, 4.129



# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 37.491, 79.104 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(193, 154, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 154, 94)  
}
```

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(193, 154, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 154, 94) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 37.491, 79.104 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(193, 154, 94) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 154, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 154, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 154, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 154, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 154,  
94) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 37.491, 79.104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 154, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
154, 94) }
```

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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