

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 45.856, 67.727)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(66, 45.856, 67.727) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(66, 45.745, 67.854)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D29354
RGB	210, 147, 84
RGB Percent	82%, 58%, 33%
CMY	0.1754, 0.4226, 0.6697
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.60, 0.18
HSL	30°, 58%, 58%
HSV	30°, 60%, 82%
XYZ	38.7320, 35.3238, 13.2098
YIQ	158.6550, 57.7710, -6.2370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

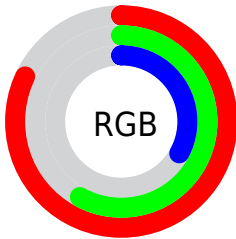
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	210, 210, 84
Decimal	13800276
CIE Lab	66.00, 17.24, 42.37
CIE LCh	66, 45.745, 67.854
Yxy	35.3238, 0.4438, 0.4048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291990356 (0xFFD29354)
YUV	158.6550, -36.8049, 45.0296
Hunter-Lab	59.4338, 12.3163, 28.4259

# Details

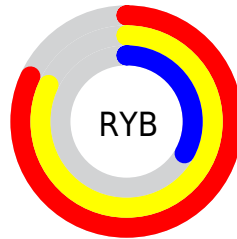
The CIELCh color **66, 45.745, 67.854** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **59, 38.439, 267.956**, and the grayscale version is **66, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84, 41.735, 74.373**, and **46, 45.925, 67.633** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63, 54.153, 66.475**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69, 37.359, 69.162**.

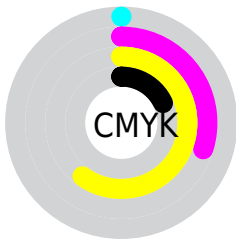
# Distribution



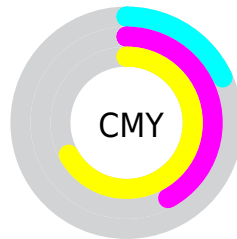
- Red (82%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 45.745, 67.854 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, 45.745, 67.854 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66, 45.745, 67.854

66, 45.745, 67.854

100, 45.745,  
67.854

56, 45.745, 67.854

86, 45.745, 67.854

46, 45.745, 67.854

96, 45.745, 67.854

36, 45.745, 67.854

26, 45.745, 67.854

16, 45.745, 67.854

6, 45.745, 67.854

0, 45.745, 67.854

66, 45.745, 67.854

66, 45.745, 67.854

63, 54.153, 66.475

69, 37.359, 69.162

61, 62.138, 64.893

72, 29.210, 70.436

58, 68.890, 62.869

75, 21.385, 71.697

56, 73.804, 60.250

78, 13.909, 72.942

56, 73.832, 60.236

81, 6.773, 74.152

84, 0.046, 263.837

88, 6.574, 256.669

91, 12.845,  
257.790

94, 12.350,  
232.252

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



66, 45.745, 67.854



59, 38.439, 267.956

# Rectangle

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



66, 45.745, 67.854



66, 45.745, 117.854



66, 45.745, 247.854



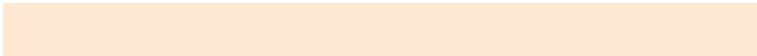
66, 45.745, 297.854

# Sweetspot

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



66, 45.744, 67.858



93, 14.620, 73.157



54, 57.130, 349.587



49, 10.230, 72.794



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



66, 45.744, 67.858



75, 65.353, 66.052



82, 61.858, 103.838



42, 3.842, 74.215



45, 62.359, 60.873



9, 15.703, 58.620





# Inverse Universe

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



59, 38.439, 267.956



66, 53.437, 272.623



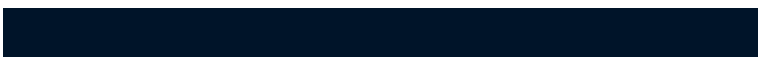
43, 73.662, 299.042



42, 3.759, 256.697



36, 52.541, 283.729

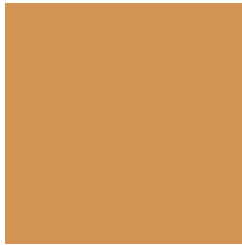


6, 16.205, 272.044



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 45.745, 67.854 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

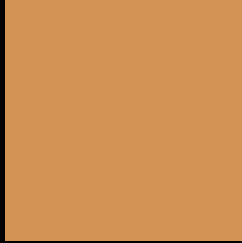
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 45.745, 67.854 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

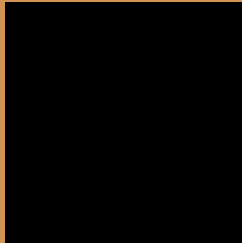
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 66, 45.745, 67.854

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 45.745, 67.854.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 45.745, 67.854.

# 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, 45.745, 67.854

### Protanopia

66, 39.540, 95.730

### Deuteranopia

66, 43.412, 78.845



**Tritanopia**  
66, 30.556, 12.414



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 45.745, 67.854

**Protanomaly**  
66, 40.539, 84.792

**Deuteranomaly**  
66, 44.307, 74.800

**Tritanomaly**  
66, 31.567, 39.036

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 45.745, 67.854

**Achromatopsia**  
65, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
65, 15.950, 72.249

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 45.745, 67.854 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(210, 147, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 147, 84)  
}
```

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(210, 147, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 147, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 45.745, 67.854 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(210, 147, 84) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 147, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 147, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 147, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 147, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 147,  
84) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 45.745, 67.854 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 147, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
147, 84) }
```

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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