

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(66, 75.365, 68.403)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(66, 75.365, 68.403) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(66, 75.364, 68.490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E78B0B
RGB	231, 139, 11
RGB Percent	91%, 55%, 4%
CMY	0.0956, 0.4561, 0.9557
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.95, 0.10
HSL	35°, 91%, 47%
HSV	35°, 95%, 90%
XYZ	42.0806, 35.3238, 4.9259
YIQ	151.9160, 95.9200, -20.3040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

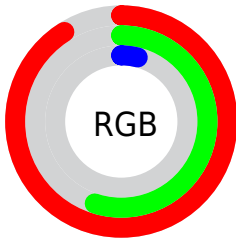
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">169, 231, 11</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15174411</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.00, 27.63, 70.12</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">66, 75.364, 68.490</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">35.3238, 0.5111, 0.4290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293364491 (0xFFE78B0B)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">151.9160, -69.4716, 69.3567</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">59.4338, 22.3731, 36.6897</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **66, 75.364, 68.490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as dark washed orange. A complement of this color would be **46, 75.225, 289.686**, and the grayscale version is **63, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82, 65.529, 80.117**, and **46, 62.065, 62.592** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65, 77.113, 67.093**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68, 70.418, 71.022**.

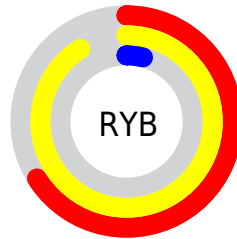
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (55%)

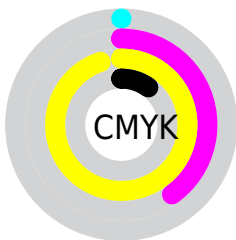
Blue (4%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (4%)

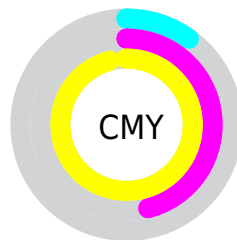


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 66, 75.364, 68.490 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, 75.364, 68.490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 66, 75.364, 68.490

 66, 75.364, 68.490

 100, 75.364,  
68.490

 56, 75.364, 68.490

 86, 75.364, 68.490

 46, 75.364, 68.490

 96, 75.364, 68.490

 36, 75.364, 68.490

 26, 75.364, 68.490


 16, 75.364, 68.490

 6, 75.364, 68.490

 0, 75.364, 68.490

 66, 75.364, 68.490

 66, 75.364, 68.490

 65, 77.113, 67.093

 68, 70.418, 71.022

71, 63.285, 72.987

73, 54.961, 74.650

76, 46.167, 76.164

78, 37.309, 77.603

81, 28.593, 78.997

84, 20.110, 80.356

87, 11.893, 81.674

90, 3.944, 82.909

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



66, 75.364, 68.490



46, 75.225, 289.686

# Rectangle

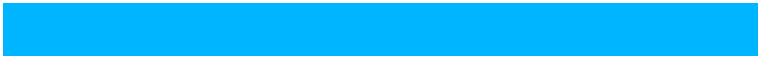
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



66, 75.364, 68.490



66, 75.364, 118.490



66, 75.364, 248.490



66, 75.364, 298.490

# Sweetspot

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



66, 75.362, 68.493



91, 25.382, 79.809



50, 77.432, 6.857



47, 17.540, 79.224



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, 75.362, 68.493



71, 83.248, 66.880



88, 89.202, 106.915



47, 4.413, 82.391



51, 63.568, 67.729



13, 21.211, 69.509





# Inverse Universe

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



46, 75.225, 289.686



49, 86.197, 291.873



30, 121.402, 306.182



45, 4.366, 264.953



34, 64.414, 290.921



7, 22.646, 282.761



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 66, 75.364, 68.490 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 66, 75.364, 68.490 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, 75.364, 68.490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 75.364, 68.490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 66, 75.364, 68.490.

# 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, 75.498, 68.538

### Protanopia

66, 66.229, 95.189

### Deuteranopia

66, 70.646, 83.608



**Tritanopia**  
66, 44.047, 18.072



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 75.498, 68.538

**Protanomaly**  
66, 67.566, 84.658

**Deuteranomaly**  
66, 71.704, 77.903

**Tritanomaly**  
66, 52.221, 47.880

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 75.498, 68.538

**Achromatopsia**  
63, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
63, 29.862, 77.280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 66, 75.364, 68.490 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(231, 139, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 139, 11)  
}
```

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(231, 139, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 139, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 66, 75.364, 68.490 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(231, 139, 11) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 139, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(231, 139, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 139, 11); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 139, 11); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 139, 11) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 66, 75.364, 68.490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(231, 139, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
139, 11) }
```

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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