

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(68, 36.637, 88.437)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(68, 36.637, 88.437) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(68, 36.637, 88.437)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDA363
RGB	189, 163, 99
RGB Percent	74%, 64%, 39%
CMY	0.2584, 0.3603, 0.6113
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.48, 0.26
HSL	43°, 41%, 57%
HSV	43°, 48%, 74%
XYZ	36.3909, 37.9720, 17.2426
YIQ	163.4780, 36.0400, -14.3920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

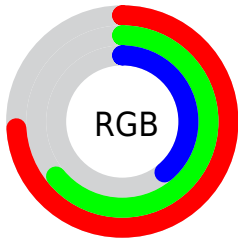
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">136, 189, 99</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12428131</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">68.00, 1.00, 36.62</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">68, 36.637, 88.437</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">37.9720, 0.3973, 0.4145</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290618211</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFBDA363</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">163.4780, -31.7877, 22.3828</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">61.6215, -2.4232, 26.5448</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **68, 36.637, 88.437** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **53, 37.433, 282.742**, and the grayscale version is **67, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88, 36.673, 88.513**, and **48, 36.971, 88.662** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66, 44.282, 87.055**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70, 28.845, 89.786**.

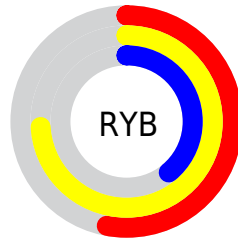
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (64%)

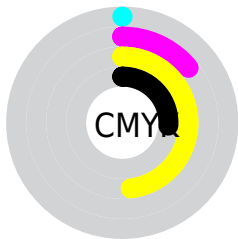
Blue (39%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (39%)

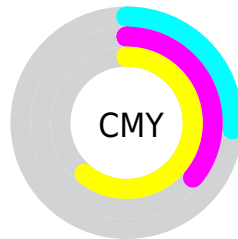


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 68, 36.637, 88.437 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 68, 36.637, 88.437 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 68, 36.637, 88.437

 68, 36.637, 88.437

 100, 36.637,  
88.437

 58, 36.637, 88.437

 88, 36.637, 88.437

 48, 36.637, 88.437

 98, 36.637, 88.437

 38, 36.637, 88.437

 28, 36.637, 88.437

 18, 36.637, 88.437

 8, 36.637, 88.437

 0, 36.637, 88.437

 68, 36.637, 88.437

 68, 36.637, 88.437

 66, 44.282, 87.055

 70, 28.845, 89.786

65, 51.518, 85.610

72, 21.047, 91.094

63, 57.911, 84.062

73, 13.320, 92.362

62, 62.819, 82.322

75, 5.699, 93.575

60, 65.694, 80.277

77, 1.801, 274.912

60, 66.294, 79.780

79, 9.176, 275.963

81, 16.430,  
277.045

83, 23.568,  
278.081

85, 23.450,  
273.578

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



68, 36.637, 88.437



53, 37.433, 282.742

# Rectangle

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



68, 36.637, 88.437



68, 36.637, 138.437



68, 36.637, 268.437



68, 36.637, 318.437

# Sweetspot

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



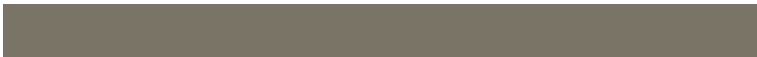
68, 36.638, 88.441



93, 13.033, 92.779



53, 39.095, 2.129



49, 9.011, 92.513



98, 0.011, 296.813



51, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



68, 36.638, 88.441



84, 54.036, 87.011



74, 47.539, 114.827



39, 4.252, 93.368



51, 58.109, 80.141



8, 11.575, 84.373





# Inverse Universe

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



53, 37.433, 282.742



62, 56.004, 285.429



48, 53.393, 302.408



37, 4.270, 275.725



25, 72.308, 298.490



3, 13.953, 280.762



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 36.637, 88.437 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

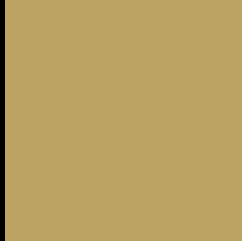
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68, 36.637, 88.437 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 68, 36.637, 88.437**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 36.637, 88.437.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 36.637, 88.437.

# 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

68, 36.637, 88.437

### Protanopia

68, 36.245, 96.102

### Deuteranopia

68, 37.299, 76.316



**Tritanopia**  
68, 17.150, 358.594



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 36.637, 88.437

**Protanomaly**  
68, 36.161, 93.276

**Deuteranomaly**  
68, 36.788, 80.507

**Tritanomaly**  
68, 16.903, 51.489

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 36.637, 88.437

**Achromatopsia**  
67, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
68, 13.658, 93.373

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 68, 36.637, 88.437 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(189, 163, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 163, 99)  
}
```

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(189, 163, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 163, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 68, 36.637, 88.437 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(189, 163, 99) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 163, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 163, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 163, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 163, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 163,  
99) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 68, 36.637, 88.437 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 163, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
163, 99) }
```

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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