

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(68, 43.419, 68.301)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(68, 43.419, 68.301) contains.

<b>CIELCh(68, 43.463, 67.899)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

# Color

**CIELCh(68, 43.463, 67.899)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D6995D
RGB	214, 153, 93
RGB Percent	84%, 60%, 36%
CMY	0.1599, 0.3992, 0.6345
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.56, 0.16
HSL	30°, 60%, 60%
HSV	30°, 56%, 84%
XYZ	41.2056, 37.9720, 15.5576
YIQ	164.3990, 55.6160, -5.7280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

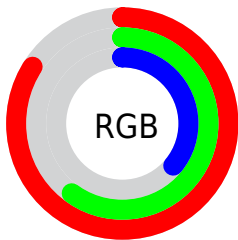
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	214, 212, 93
Decimal	14063965
CIE Lab	68.00, 16.35, 40.27
CIE LCh	68, 43.463, 67.899
Yxy	37.9720, 0.4350, 0.4008
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292254045 (0xFFD6995D)
YUV	164.3990, -35.1997, 43.5001
Hunter-Lab	61.6215, 11.5234, 28.1660

# Details

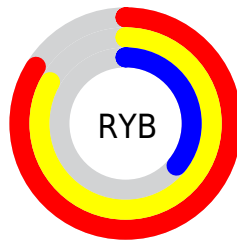
The CIELCh color **68, 43.463, 67.899** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **62, 36.690, 266.405**, and the grayscale version is **68, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86, 38.258, 76.225**, and **48, 43.652, 68.086** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65, 52.047, 66.568**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 35.005, 69.183**.

# Distribution



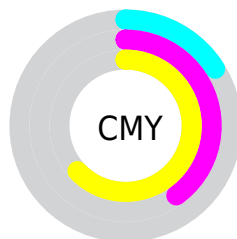
- Red (84%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 68, 43.463, 67.899 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, 43.463, 67.899 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68, 43.463, 67.899

68, 43.463, 67.899

100, 43.463,  
67.899

58, 43.463, 67.899

88, 43.463, 67.899

48, 43.463, 67.899

98, 43.463, 67.899

38, 43.463, 67.899

28, 43.463, 67.899

18, 43.463, 67.899

8, 43.463, 67.899

0, 43.463, 67.899

68, 43.463, 67.899

68, 43.463, 67.899

65, 52.047, 66.568

71, 35.005, 69.183

62, 60.401, 65.087

74, 26.837, 70.443

60, 67.836, 63.261

77, 19.019, 71.693

58, 73.338, 60.760

80, 11.560, 72.924

57, 75.024, 59.851

84, 4.444, 74.098

87, 2.354, 255.555

90, 8.867, 256.605

93, 11.465,  
243.018

96, 12.282,  
209.808

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



68, 43.463, 67.899



62, 36.690, 266.405

# Rectangle

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



68, 43.463, 67.899



68, 43.463, 117.899



68, 43.463, 247.899



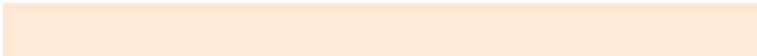
68, 43.463, 297.899

# Sweetspot

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



68, 43.462, 67.903



94, 13.742, 72.843



57, 55.180, 349.014



49, 9.237, 72.595



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



68, 43.462, 67.903



76, 61.477, 66.263



83, 59.675, 104.116



43, 3.909, 73.769



46, 63.176, 60.489



10, 17.037, 58.763





# Inverse Universe

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



62, 36.690, 266.405



68, 50.302, 270.612



46, 70.067, 298.289



43, 3.822, 256.251



37, 52.754, 283.376

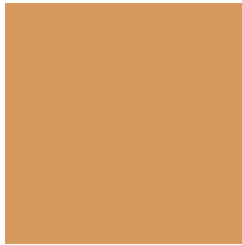


7, 17.093, 272.510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 43.463, 67.899 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, 43.463, 67.899 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

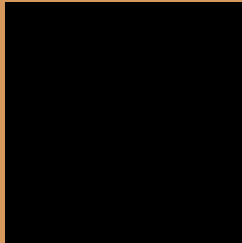
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 68, 43.463, 67.899**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 43.463, 67.899.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 43.463, 67.899.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
68, 29.565, 10.849



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 43.463, 67.899

**Protanomaly**  
68, 38.383, 84.179

**Deuteranomaly**  
68, 42.220, 73.880

**Tritanomaly**  
68, 29.970, 37.577

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 43.463, 67.899

**Achromatopsia**  
68, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
68, 15.116, 72.464

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 68, 43.463, 67.899 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(214, 153, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 153, 93)  
}
```

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(214, 153, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 153, 93) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 68, 43.463, 67.899 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(214, 153, 93) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 153, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 153, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 153, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 153, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 153,  
93) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 68, 43.463, 67.899 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 153, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
153, 93) }
```

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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