

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(68, 44.087, 66.230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(68, 44.087, 66.230) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(68, 44.025, 66.261)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8985D
RGB	216, 152, 93
RGB Percent	85%, 60%, 36%
CMY	0.1519, 0.4029, 0.6344
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.57, 0.15
HSL	29°, 61%, 61%
HSV	29°, 57%, 85%
XYZ	41.6549, 37.9720, 15.5440
YIQ	164.4100, 57.0830, -4.7810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

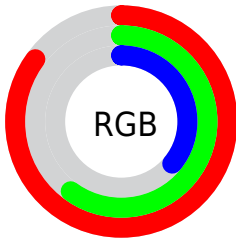
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">216, 206, 93</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14194781</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">68.00, 17.72, 40.30</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">68, 44.025, 66.261</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">37.9720, 0.4377, 0.3990</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292384861 (0xFFD8985D)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">164.4100, -35.2051, 45.2444</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">61.6215, 12.8250, 28.1791</a>

# Details

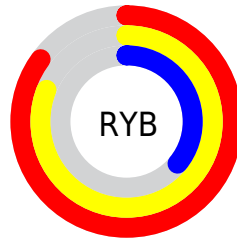
The CIELCh color **68, 44.025, 66.261** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **63, 36.426, 264.680**, and the grayscale version is **68, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86, 38.080, 75.356**, and **48, 44.298, 66.369** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65, 52.753, 64.986**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 35.453, 67.495**.

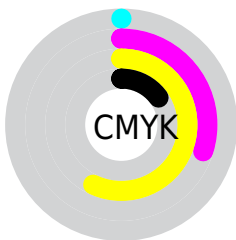
# Distribution



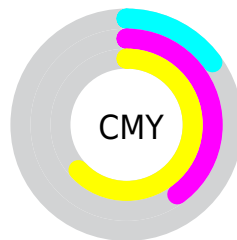
- Red (85%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 68, 44.025, 66.261 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, 44.025, 66.261 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 68, 44.025, 66.261

 68, 44.025, 66.261

 100, 44.025,  
66.261

 58, 44.025, 66.261

 88, 44.025, 66.261

 48, 44.025, 66.261

 98, 44.025, 66.261

 38, 44.025, 66.261

 28, 44.025, 66.261

 18, 44.025, 66.261

 8, 44.025, 66.261

 0, 44.025, 66.261

 68, 44.025, 66.261

 68, 44.025, 66.261

 65, 52.753, 64.986

 71, 35.453, 67.495

62, 61.278, 63.562

74, 27.200, 68.713

60, 68.889, 61.782

77, 19.324, 69.926

57, 74.550, 59.307

81, 11.832, 71.128

57, 76.123, 58.521

84, 4.706, 72.280

88, 2.085, 253.746

91, 8.573, 254.755

94, 10.767,  
236.570

97, 12.514,  
202.119

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



68, 44.025, 66.261



63, 36.426, 264.680

# Rectangle

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



68, 44.025, 66.261



68, 44.025, 116.261



68, 44.025, 246.261



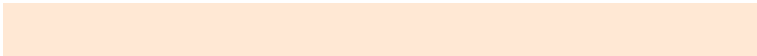
68, 44.025, 296.261

# Sweetspot

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



68, 44.024, 66.265



93, 13.621, 71.096



57, 56.414, 348.047



49, 9.157, 70.854



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, 44.024, 66.265



75, 61.455, 64.752



83, 59.667, 103.269



43, 3.871, 72.001



45, 63.613, 59.184



9, 17.049, 56.829





# Inverse Universe

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



63, 36.426, 264.680



68, 49.080, 268.769



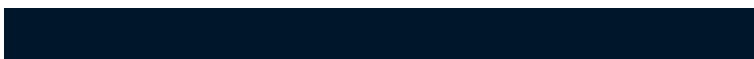
47, 69.858, 297.794



43, 3.775, 254.449



38, 51.062, 281.708



7, 16.692, 270.856



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 68, 44.025, 66.261 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 68, 44.025, 66.261 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

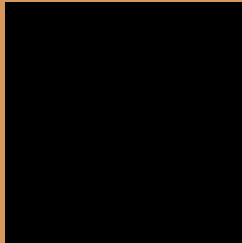
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 68, 44.025, 66.261

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 44.025, 66.261.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 68, 44.025, 66.261.

# 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, 44.025, 66.261

### Protanopia

68, 37.351, 95.593

### Deuteranopia

68, 41.537, 77.549



**Tritanopia**  
68, 30.790, 11.472



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 44.025, 66.261

**Protanomaly**  
68, 38.383, 84.179

**Deuteranomaly**  
68, 42.487, 73.394

**Tritanomaly**  
68, 31.261, 37.043

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
68, 44.025, 66.261

**Achromatopsia**  
68, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
67, 15.217, 68.848

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 68, 44.025, 66.261 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(216, 152, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 152, 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(216, 152, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 152, 93) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 68, 44.025, 66.261 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(216, 152, 93) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 152, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 152, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 152, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 152, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 152,  
93) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 68, 44.025, 66.261 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 152, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
152, 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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