

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(70, 59.147, 80.900)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(70, 59.147, 80.900) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(70, 59.124, 80.952)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7A33C
RGB	215, 163, 60
RGB Percent	84%, 64%, 24%
CMY	0.1587, 0.3624, 0.7663
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.72, 0.16
HSL	40°, 66%, 54%
HSV	40°, 72%, 84%
XYZ	41.7193, 40.7494, 9.8848
YIQ	166.8060, 64.0550, -21.0090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

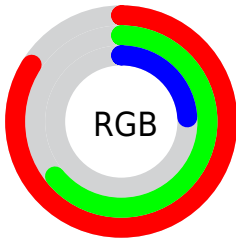
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">138, 215, 60</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14132028</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">70.00, 9.30, 58.39</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">70, 59.124, 80.952</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">40.7494, 0.4517, 0.4412</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292322108 (0xFFD7A33C)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">166.8060, -52.6554, 42.2661</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">63.8353, 4.9462, 35.5037</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **70, 59.124, 80.952** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **49, 60.650, 286.921**, and the grayscale version is **68, 0.008, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88, 55.700, 89.347**, and **50, 57.629, 80.796** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68, 65.694, 79.186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72, 51.404, 82.535**.

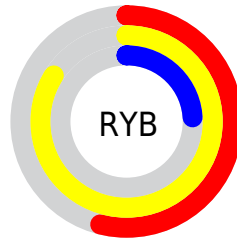
# Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (64%)

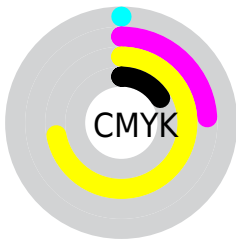
Blue (24%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (24%)

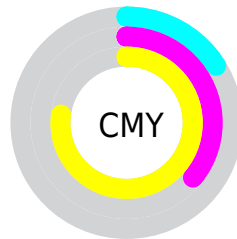


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (72%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 70, 59.124, 80.952 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 70, 59.124, 80.952 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 70, 59.124, 80.952

 70, 59.124, 80.952

 100, 59.124,  
80.952

 60, 59.124, 80.952

 90, 59.124, 80.952

 50, 59.124, 80.952

 40, 59.124, 80.952

 30, 59.124, 80.952

 20, 59.124, 80.952

 10, 59.124, 80.952

 0, 59.124, 80.952

 70, 59.124, 80.952

 70, 59.124, 80.952

 68, 65.694, 79.186

 72, 51.404, 82.535

66, 70.287, 77.069

74, 43.139, 84.013

65, 72.428, 75.152

76, 34.691, 85.432

78, 26.252, 86.806

81, 17.924, 88.139

83, 9.750, 89.424

85, 1.747, 90.556

88, 6.086, 271.949

90, 13.754,  
273.079

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



70, 59.124, 80.952



49, 60.650, 286.921

# Rectangle

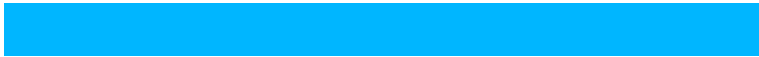
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



70, 59.124, 80.952



70, 59.124, 130.952



70, 59.124, 260.952



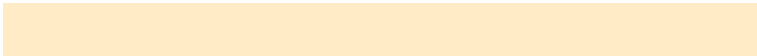
70, 59.124, 310.952

# Sweetspot

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



70, 59.124, 80.955



94, 20.414, 88.140



50, 63.573, 4.705



49, 13.756, 87.779



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



70, 59.124, 80.955



79, 78.129, 78.050



82, 74.375, 111.399



44, 4.506, 89.772



52, 61.138, 75.646



12, 18.133, 78.415





# Inverse Universe

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



49, 60.650, 286.921



50, 85.602, 292.536



38, 92.148, 304.600



42, 4.505, 272.239



29, 71.803, 296.280



5, 21.141, 284.160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 70, 59.124, 80.952 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 70, 59.124, 80.952 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 70, 59.124, 80.952

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 70, 59.124, 80.952.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 70, 59.124, 80.952.

# 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

70, 59.124, 80.952

### Protanopia

70, 57.069, 95.830

### Deuteranopia

70, 58.918, 81.345



**Tritanopia**  
70, 28.229, 8.995



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
70, 59.124, 80.952

**Protanomaly**  
70, 57.502, 90.356

**Deuteranomaly**  
70, 58.918, 81.345

**Tritanomaly**  
70, 31.970, 51.591

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
70, 59.124, 80.952

**Achromatopsia**  
68, 0.008, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
68, 22.278, 87.171

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 70, 59.124, 80.952 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(215, 163, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 163, 60)  
}
```

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(215, 163, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 163, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 70, 59.124, 80.952 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(215, 163, 60) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 163, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(215, 163, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 163, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 163, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 163,  
60) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 70, 59.124, 80.952 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 163, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
163, 60) }
```

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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