

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(83, 42.920, 96.137)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(83, 42.920, 96.137) contains.

<b>CIELCh(83, 42.662, 96.330)</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(83, 42.662, 96.330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1CF7E
RGB	225, 207, 126
RGB Percent	88%, 81%, 49%
CMY	0.1175, 0.1881, 0.5057
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.44, 0.12
HSL	49°, 62%, 69%
HSV	49°, 44%, 88%
XYZ	57.1517, 62.1629, 28.7360
YIQ	203.1480, 36.7290, -21.3750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

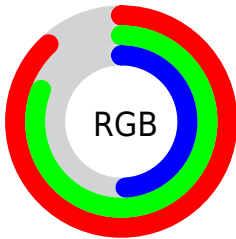
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">148, 225, 126</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14798718</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">83.00, -4.70, 42.40</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">83, 42.662, 96.330</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">62.1629, 0.3860, 0.4199</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292988798 (0xFFE1CF7E)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">203.1480, -38.0340, 19.1642</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">78.8435, -8.5859, 33.5811</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **83, 42.662, 96.330** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **62, 45.582, 288.423**, and the grayscale version is **82, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98, 37.646, 107.307**, and **63, 42.691, 96.388** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82, 51.958, 95.119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84, 33.057, 97.540**.

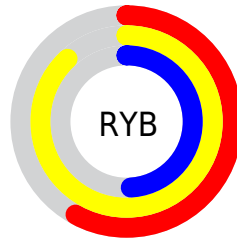
# Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (81%)

Blue (49%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (49%)

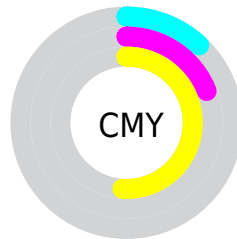


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 83, 42.662, 96.330 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 83, 42.662, 96.330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 83, 42.662, 96.330

 83, 42.662, 96.330

 100, 42.662,  
96.330

 73, 42.662, 96.330

 63, 42.662, 96.330

 53, 42.662, 96.330

 43, 42.662, 96.330

 33, 42.662, 96.330

 23, 42.662, 96.330

 13, 42.662, 96.330

 3, 42.662, 96.330

 0, 42.662, 96.330

83, 42.662, 96.330

83, 42.662, 96.330

82, 51.958, 95.119

84, 33.057, 97.540

80, 60.635, 93.899

86, 23.324, 98.728

79, 68.208, 92.672

87, 13.569, 99.889

78, 74.004, 91.417

89, 3.852, 100.993

77, 77.339, 90.085

91, 5.796, 282.158

76, 78.328, 89.242

92, 12.274,  
280.752

93, 10.530,  
270.977

94, 9.199, 257.965

95, 8.469, 241.794

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



83, 42.662, 96.330



62, 45.582, 288.423

# Rectangle

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



83, 42.662, 96.330



83, 42.662, 146.330



83, 42.662, 276.330



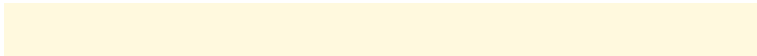
83, 42.662, 326.330

# Sweetspot

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



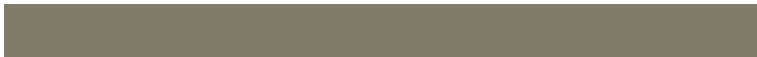
83, 42.663, 96.334



98, 13.947, 99.992



64, 40.802, 10.249



52, 9.766, 99.738



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



83, 42.663, 96.334



91, 56.483, 95.195



85, 51.826, 119.962



46, 5.484, 100.404



61, 65.268, 89.494



16, 23.507, 92.255





# Inverse Universe

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



62, 45.582, 288.423



63, 61.790, 290.597



60, 56.854, 305.574



44, 5.554, 282.610



24, 90.042, 302.923

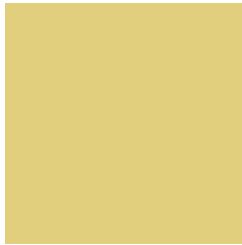


4, 27.686, 291.740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 83, 42.662, 96.330 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

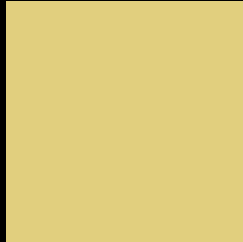
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 83, 42.662, 96.330 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 83, 42.662, 96.330

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 83, 42.662, 96.330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 83, 42.662, 96.330.

# 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

83, 42.662, 96.330

### Protanopia

83, 42.745, 95.778

### Deuteranopia

83, 43.013, 75.616



**Tritanopia**  
83, 15.729, 350.547



# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 83, 42.662, 96.330 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(225, 207, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 207, 126)  
}
```

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(225, 207, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 207, 126) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 83, 42.662, 96.330 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(225, 207, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 207, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 207, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 207, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 207, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 207,  
126) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 83, 42.662, 96.330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 207, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
207, 126) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor