

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(85, 66.480, 88.955)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(85, 66.480, 88.955) contains.

<b>CIELCh(85, 66.358, 89.001)</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(85, 66.358, 89.001)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F9D050
RGB	249, 208, 80
RGB Percent	98%, 82%, 31%
CMY	0.0225, 0.1833, 0.6853
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.68, 0.02
HSL	45°, 94%, 65%
HSV	45°, 68%, 98%
XYZ	63.2392, 66.0070, 17.0453
YIQ	205.6670, 65.5240, -31.1160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

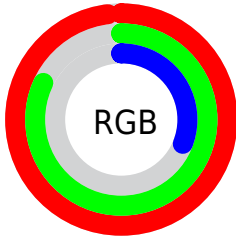
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">134, 249, 80</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16371792</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">85.00, 1.16, 66.35</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">85, 66.358, 89.001</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">66.0070, 0.4323, 0.4512</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294561872</a> (0xFFFF9D050)
YUV	<a href="#">205.6670, -61.9538, 38.0030</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">81.2447, -3.2375, 44.4321</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **85, 66.358, 89.001** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC33**. The color can be described as light muted yellow. A complement of this color would be **54, 73.328, 291.433**, and the grayscale version is **83, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98, 59.063, 105.657**, and **65, 66.412, 88.915** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 73.982, 87.546**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87, 57.413, 90.388**.

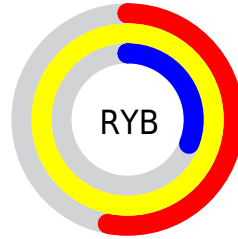
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (82%)

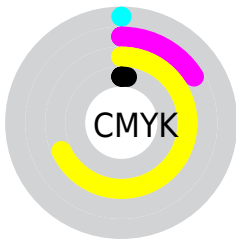
Blue (31%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (31%)

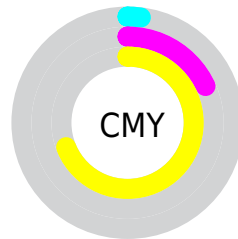


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (68%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 85, 66.358, 89.001 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 85, 66.358, 89.001 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 85, 66.358, 89.001

 85, 66.358, 89.001

 100, 66.358,  
89.001

 75, 66.358, 89.001

 65, 66.358, 89.001

 55, 66.358, 89.001

 45, 66.358, 89.001

 35, 66.358, 89.001

 25, 66.358, 89.001

 15, 66.358, 89.001

 5, 66.358, 89.001

 0, 66.358, 89.001

85, 66.358, 89.001

85, 66.358, 89.001

83, 73.982, 87.546

87, 57.413, 90.388

82, 79.453, 85.944

89, 47.763, 91.730

80, 82.096, 84.094

90, 37.791, 93.042

80, 82.478, 83.670

92, 27.718, 94.325

94, 17.664, 95.572

96, 7.693, 96.771

98, 2.163, 278.071

100, 1.986,  
199.613

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



85, 66.358, 89.001



54, 73.328, 291.433

# Rectangle

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



85, 66.358, 89.001



85, 66.358, 139.001



85, 66.358, 269.001



85, 66.358, 319.001

# Sweetspot

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



85, 66.358, 89.004



96, 20.234, 95.299



59, 68.077, 11.423



51, 13.824, 94.949



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



85, 66.358, 89.004



85, 77.385, 87.039



92, 81.317, 116.205



51, 5.621, 96.574



62, 67.003, 84.048



20, 28.451, 86.536





# Inverse Universe

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



54, 73.328, 291.433



48, 90.994, 295.658



48, 97.121, 306.134



49, 5.668, 278.923



28, 88.904, 300.944



6, 34.490, 295.505



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 85, 66.358, 89.001 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

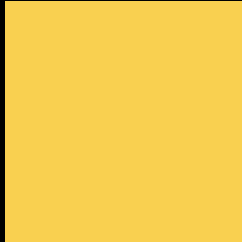
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 85, 66.358, 89.001 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 85, 66.358, 89.001

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 85, 66.358, 89.001.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 85, 66.358, 89.001.

# 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

85, 66.358, 89.001

### Protanopia

85, 65.693, 95.485

### Deuteranopia

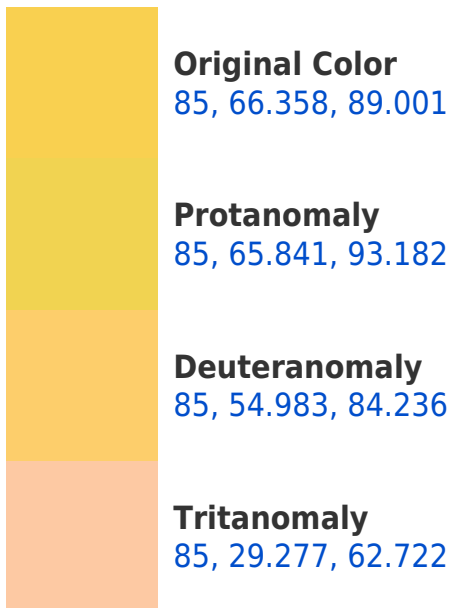
85, 47.694, 79.590



**Tritanopia**  
85, 22.618, 3.830



# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 85, 66.358, 89.001 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(249, 208, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 208, 80)  
}
```

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(249, 208, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 208, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 85, 66.358, 89.001 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(249, 208, 80) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 208, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(249, 208, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 208, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 208, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 208,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 85, 66.358, 89.001 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 208, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249,  
208, 80) }
```

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