

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(87, 49.183, 85.911)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(87, 49.183, 85.911) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(87, 49.132, 85.721)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FED57C
RGB	254, 213, 124
RGB Percent	100%, 84%, 49%
CMY	0.0045, 0.1653, 0.5143
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.51, 0.00
HSL	41°, 98%, 74%
HSV	41°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	68.2009, 70.0064, 28.9403
YIQ	215.1130, 53.0050, -18.9870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

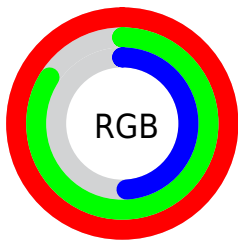
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">184, 254, 124</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16700796</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">87.00, 3.67, 49.00</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">87, 49.132, 85.721</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">70.0064, 0.4080, 0.4188</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294890876 (0xFF FED57C)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">215.1130, -44.9187, 34.1039</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">83.6698, -0.9234, 38.0612</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **87, 49.132, 85.721** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **68, 49.596, 282.058**, and the grayscale version is **86, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98, 38.628, 107.231**, and **67, 49.418, 85.950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 58.630, 84.255**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89, 39.384, 87.139**.

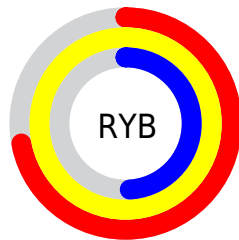
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (84%)

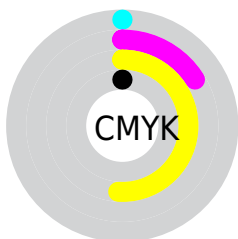
Blue (49%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (49%)

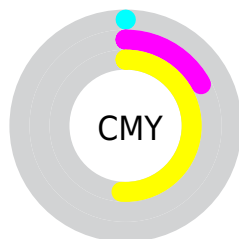


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 87, 49.132, 85.721 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 87, 49.132, 85.721 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 87, 49.132, 85.721

 87, 49.132, 85.721

 100, 49.132,  
85.721

 77, 49.132, 85.721

 67, 49.132, 85.721

 57, 49.132, 85.721

 47, 49.132, 85.721

 37, 49.132, 85.721

 27, 49.132, 85.721

 17, 49.132, 85.721

 7, 49.132, 85.721

 0, 49.132, 85.721

87, 49.132, 85.721

87, 49.132, 85.721

85, 58.630, 84.255

89, 39.384, 87.139

83, 67.453, 82.694

92, 29.616, 88.510

81, 74.902, 80.961

94, 19.948, 89.840

79, 80.030, 78.912

97, 10.436, 91.120

77, 82.325, 76.762

99, 1.102, 92.145

100, 0.403,  
201.025

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



87, 49.132, 85.721



68, 49.596, 282.058

# Rectangle

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



87, 49.132, 85.721



87, 49.132, 135.721



87, 49.132, 265.721



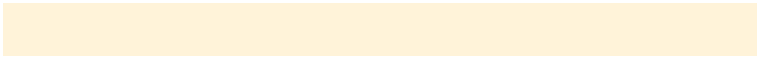
87, 49.132, 315.721

# Sweetspot

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



87, 49.132, 85.725



96, 14.078, 90.640



68, 53.575, 1.822



51, 9.625, 90.370



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



87, 49.132, 85.725



85, 58.656, 84.284



96, 64.331, 113.826



52, 5.305, 91.330



59, 66.575, 77.273



19, 28.347, 80.020





# Inverse Universe

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



68, 49.596, 282.058



63, 59.969, 284.870



60, 73.454, 302.508



50, 5.314, 273.813



32, 81.233, 297.661



8, 32.602, 292.680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 87, 49.132, 85.721 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

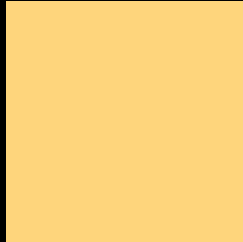
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 87, 49.132, 85.721 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 87, 49.132, 85.721

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 49.132, 85.721.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 49.132, 85.721.

# 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**  
87, 49.132, 85.721

**Protanopia**  
87, 47.883, 95.655

**Deuteranopia**  
87, 34.932, 76.785



**Tritanopia**  
87, 19.607, 0.806



# Trichromacy



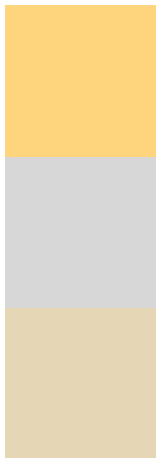
**Original Color**  
87, 49.132, 85.721

**Protanomaly**  
87, 48.163, 92.133

**Deuteranomaly**  
87, 40.210, 80.946

**Tritanomaly**  
87, 22.406, 54.100

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
87, 49.132, 85.721

**Achromatopsia**  
86, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
86, 17.684, 89.640

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 87, 49.132, 85.721 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(254, 213, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 213, 124)  
}
```

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(254, 213, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 213, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 87, 49.132, 85.721 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(254, 213, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 213, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(254, 213, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 213, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 213, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 213,  
124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 87, 49.132, 85.721 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 213, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
213, 124) }
```

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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