

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(92, 65.165, 40.694)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(92, 65.165, 40.694) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(83, 33.531, 58.022)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<a href="#">FFC19A</a>
RGB	<a href="#">255, 193, 154</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">100%, 76%, 60%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.0000, 0.2418, 0.3950</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.00, 0.24, 0.39, 0.00</a>
HSL	<a href="#">23°, 100%, 80%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">23°, 39%, 100%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">66.7714, 62.1629, 39.1741</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">207.0920, 49.4710, 1.0150</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

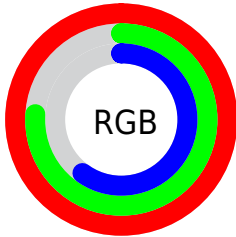
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 218, 154
Decimal	16761242
CIE Lab	83.00, 17.76, 28.44
CIE LCh	83, 33.531, 58.022
Yxy	62.1629, 0.3972, 0.3698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294951322 (0xFFFFC19A)
YUV	207.0920, -26.1744, 42.0153
Hunter-Lab	78.8435, 13.1931, 25.7317

# Details

The CIELCh color **83, 33.531, 58.022** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **84, 27.144, 248.404**, and the grayscale version is **83, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98, 20.867, 103.443**, and **63, 32.857, 57.960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79, 42.828, 57.799**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87, 23.859, 59.533**.

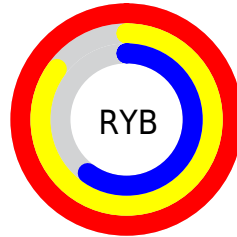
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (76%)

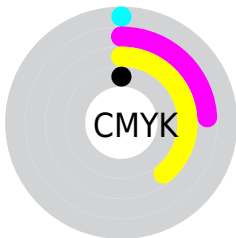
Blue (60%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (60%)

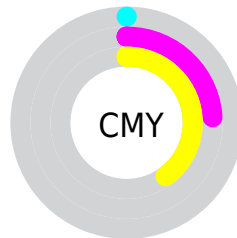


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 83, 33.531, 58.022 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, 33.531, 58.022 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 83, 33.531, 58.022

 83, 33.531, 58.022

 100, 33.531,  
58.022

 73, 33.531, 58.022

 63, 33.531, 58.022

 53, 33.531, 58.022

 43, 33.531, 58.022

 33, 33.531, 58.022

 23, 33.531, 58.022

 13, 33.531, 58.022

 3, 33.531, 58.022

 0, 33.531, 58.022

83, 33.531, 58.022

83, 33.531, 58.022

79, 42.828, 57.799

87, 23.859, 59.533

75, 53.130, 57.000

91, 15.250, 60.463

71, 63.753, 56.197

96, 7.188, 61.396

68, 74.214, 55.256

100, 0.012,  
296.813

65, 83.507, 53.870

62, 90.378, 51.681

62, 90.704, 51.578

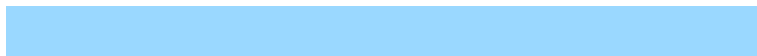
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



83, 33.531, 58.022



84, 27.144, 248.404

# Rectangle

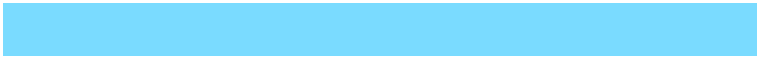
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



83, 33.531, 58.022



83, 33.531, 108.022



83, 33.531, 238.022



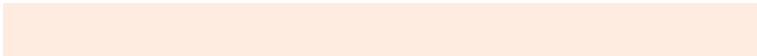
83, 33.531, 288.022

# Sweetspot

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



83, 33.050, 58.641



95, 9.157, 61.167



76, 48.364, 341.239



50, 6.100, 61.045



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

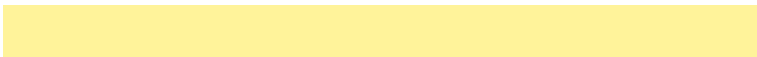
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



83, 33.050, 58.641



80, 40.334, 58.005



95, 45.051, 100.650



51, 4.303, 61.396



47, 72.629, 52.247



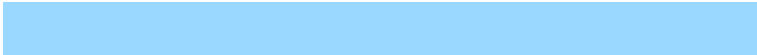
14, 27.567, 51.096



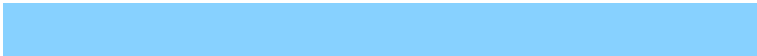


# Inverse Universe

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



84, 27.144, 248.404



81, 31.706, 250.186



70, 48.648, 290.766



51, 4.135, 243.522



48, 46.391, 270.754



15, 19.503, 263.524



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 83, 33.531, 58.022 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

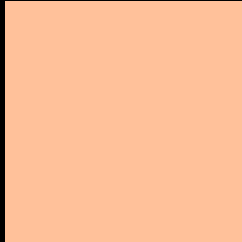
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 33.531, 58.022 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, 33.531, 58.022

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 83, 33.531, 58.022.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 83, 33.531, 58.022.

# 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, 33.156, 58.459

### Protanopia

83, 24.778, 95.051

### Deuteranopia

83, 30.541, 70.169



**Tritanopia**  
83, 25.733, 6.281



# Trichromacy



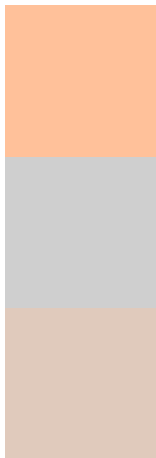
**Original Color**  
83, 33.156, 58.459

**Protanomaly**  
83, 26.187, 78.685

**Deuteranomaly**  
83, 31.458, 65.674

**Tritanomaly**  
83, 25.200, 28.451

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
83, 33.156, 58.459

**Achromatopsia**  
83, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
83, 11.186, 60.928

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 83, 33.531, 58.022 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(255, 193, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 193, 154)  
}
```

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(255, 193, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 193, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 83, 33.531, 58.022 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(255, 193, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 193, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 193, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 193, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 193, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 193,  
154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 83, 33.531, 58.022 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 193, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
193, 154) }
```

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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