

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(100, 40.404, 42.029)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(100, 40.404, 42.029)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(93, 16.838, 77.938)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE8CC
RGB	255, 232, 204
RGB Percent	100%, 91%, 80%
CMY	0.0018, 0.0920, 0.2017
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	33°, 98%, 90%
HSV	33°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	80.6427, 82.9670, 68.6112
YIQ	235.6850, 22.6960, -3.8320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

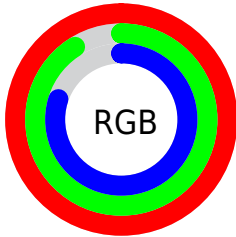
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	246, 255, 204
Decimal	16771276
CIE Lab	93.00, 3.52, 16.47
CIE LCh	93, 16.838, 77.938
Yxy	82.9670, 0.3473, 0.3573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294961356 (0xFFFFE8CC)
YUV	235.6850, -15.6207, 16.9393
Hunter-Lab	91.0862, -1.3669, 19.0999

# Details

The CIELCh color **93, 16.838, 77.938** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **89, 16.223, 263.525**, and the grayscale version is **93, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **73, 16.668, 76.696** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 25.748, 76.622**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96, 8.265, 79.228**.

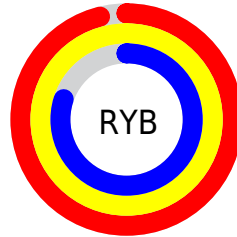
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (91%)

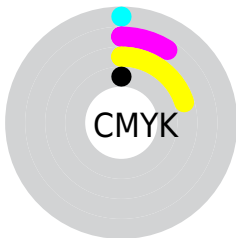
Blue (80%)



Red (96%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (80%)

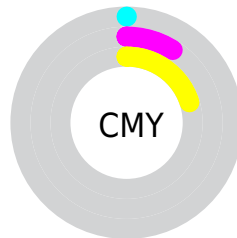


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 16.838, 77.938 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 93, 16.838, 77.938 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 93, 16.838, 77.938

 93, 16.838, 77.938

 100, 16.838,  
77.938

 83, 16.838, 77.938

 73, 16.838, 77.938

 63, 16.838, 77.938

 53, 16.838, 77.938

 43, 16.838, 77.938

 33, 16.838, 77.938

 23, 16.838, 77.938

 13, 16.838, 77.938

 3, 16.838, 77.938

93, 16.838, 77.938

93, 16.838, 77.938

90, 25.748, 76.622

96, 8.265, 79.228

86, 34.987, 75.265

100, 0.015, 52.436

83, 44.506, 73.876

100, 0.162,  
203.500

80, 54.166, 72.437

77, 63.666, 70.895

75, 72.412, 69.127

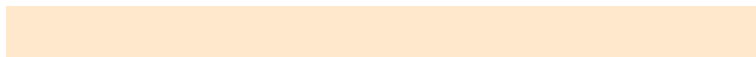
72, 79.408, 66.898

69, 83.878, 64.010

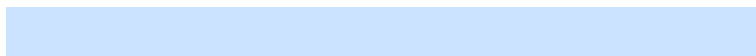
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



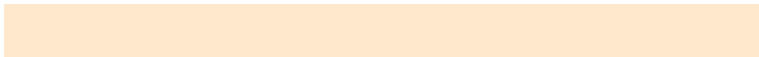
93, 16.838, 77.938



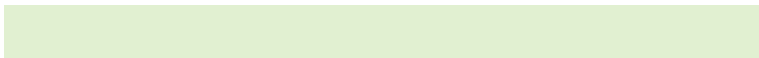
89, 16.223, 263.525

# Rectangle

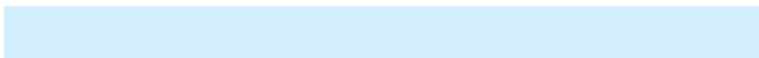
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



93, 16.838, 77.938



93, 16.838, 127.938



93, 16.838, 257.938



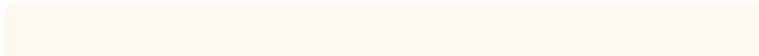
93, 16.838, 307.938

# Sweetspot

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



93, 16.839, 77.948



98, 4.912, 79.712



87, 22.236, 347.314



52, 3.263, 79.636



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

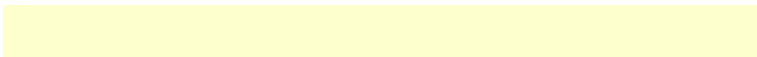
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



93, 16.839, 77.948



92, 20.368, 77.425



99, 25.745, 109.641



51, 4.688, 79.293



53, 67.490, 64.695



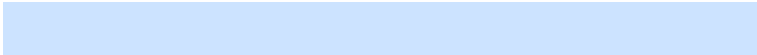
17, 27.085, 66.769



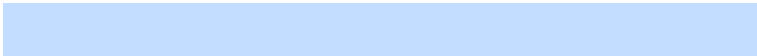


# Inverse Universe

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



89, 16.223, 263.525



87, 19.458, 264.233



84, 26.979, 293.643



50, 4.618, 261.880



39, 64.220, 288.635

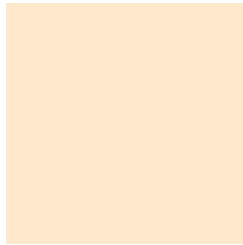


11, 25.928, 282.483



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 93, 16.838, 77.938 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

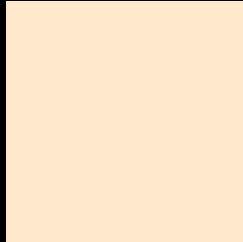
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 93, 16.838, 77.938 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

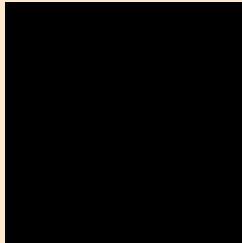
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 93, 16.838, 77.938**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 16.838, 77.938.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 16.838, 77.938.

# 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

93, 16.838, 77.938

### Protanopia

93, 15.555, 92.160

### Deuteranopia

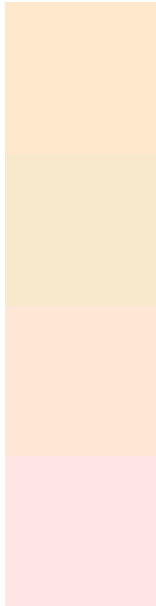
93, 11.126, 53.440



**Tritanopia**  
93, 12.051, 343.511



# Trichromacy



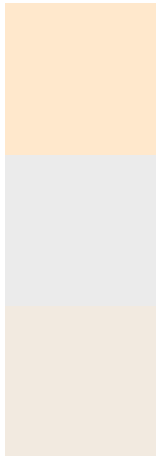
**Original Color**  
93, 16.838, 77.938

**Protanomaly**  
93, 16.076, 86.972

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 12.889, 65.458

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 9.477, 23.095

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 16.838, 77.938

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
93, 5.884, 80.183

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 93, 16.838, 77.938 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, 232, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 232, 204)  
}
```

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, 232, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 232, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 16.838, 77.938 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, 232, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 232, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 232, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 232, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 232, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 232,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 16.838, 77.938 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 232, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
232, 204) }
```

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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