

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(91, 10.254, 332.827)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(91, 10.254, 332.827)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(91, 9.954, 333.317)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F3E0EE
RGB	243, 224, 238
RGB Percent	95%, 88%, 93%
CMY	0.0473, 0.1218, 0.0669
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.02, 0.05
HSL	316°, 44%, 92%
HSV	316°, 8%, 95%
XYZ	78.9953, 78.4833, 91.8182
YIQ	231.2770, 6.8300, 8.3820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

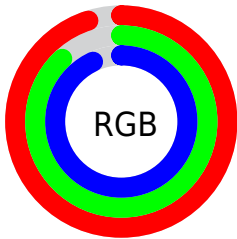
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	243, 224, 238
Decimal	15982830
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	91.00, 8.89, -4.47
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	91, 9.954, 333.317
Yxy	78.4833, 0.3169, 0.3148
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294172910 (0xFFFF3E0EE)
YUV	231.2770, 3.3144, 10.2811
Hunter-Lab	88.5908, 4.1323, 0.5636

# Details

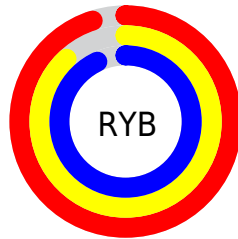
The CIELCh color **91, 9.954, 333.317** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **94, 9.911, 152.347**, and the grayscale version is **92, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **71, 9.814, 334.009** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 22.820, 334.031**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 2.736, 152.841**.

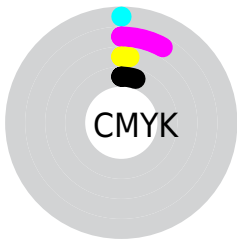
# Distribution



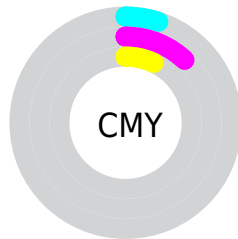
- Red (95%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 91, 9.954, 333.317 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 91, 9.954, 333.317 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91, 9.954, 333.317

91, 9.954, 333.317

100, 9.954,  
333.317

81, 9.954, 333.317

71, 9.954, 333.317

61, 9.954, 333.317

51, 9.954, 333.317

41, 9.954, 333.317

31, 9.954, 333.317

21, 9.954, 333.317

11, 9.954, 333.317

1, 9.954, 333.317

91, 9.954, 333.317

91, 9.954, 333.317

85, 22.820,  
334.031

97, 2.736, 152.841

79, 35.688,  
334.766

99, 4.753, 171.966

99, 4.166, 199.300

74, 48.274,  
335.540

69, 60.180,  
336.365

64, 70.880,  
337.255

60, 79.765,  
338.238

58, 86.243,  
339.354

56, 89.921,  
340.659

■ 55, 90.860,  
342.213

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



91, 9.954, 333.317



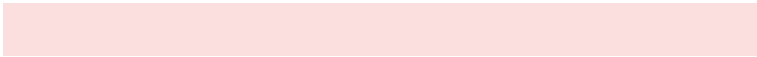
94, 9.911, 152.347

# Rectangle

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



91, 9.954, 333.317



91, 9.954, 23.317



91, 9.954, 153.317



91, 9.954, 203.317

# Sweetspot

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



91, 9.951, 333.319



99, 2.640, 332.824



90, 10.046, 300.412



53, 1.501, 332.809



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

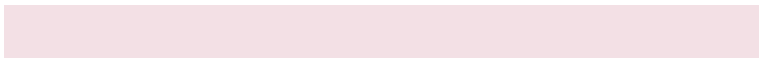
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



91, 9.951, 333.319



94, 11.924, 333.405



91, 7.291, 0.183



48, 7.287, 333.439



42, 74.656, 342.269



10, 34.015, 339.946



# Inverse Universe

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



91, 9.951, 333.319



94, 11.924, 333.405



94, 7.096, 178.881



48, 7.287, 333.439



42, 74.656, 342.269

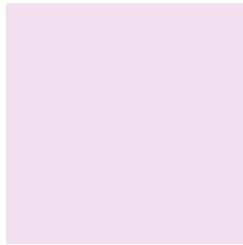


10, 34.015, 339.946



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 91, 9.954, 333.317 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

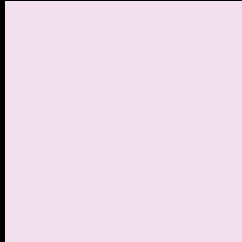
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 91, 9.954, 333.317 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

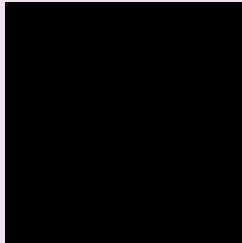
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

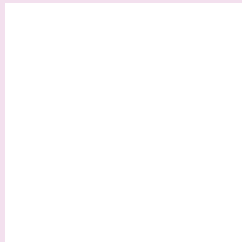
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 91, 9.954, 333.317

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 9.954, 333.317.

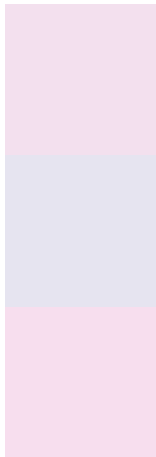


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 9.954, 333.317.

# 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

91, 9.954, 333.317

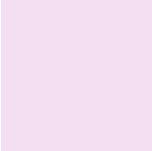
### Protanopia

91, 6.279, 297.075

### Deuteranopia

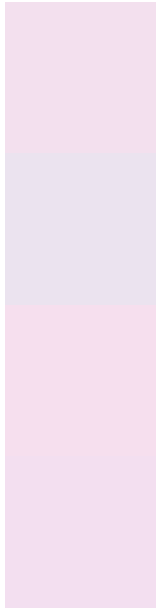
91, 12.208, 337.526





**Tritanopia**  
91, 11.764, 327.722

# Trichromacy



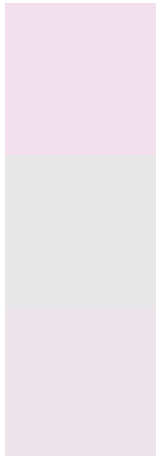
**Original Color**  
91, 9.954, 333.317

**Protanomaly**  
91, 6.869, 314.848

**Deuteranomaly**  
91, 11.330, 336.925

**Tritanomaly**  
91, 11.359, 329.307

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
91, 9.954, 333.317

**Achromatopsia**  
92, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
91, 4.010, 328.706

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 91, 9.954, 333.317 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(243, 224, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(243, 224, 238)  
}
```

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(243, 224, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(243, 224, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 91, 9.954, 333.317 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(243, 224, 238) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(243, 224, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(243, 224, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(243, 224, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 224, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 224,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 91, 9.954, 333.317 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(243, 224, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(243,  
224, 238) }
```

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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