

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(92, 43.255, 141.108)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(92, 43.255, 141.108)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(92, 43.255, 141.108)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7F9B3
RGB	183, 249, 179
RGB Percent	72%, 98%, 70%
CMY	0.2841, 0.0254, 0.2998
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.28, 0.03
HSL	117°, 84%, 84%
HSV	117°, 28%, 97%
XYZ	61.2391, 80.7044, 54.7600
YIQ	221.2860, -16.8660, -35.7620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

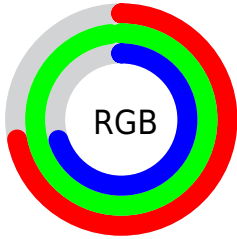
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">179, 249, 245</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12057011</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">92.00, -33.67, 27.16</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">92, 43.255, 141.108</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">80.7044, 0.3113, 0.4103</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290247091 (0xFFB7F9B3)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">221.2860, -20.8470, -33.5768</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">89.8356, -35.5326, 26.7443</a>

# Details

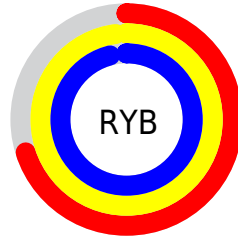
The CIELCh color **92, 43.255, 141.108** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **81, 43.392, 324.343**, and the grayscale version is **88, 0.010, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98, 11.521, 136.968**, and **72, 43.100, 141.274** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 58.331, 140.270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 27.878, 141.844**.

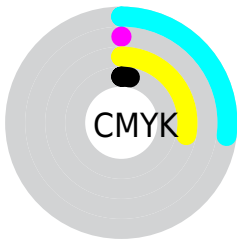
# Distribution



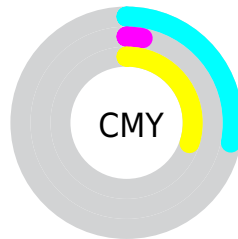
- Red (72%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (30%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 92, 43.255, 141.108 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 92, 43.255, 141.108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 92, 43.255,  
141.108


 92, 43.255,  
141.108


 100, 43.255,  
141.108


 82, 43.255,  
141.108

 72, 43.255,  
141.108

 62, 43.255,  
141.108


 52, 43.255,  
141.108

 42, 43.255,  
141.108


 32, 43.255,  
141.108


 22, 43.255,


141.108

 12, 43.255,  
141.108


 2, 43.255, 141.108


 92, 43.255,  
141.108


 92, 43.255,  
141.108

 90, 58.331,  
140.270


 94, 27.878,  
141.844

 89, 72.750,  
139.340

 96, 12.459,  
142.487

 88, 86.064,  
138.356

 98, 2.808, 322.898

 87, 97.713,  
137.395

 98, 4.029, 324.505

■ 86, 107.050,  
136.581

■ 86, 113.473,  
136.055

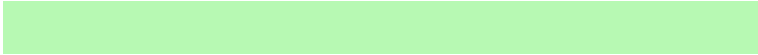
■ 86, 116.788,  
135.882

■ 86, 117.195,  
135.847

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



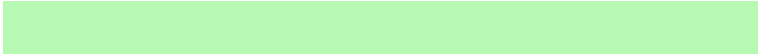
92, 43.255, 141.108



81, 43.392, 324.343

# Rectangle

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



92, 43.255, 141.108



92, 43.255, 191.108



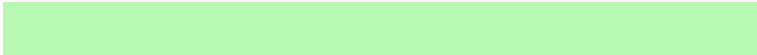
92, 43.255, 321.108



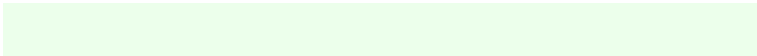
92, 43.255, 11.108

# Sweetspot

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



92, 43.257, 141.108



98, 12.477, 142.496



95, 33.165, 104.443



52, 8.877, 142.404



0, 0.000, 0.000



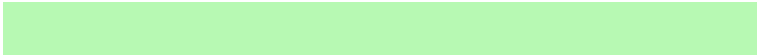
53, 0.007, 296.813



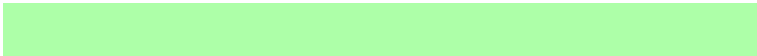


# Same Dimension

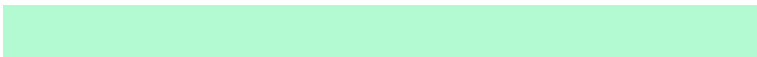
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



92, 43.257, 141.108



93, 53.220, 140.627



92, 32.015, 157.728



51, 8.731, 142.405



67, 95.212, 135.786



22, 42.002, 136.239



# Inverse Universe

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



81, 43.392, 324.343



79, 53.381, 324.632



80, 32.812, 342.641



49, 8.753, 323.377



43, 92.444, 325.997

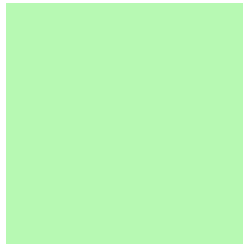


11, 41.805, 326.276



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 92, 43.255, 141.108 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 92, 43.255, 141.108 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

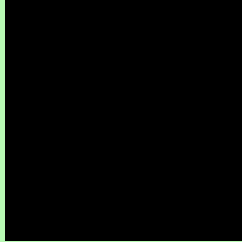
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 92, 43.255, 141.108

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 43.255, 141.108.

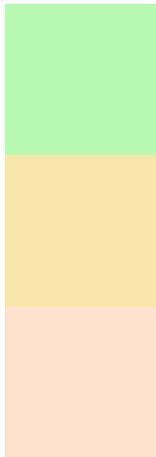


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 43.255, 141.108.

# 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**  
92, 43.255, 141.108

**Protanopia**  
92, 31.494, 95.392

**Deuteranopia**  
92, 15.449, 64.148



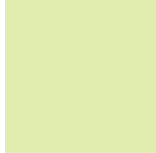


**Tritanopia**  
92, 15.036, 234.735

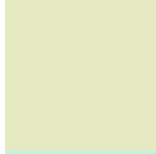
# Trichromacy



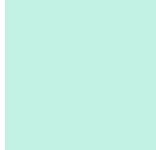
**Original Color**  
92, 43.255, 141.108



**Protanomaly**  
91, 32.561, 116.426

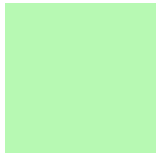


**Deuteranomaly**  
91, 20.136, 113.913

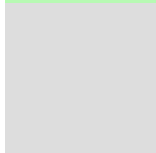


**Tritanomaly**  
92, 18.394, 173.220

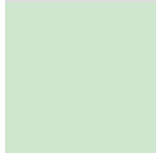
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
92, 43.255, 141.108



**Achromatopsia**  
88, 0.010, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
89, 15.695, 142.775

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 92, 43.255, 141.108 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(183, 249, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 249, 179)  
}
```

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(183, 249, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 249, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 92, 43.255, 141.108 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(183, 249, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 249, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 249, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 249, 179); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 249, 179); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 249, 179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 92, 43.255, 141.108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 249, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
249, 179) }
```

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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