

# Converting Colors

CIE LCh(92, 9.208, 198.123)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(92, 9.208, 198.123) contains.

<b>CIELCh(92, 8.959, 198.877)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	21
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	27

# Color

**CIELCh(92, 8.959, 198.877)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3EDED
RGB	211, 237, 237
RGB Percent	83%, 93%, 93%
CMY	0.1717, 0.0697, 0.0697
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	180°, 42%, 88%
HSV	180°, 11%, 93%
XYZ	72.5924, 80.7044, 92.0412
YIQ	229.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

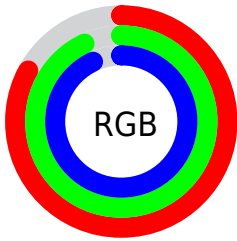
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	211, 224, 237
Decimal	13889005
CIE Lab	92.00, -8.48, -2.90
CIE LCh	92, 8.959, 198.877
Yxy	80.7044, 0.2959, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292079085 (0xFFD3EDED)
YUV	229.2260, 3.8326, -15.9842
Hunter-Lab	89.8356, -12.9740, 2.1393

# Details

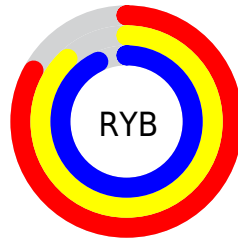
The CIELCh color `92, 8.959, 198.877` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `87, 9.609, 20.046`, and the grayscale version is `91, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `72, 8.996, 198.729` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `91, 16.630, 198.329`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `94, 0.805, 200.119`.

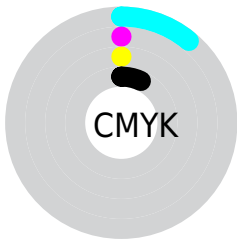
# Distribution



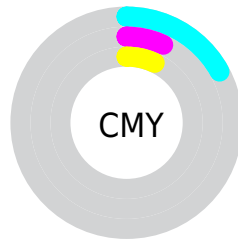
- Red (83%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 92, 8.959, 198.877 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, 8.959, 198.877 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



92, 8.959, 198.877

92, 8.959, 198.877

100, 8.959,  
198.877

82, 8.959, 198.877

72, 8.959, 198.877

62, 8.959, 198.877

52, 8.959, 198.877

42, 8.959, 198.877

32, 8.959, 198.877

22, 8.959, 198.877

12, 8.959, 198.877

2, 8.959, 198.877

92, 8.959, 198.877

92, 8.959, 198.877

91, 16.630,  
198.329

94, 0.805, 200.119

89, 23.681,  
197.862

95, 6.377, 19.725

88, 29.975,  
197.456

95, 6.377, 19.709

87, 35.386,  
197.113

95, 6.376, 19.678

87, 39.813,  
196.837

95, 6.376, 19.663

86, 43.196,  
196.628

95, 6.376, 19.632

86, 45.532,  
196.484

95, 6.376, 19.617

85, 46.887,  
196.400

■ 85, 47.453,  
196.364

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



92, 8.959, 198.877



87, 9.609, 20.046

# Rectangle

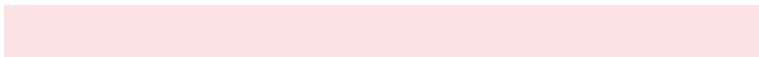
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



92, 8.959, 198.877



92, 8.959, 248.877



92, 8.959, 18.877



92, 8.959, 68.877

# Sweetspot

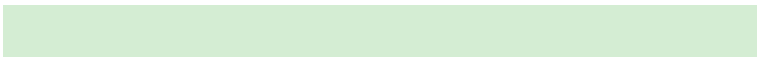
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



92, 8.960, 198.865



99, 2.650, 199.475



91, 16.372, 143.373



53, 2.005, 199.378



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, 8.960, 198.865



98, 11.202, 198.746



89, 7.936, 255.078



49, 4.701, 198.954



68, 39.161, 196.365



21, 17.095, 196.368

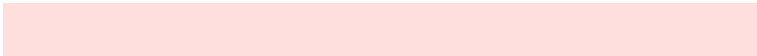


# Inverse Universe

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



87, 9.609, 20.046



91, 12.182, 20.216



90, 8.174, 72.220



47, 4.993, 19.927



38, 81.696, 39.989

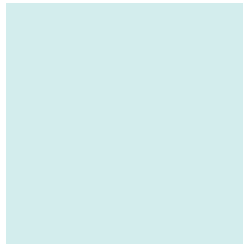


8, 29.836, 23.801



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 92, 8.959, 198.877 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

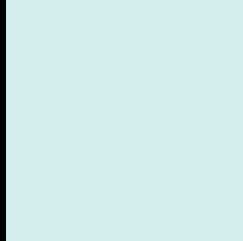
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 8.959, 198.877 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

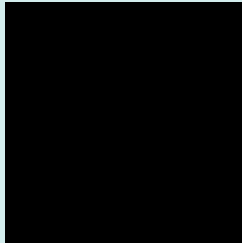
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

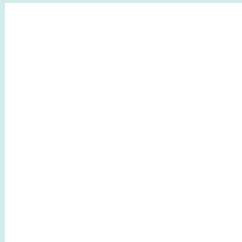
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 92, 8.959, 198.877**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 8.959, 198.877.

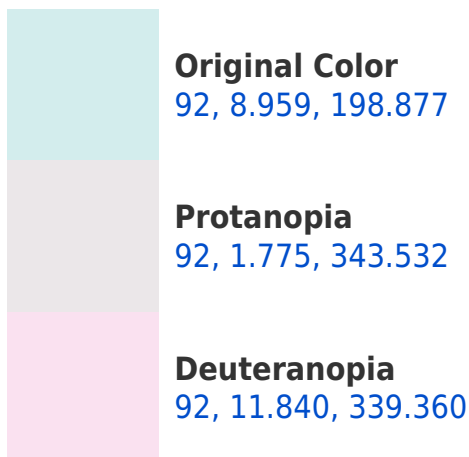


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 8.959, 198.877.

# 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

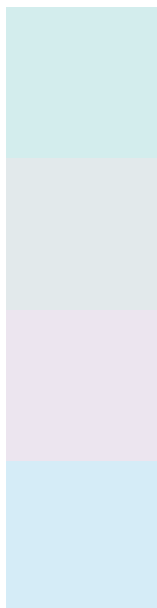






**Tritanopia**  
92, 11.525, 253.237

# Trichromacy



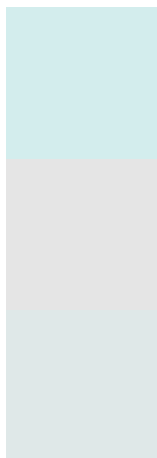
**Original Color**  
92, 8.959, 198.877

**Protanomaly**  
92, 2.654, 222.446

**Deuteranomaly**  
92, 5.770, 315.872

**Tritanomaly**  
92, 9.535, 235.782

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
92, 8.959, 198.877

**Achromatopsia**  
91, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
91, 3.168, 199.384

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 92, 8.959, 198.877 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(211, 237, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 237, 237)  
}
```

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(211, 237, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 237, 237) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 92, 8.959, 198.877 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(211, 237, 237) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 237, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 237, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 237, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 237, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 237,  
237) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 92, 8.959, 198.877 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 237, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
237, 237) }
```

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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