

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(93, 10.270, 68.789)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(93, 10.270, 68.789) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(93, 10.176, 68.764)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAE8D9
RGB	250, 232, 217
RGB Percent	98%, 91%, 85%
CMY	0.0200, 0.0906, 0.1494
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.13, 0.02
HSL	27°, 76%, 92%
HSV	27°, 13%, 98%
XYZ	80.7282, 82.9670, 77.3376
YIQ	235.6720, 15.5430, -0.8490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

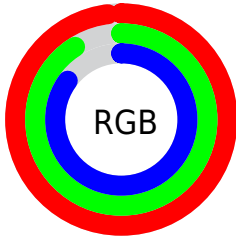
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 245, 217
Decimal	16443609
CIE Lab	93.00, 3.69, 9.49
CIE LCh	93, 10.176, 68.764
Yxy	82.9670, 0.3349, 0.3442
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294633689 (0xFFFAE8D9)
YUV	235.6720, -9.2053, 12.5657
Hunter-Lab	91.0862, -1.1993, 13.4197

# Details

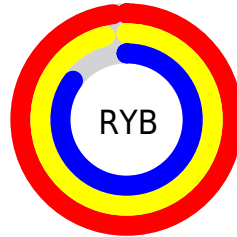
The CIELCh color **93, 10.176, 68.764** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **92, 9.747, 252.113**, and the grayscale version is **93, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **73, 10.095, 68.139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 18.386, 67.633**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 2.399, 69.790**.

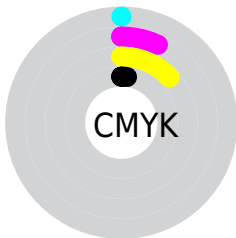
# Distribution



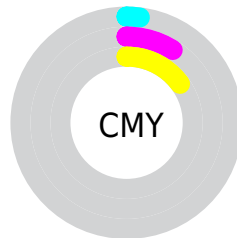
- Red (98%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 10.176, 68.764 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, 10.176, 68.764 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 93, 10.176, 68.764

 93, 10.176, 68.764

 100, 10.176,  
68.764

 83, 10.176, 68.764

 73, 10.176, 68.764

 63, 10.176, 68.764

 53, 10.176, 68.764

 43, 10.176, 68.764

 33, 10.176, 68.764

 23, 10.176, 68.764

 13, 10.176, 68.764

 3, 10.176, 68.764

93, 10.176, 68.764

93, 10.176, 68.764

89, 18.386, 67.633

97, 2.399, 69.790

85, 27.060, 66.477

100, 1.770,  
199.667

82, 36.210, 65.328

78, 45.803, 64.184

75, 55.714, 63.022

71, 65.634, 61.768

68, 74.905, 60.244

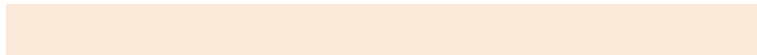
65, 82.370, 58.106

64, 86.114, 56.252

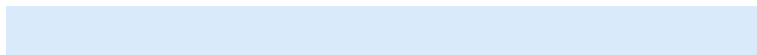
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



93, 10.176, 68.764



92, 9.747, 252.113

# Rectangle

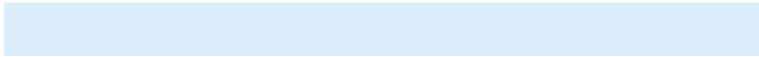
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



93, 10.176, 68.764



93, 10.176, 118.764



93, 10.176, 248.764



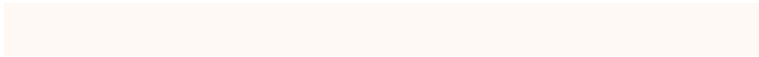
93, 10.176, 298.764

# Sweetspot

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



93, 10.176, 68.780



98, 3.053, 69.738



90, 15.144, 342.101



52, 2.175, 69.676



0, 0.000, 0.000

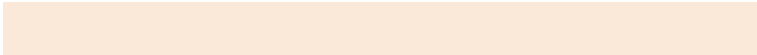


53, 0.007, 296.813

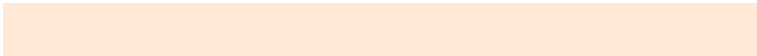


# Same Dimension

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



93, 10.176, 68.780



94, 12.632, 68.460



97, 15.943, 106.763



50, 4.336, 69.193



49, 69.405, 56.954



15, 25.929, 57.109



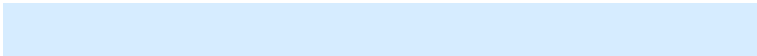


# Inverse Universe

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



92, 9.747, 252.113



92, 11.973, 252.524



88, 16.385, 289.577



50, 4.211, 251.610



43, 52.605, 279.326

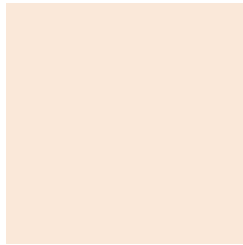


12, 21.172, 272.069



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 93, 10.176, 68.764 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

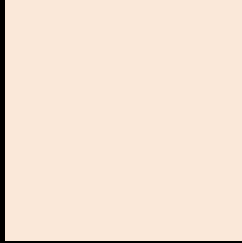
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 10.176, 68.764 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

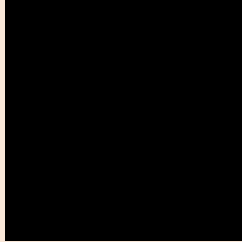
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

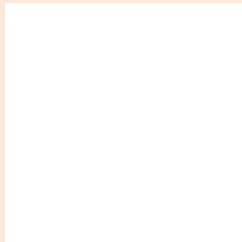
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 93, 10.176, 68.764

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 10.176, 68.764.

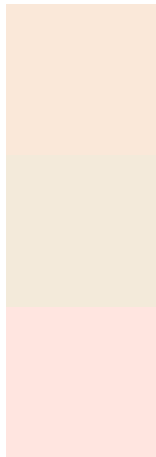


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 10.176, 68.764.

# 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, 10.176, 68.764

**Protanopia**  
93, 8.846, 87.600

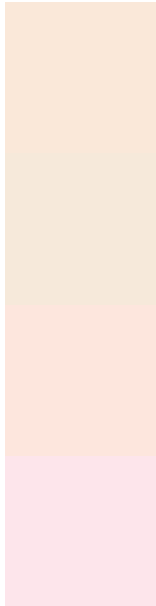
**Deuteranopia**  
93, 9.866, 35.032



**Tritanopia**  
93, 12.755, 336.922



# Trichromacy



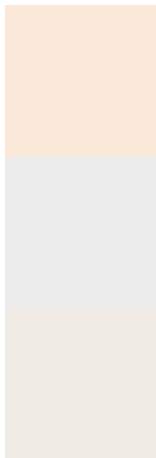
**Original Color**  
93, 10.176, 68.764

**Protanomaly**  
93, 9.058, 77.707

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 9.639, 48.465

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 9.178, 0.368

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 10.176, 68.764

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
93, 3.743, 74.701

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 93, 10.176, 68.764 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(250, 232, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 232, 217)  
}
```

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(250, 232, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 232, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 10.176, 68.764 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

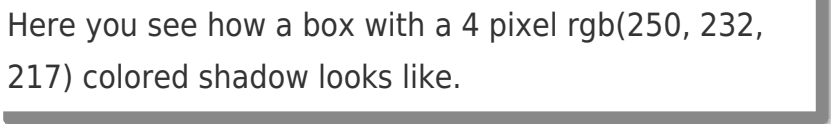
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(250, 232, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 232, 217) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 232, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 232, 217); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 232, 217); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 232, 217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 10.176, 68.764 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 232, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
232, 217) }
```

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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