

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(93, 10.420, 37.616)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(93, 10.420, 37.616) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(93, 10.028, 37.829)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE5DF
RGB	255, 229, 223
RGB Percent	100%, 90%, 87%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1003, 0.1238
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.12, 0.00
HSL	11°, 100%, 94%
HSV	11°, 12%, 100%
XYZ	82.9135, 82.9670, 81.7550
YIQ	236.0900, 17.4220, 3.6460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

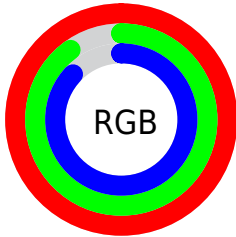
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 230, 223
Decimal	16770527
CIE Lab	93.00, 7.92, 6.15
CIE LCh	93, 10.028, 37.829
Yxy	82.9670, 0.3348, 0.3350
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294960607 (0xFFFFE5DF)
YUV	236.0900, -6.4534, 16.5841
Hunter-Lab	91.0862, 3.0832, 10.5443

# Details

The CIELCh color **93, 10.028, 37.829** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **96, 9.114, 218.746**, and the grayscale version is **94, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **73, 9.885, 39.179** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 18.610, 38.150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99, 1.821, 37.953**.

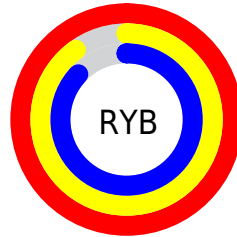
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (90%)

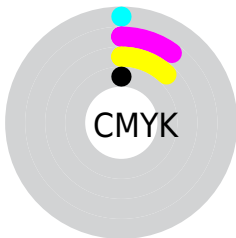
Blue (87%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (87%)

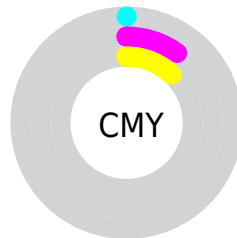


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 10.028, 37.829 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, 10.028, 37.829 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 93, 10.028, 37.829

 93, 10.028, 37.829

 100, 10.028,  
37.829

 83, 10.028, 37.829

 73, 10.028, 37.829

 63, 10.028, 37.829

 53, 10.028, 37.829

 43, 10.028, 37.829

 33, 10.028, 37.829

 23, 10.028, 37.829

 13, 10.028, 37.829

 3, 10.028, 37.829

93, 10.028, 37.829

93, 10.028, 37.829

87, 18.610, 38.150

99, 1.821, 37.953

82, 28.089, 38.304

100, 0.012,  
296.813

77, 38.335, 38.641

72, 49.322, 39.205

67, 60.941, 40.023

63, 72.919, 41.067

60, 84.636, 42.167

57, 94.711, 42.824

55, 100.264,  
42.760

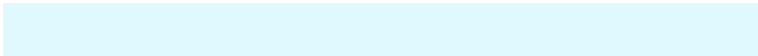
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



93, 10.028, 37.829



96, 9.114, 218.746

# Rectangle

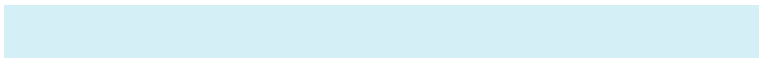
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



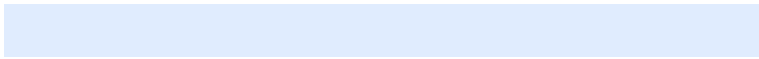
93, 10.028, 37.829



93, 10.028, 87.829



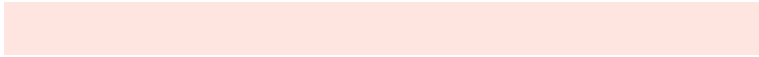
93, 10.028, 217.829



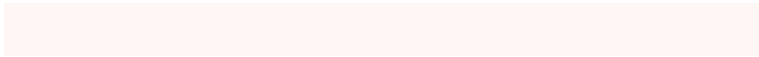
93, 10.028, 267.829

# Sweetspot

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



93, 9.872, 38.126



98, 3.079, 38.074



92, 17.403, 330.702



52, 2.195, 38.097



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

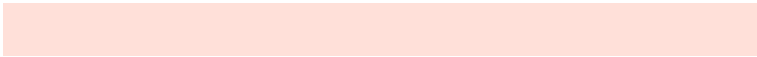


# Same Dimension

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



93, 9.872, 38.126



91, 12.090, 38.124



97, 11.575, 90.865



50, 4.478, 38.129



42, 80.314, 43.152



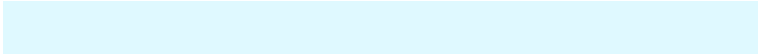
12, 30.124, 36.622



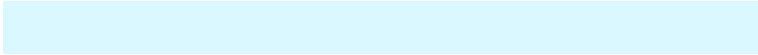


# Inverse Universe

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



96, 9.114, 218.746



96, 10.959, 218.831



92, 11.583, 274.116



52, 4.217, 218.673



59, 35.247, 233.534

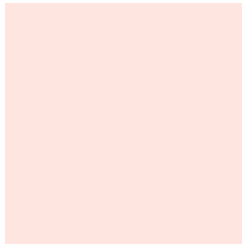


19, 16.135, 228.520



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 93, 10.028, 37.829 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

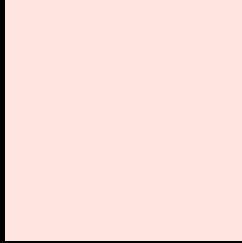
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 10.028, 37.829 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

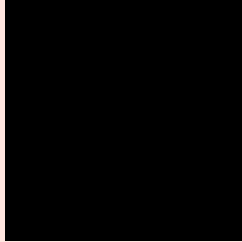
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

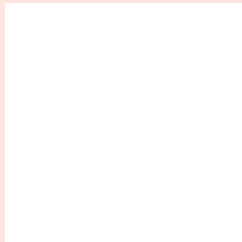
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 93, 10.028, 37.829

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 10.028, 37.829.

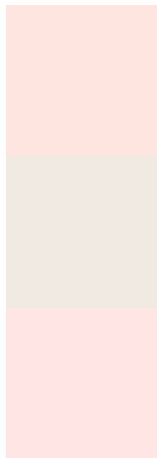


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 10.028, 37.829.

# 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, 10.028, 37.829

### Protanopia

93, 4.809, 78.083

### Deuteranopia

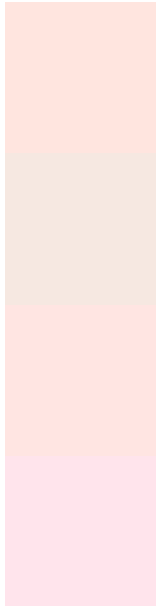
93, 9.533, 26.163



**Tritanopia**  
93, 12.962, 340.828



# Trichromacy



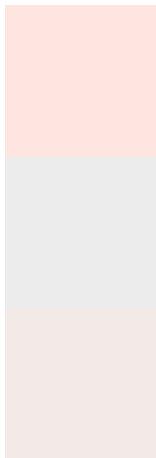
**Original Color**  
93, 10.028, 37.829

**Protanomaly**  
93, 6.217, 54.929

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 9.617, 29.186

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 10.556, 357.190

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 10.028, 37.829

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
93, 3.566, 45.030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 93, 10.028, 37.829 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, 229, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 229, 223)  
}
```

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, 229, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 229, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 10.028, 37.829 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, 229, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 229, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 229, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 229, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 229, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 229,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 10.028, 37.829 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 229, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
229, 223) }
```

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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