

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(93, 14.181, 66.009)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(93, 14.181, 66.009) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(93, 13.938, 67.125)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE7D3
RGB	255, 231, 211
RGB Percent	100%, 91%, 83%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0958, 0.1743
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.17, 0.00
HSL	27°, 100%, 91%
HSV	27°, 17%, 100%
XYZ	81.6174, 82.9670, 73.0547
YIQ	235.8960, 20.7240, -1.1320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

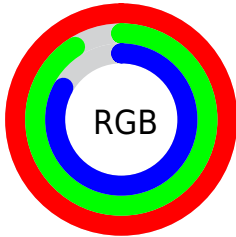
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 248, 211
Decimal	16771027
CIE Lab	93.00, 5.42, 12.84
CIE LCh	93, 13.938, 67.125
Yxy	82.9670, 0.3435, 0.3491
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294961107 (0xFFFFE7D3)
YUV	235.8960, -12.2737, 16.7542
Hunter-Lab	91.0862, 0.5432, 16.2075

# Details

The CIELCh color **93, 13.938, 67.125** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **92, 12.981, 252.237**, 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, 13.812, 67.641** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 22.322, 66.677**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 5.712, 68.928**.

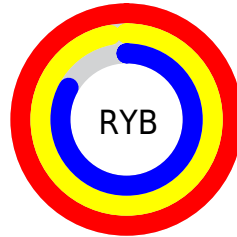
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (91%)

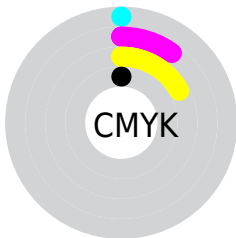
Blue (83%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (83%)

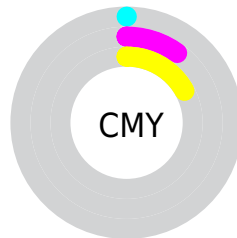


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 13.938, 67.125 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, 13.938, 67.125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 93, 13.938, 67.125

 93, 13.938, 67.125

 100, 13.938,  
67.125

 83, 13.938, 67.125

 73, 13.938, 67.125

 63, 13.938, 67.125

 53, 13.938, 67.125

 43, 13.938, 67.125

 33, 13.938, 67.125

 23, 13.938, 67.125

 13, 13.938, 67.125

 3, 13.938, 67.125

93, 13.938, 67.125

93, 13.938, 67.125

89, 22.322, 66.677

97, 5.712, 68.928

85, 31.345, 65.535

100, 0.012,  
296.813

81, 40.853, 64.403

78, 50.783, 63.274

74, 60.943, 62.106

71, 70.894, 60.788

68, 79.754, 59.076

65, 86.228, 56.571

65, 87.660, 55.889

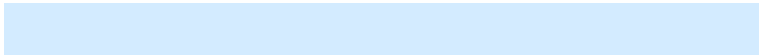
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



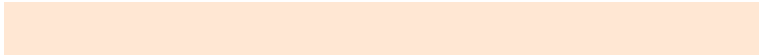
93, 13.938, 67.125



92, 12.981, 252.237

# Rectangle

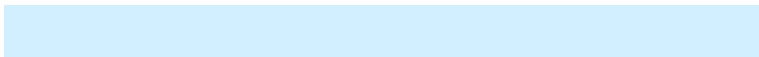
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



93, 13.938, 67.125



93, 13.938, 117.125



93, 13.938, 247.125



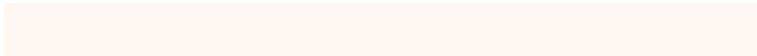
93, 13.938, 297.125

# Sweetspot

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



93, 13.787, 67.821



98, 3.820, 69.165



89, 20.392, 342.484



52, 2.611, 69.101



0, 0.000, 0.000

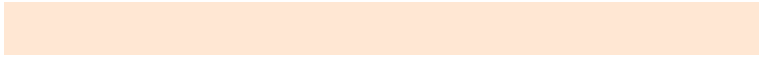


53, 0.007, 296.813

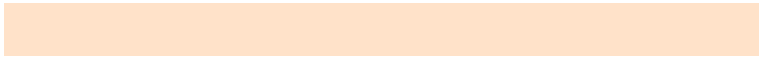


# Same Dimension

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



93, 13.787, 67.821



92, 16.783, 67.413



98, 21.373, 106.330



51, 4.400, 68.707



49, 70.268, 56.596



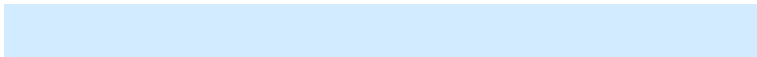
15, 27.139, 56.947



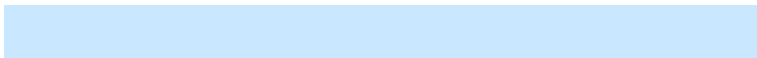


# Inverse Universe

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



92, 12.981, 252.237



90, 15.584, 252.809



86, 22.160, 290.119



51, 4.269, 251.114



44, 52.716, 278.882

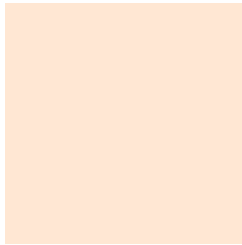


13, 21.711, 271.962



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 93, 13.938, 67.125 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

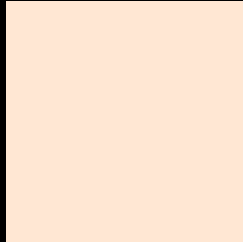
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 13.938, 67.125 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

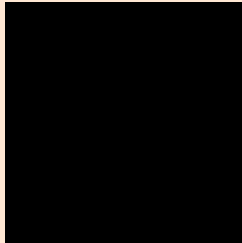
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 93, 13.938, 67.125

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 13.938, 67.125.

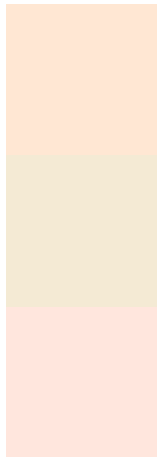


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 13.938, 67.125.

# 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, 13.670, 68.300

### Protanopia

93, 11.886, 91.101

### Deuteranopia

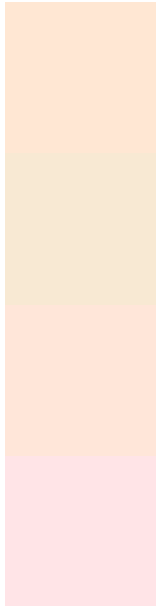
93, 10.304, 46.503



**Tritanopia**  
93, 12.649, 342.641



# Trichromacy



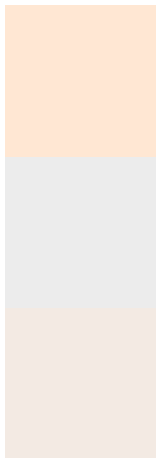
**Original Color**  
93, 13.670, 68.300

**Protanomaly**  
93, 12.606, 82.976

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 11.433, 55.515

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 9.905, 11.107

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 13.670, 68.300

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
93, 4.830, 67.527

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 93, 13.938, 67.125 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, 231, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 231, 211)  
}
```

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, 231, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 231, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 13.938, 67.125 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, 231, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 231, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 231, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 231, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 231, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 231,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 13.938, 67.125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 231, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
231, 211) }
```

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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