

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(93, 16.867, 78.180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(93, 16.867, 78.180) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(93, 17.094, 79.844)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FEE8CB
RGB	254, 232, 203
RGB Percent	100%, 91%, 80%
CMY	0.0046, 0.0908, 0.2045
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	34°, 96%, 90%
HSV	34°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	80.3852, 82.9670, 68.1800
YIQ	235.2720, 22.4210, -4.3550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

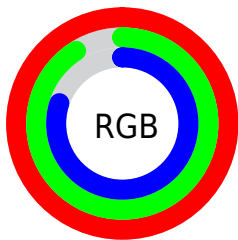
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	242, 254, 203
Decimal	16705739
CIE Lab	93.00, 3.01, 16.83
CIE LCh	93, 17.094, 79.844
Yxy	82.9670, 0.3472, 0.3583
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294895819 (0xFFFE8CB)
YUV	235.2720, -15.9101, 16.4245
Hunter-Lab	91.0862, -1.8716, 19.3805

# Details

The CIELCh color **93, 17.094, 79.844** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **89, 16.568, 265.468**, 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, 16.924, 78.731** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 26.069, 78.513**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96, 8.429, 81.146**.

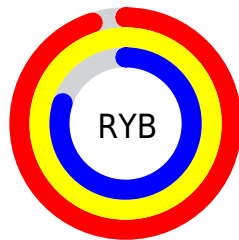
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (91%)

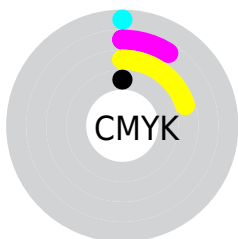
Blue (80%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (80%)

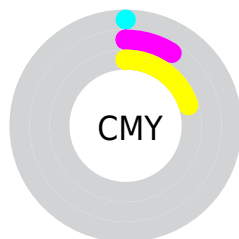


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 17.094, 79.844 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, 17.094, 79.844 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 93, 17.094, 79.844

 93, 17.094, 79.844


 100, 17.094,  
79.844

 83, 17.094, 79.844

 73, 17.094, 79.844

 63, 17.094, 79.844

 53, 17.094, 79.844

 43, 17.094, 79.844

 33, 17.094, 79.844

 23, 17.094, 79.844

 13, 17.094, 79.844

 3, 17.094, 79.844

93, 17.094, 79.844

93, 17.094, 79.844

90, 26.069, 78.513

96, 8.429, 81.146

87, 35.340, 77.137

100, 0.063, 76.487

84, 44.849, 75.724

100, 0.404,  
201.019

81, 54.446, 74.256

78, 63.817, 72.682

75, 72.352, 70.883

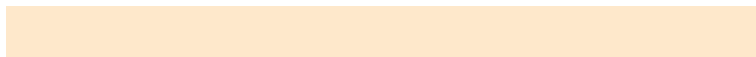
73, 79.065, 68.638

70, 83.214, 65.780

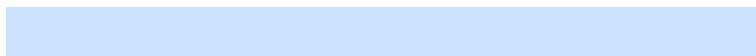
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



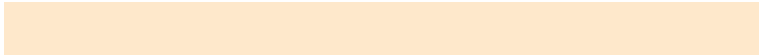
93, 17.094, 79.844



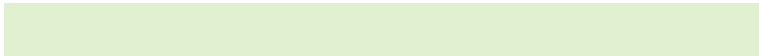
89, 16.568, 265.468

# Rectangle

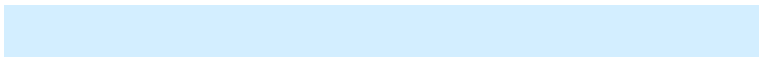
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



93, 17.094, 79.844



93, 17.094, 129.844



93, 17.094, 259.844



93, 17.094, 309.844

# Sweetspot

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



93, 17.095, 79.854



98, 4.993, 81.642



87, 21.814, 349.300



52, 3.316, 81.565



0, 0.000, 0.000

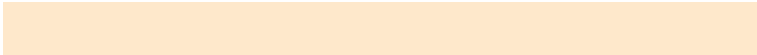


53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



93, 17.095, 79.854



92, 20.646, 79.333



98, 25.794, 111.049



51, 4.763, 81.219



54, 67.129, 66.444



17, 27.173, 68.740





# Inverse Universe

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



89, 16.568, 265.468



87, 19.871, 266.166



83, 27.027, 294.830



50, 4.705, 263.809



38, 66.645, 290.209

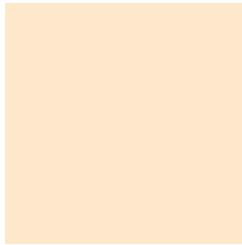


10, 26.845, 284.224



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 93, 17.094, 79.844 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

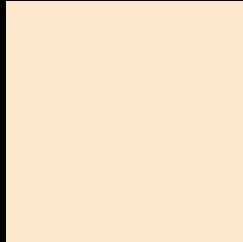
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 17.094, 79.844 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

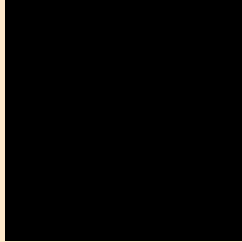
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 93, 17.094, 79.844**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 17.094, 79.844.

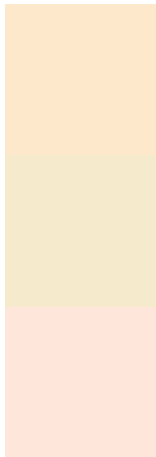


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 17.094, 79.844.

# 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, 17.094, 79.844

### Protanopia

93, 16.049, 92.626

### Deuteranopia

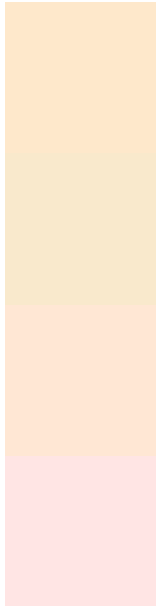
93, 11.126, 53.440



**Tritanopia**  
93, 12.051, 343.511



# Trichromacy



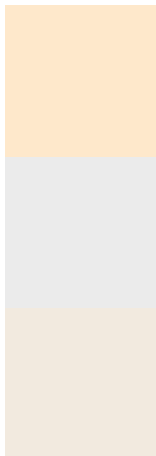
**Original Color**  
93, 17.094, 79.844

**Protanomaly**  
93, 16.076, 86.972

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 13.275, 66.922

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 9.477, 23.095

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 17.094, 79.844

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
93, 6.340, 82.405

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 93, 17.094, 79.844 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(254, 232, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 232, 203)  
}
```

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(254, 232, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 232, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 17.094, 79.844 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(254, 232, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 232, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 232, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 232, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 232, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 232,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 17.094, 79.844 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 232, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
232, 203) }
```

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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