

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(93, 19.396, 72.910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(93, 19.396, 72.910) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(93, 18.171, 77.378)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE7C9
RGB	255, 231, 201
RGB Percent	100%, 91%, 79%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0934, 0.2112
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.21, 0.00
HSL	33°, 100%, 89%
HSV	33°, 21%, 100%
XYZ	80.8740, 82.9670, 67.1031
YIQ	234.7560, 23.9340, -4.2420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

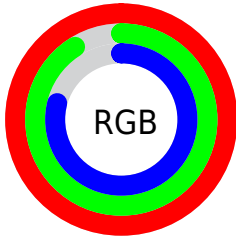
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	244, 255, 201
Decimal	16771017
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	93.00, 3.97, 17.73
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	93, 18.171, 77.378
Yxy	82.9670, 0.3502, 0.3593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294961097 (0xFFFFE7C9)
YUV	234.7560, -16.6417, 17.7540
Hunter-Lab	91.0862, -0.9137, 20.0815

# Details

The CIELCh color **93, 18.171, 77.378** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **89, 17.281, 264.571**, 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, 18.087, 79.138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 26.921, 77.313**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96, 9.259, 79.944**.

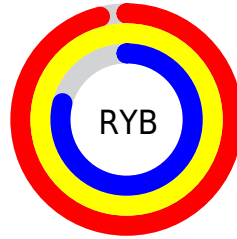
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (91%)

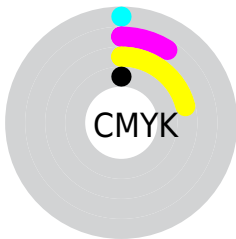
Blue (79%)



Red (96%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (79%)

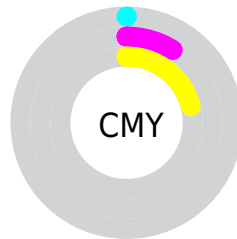


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 18.171, 77.378 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, 18.171, 77.378 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 93, 18.171, 77.378

 93, 18.171, 77.378

 100, 18.171,  
77.378

 83, 18.171, 77.378

 73, 18.171, 77.378

 63, 18.171, 77.378

 53, 18.171, 77.378

 43, 18.171, 77.378

 33, 18.171, 77.378

 23, 18.171, 77.378

 13, 18.171, 77.378

 3, 18.171, 77.378

93, 18.171, 77.378

93, 18.171, 77.378

90, 26.921, 77.313

96, 9.259, 79.944

86, 36.227, 75.943

100, 0.905, 80.835

83, 45.785, 74.538

100, 0.012,  
296.813

80, 55.439, 73.077

77, 64.855, 71.502

75, 73.391, 69.683

72, 80.015, 67.377

70, 83.770, 64.775

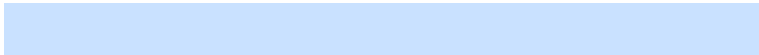
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



93, 18.171, 77.378



89, 17.281, 264.571

# Rectangle

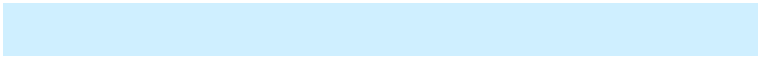
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



93, 18.171, 77.378



93, 18.171, 127.378



93, 18.171, 257.378



93, 18.171, 307.378

# Sweetspot

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



93, 17.927, 78.650



98, 4.947, 80.566



86, 23.270, 348.411



52, 3.286, 80.490



0, 0.000, 0.000

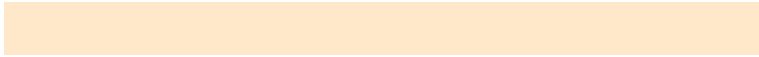


53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



93, 17.927, 78.650



92, 21.381, 78.135



99, 27.185, 110.250



51, 4.721, 80.145



54, 67.323, 65.457



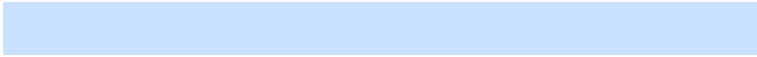
17, 27.120, 67.634



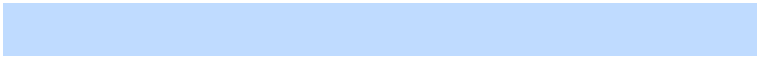


# Inverse Universe

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



89, 17.281, 264.571



87, 20.453, 265.276



83, 28.564, 294.367



50, 4.655, 262.735



38, 65.279, 289.338



11, 26.327, 283.259



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 93, 18.171, 77.378 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

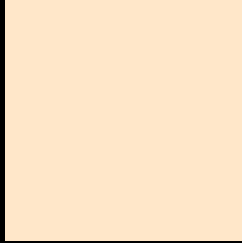
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 93, 18.171, 77.378 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

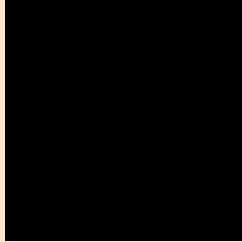
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 93, 18.171, 77.378

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 18.171, 77.378.

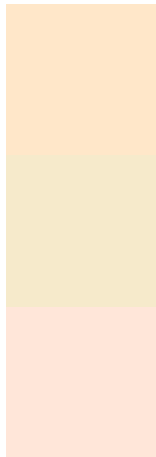


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 18.171, 77.378.

# 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, 17.952, 78.428

### Protanopia

93, 16.544, 93.062

### Deuteranopia

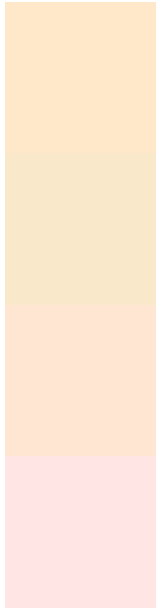
93, 11.433, 55.515



**Tritanopia**  
93, 12.349, 344.546



# Trichromacy



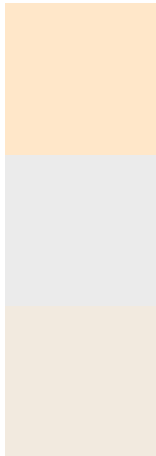
**Original Color**  
93, 17.952, 78.428

**Protanomaly**  
93, 17.039, 88.128

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 13.549, 65.743

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 9.533, 26.163

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 17.952, 78.428

**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, 18.171, 77.378 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, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 231, 201)  
}
```

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, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 231, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 18.171, 77.378 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, 201) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 231, 201) }
```

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, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 231, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 231, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 231,  
201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 18.171, 77.378 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, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
231, 201) }
```

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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