

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(93, 2.679, 93.057)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(93, 2.679, 93.057) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(93, 2.655, 94.304)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDEBE6
RGB	237, 235, 230
RGB Percent	93%, 92%, 90%
CMY	0.0714, 0.0792, 0.0989
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.03, 0.07
HSL	43°, 16%, 91%
HSV	43°, 3%, 93%
XYZ	78.7574, 82.9670, 86.5726
YIQ	235.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

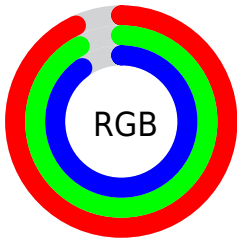
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	233, 237, 230
Decimal	15592422
CIE Lab	93.00, -0.20, 2.65
CIE LCh	93, 2.655, 94.304
Yxy	82.9670, 0.3172, 0.3341
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293782502 (0xFFEDEBE6)
YUV	235.0280, -2.4788, 1.7294
Hunter-Lab	91.0862, -5.0615, 7.4084

# Details

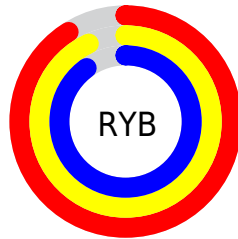
The CIELCh color **93, 2.655, 94.304** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **92, 2.679, 275.237**, and the grayscale version is **93, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **73, 2.279, 90.626** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 11.774, 93.189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95, 6.313, 275.655**.

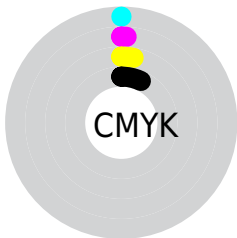
# Distribution



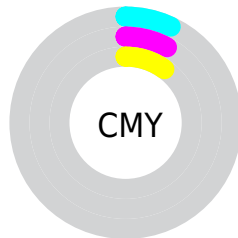
- Red (93%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 2.655, 94.304 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, 2.655, 94.304 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 93, 2.655, 94.304	 93, 2.655, 94.304
 100, 2.655, 94.304	 83, 2.655, 94.304
	 73, 2.655, 94.304
	 63, 2.655, 94.304
	 53, 2.655, 94.304
	 43, 2.655, 94.304
	 33, 2.655, 94.304
	 23, 2.655, 94.304
	 13, 2.655, 94.304
	 3, 2.655, 94.304

93, 2.655, 94.304

93, 2.655, 94.304

91, 11.774, 93.189

95, 6.313, 275.655

89, 21.028, 91.927

97, 5.180, 240.814

86, 30.386, 90.620

99, 6.248, 199.116

84, 39.777, 89.276

82, 49.063, 87.892

80, 57.988, 86.459

79, 66.102, 84.944

77, 72.702, 83.274

75, 76.924, 81.324

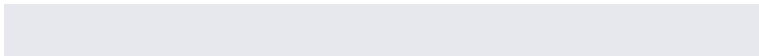
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



93, 2.655, 94.304



92, 2.679, 275.237

# Rectangle

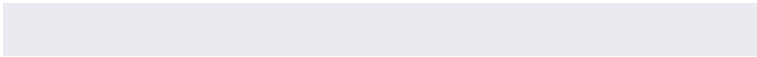
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



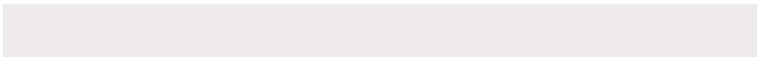
93, 2.655, 94.304



93, 2.655, 144.304



93, 2.655, 274.304



93, 2.655, 324.304

# Sweetspot

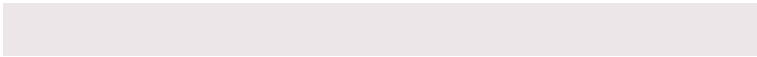
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



93, 2.657, 94.348



100, 0.946, 94.406



92, 2.738, 356.035



53, 0.537, 94.398



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

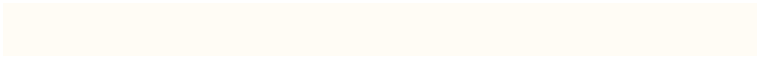


# Same Dimension

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



93, 2.657, 94.348



99, 3.825, 94.243



93, 3.630, 117.798



49, 2.541, 94.167



58, 64.239, 80.213



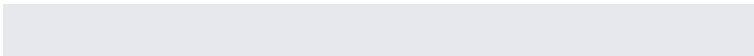
16, 24.076, 83.113



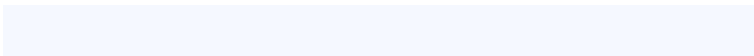


# Inverse Universe

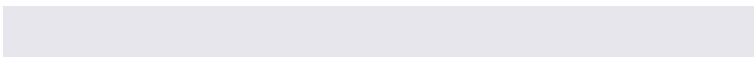
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



92, 2.679, 275.237



97, 3.850, 275.347



92, 3.673, 298.192



48, 2.556, 275.428



29, 81.213, 299.022

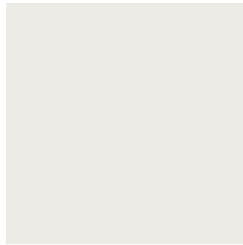


6, 28.430, 291.013



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 93, 2.655, 94.304 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

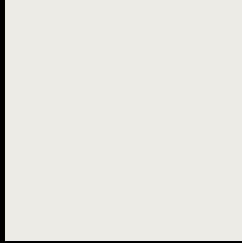
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 2.655, 94.304 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

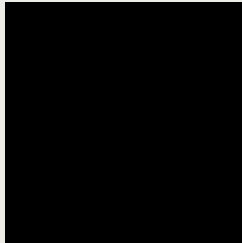
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

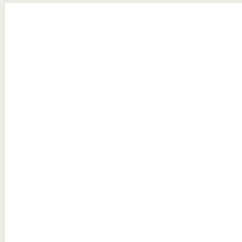
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 93, 2.655, 94.304

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 2.655, 94.304.

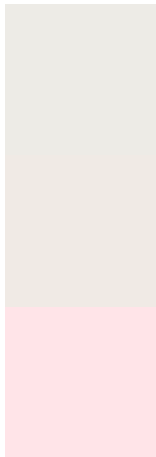


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 2.655, 94.304.

# 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

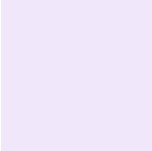
93, 2.655, 94.304

### Protanopia

93, 3.336, 69.675

### Deuteranopia

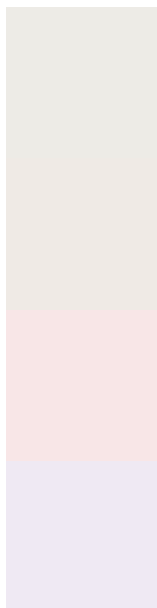
93, 9.985, 8.191



**Tritanopia**  
93, 9.744, 307.434



# Trichromacy



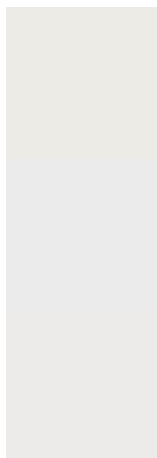
**Original Color**  
93, 2.655, 94.304

**Protanomaly**  
93, 3.117, 74.776

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 6.512, 15.240

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 5.607, 312.623

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 2.655, 94.304

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
93, 1.076, 90.716

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 93, 2.655, 94.304 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(237, 235, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 235, 230)  
}
```

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(237, 235, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 235, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 2.655, 94.304 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(237, 235, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 235, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 235, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 235, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 235, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 235,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 2.655, 94.304 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 235, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
235, 230) }
```

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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