

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(93, 3.715, 168.820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(93, 3.715, 168.820) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(93, 3.808, 166.559)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4EDE9
RGB	228, 237, 233
RGB Percent	89%, 93%, 91%
CMY	0.1058, 0.0705, 0.0862
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.02, 0.07
HSL	153°, 20%, 91%
HSV	153°, 4%, 93%
XYZ	77.0074, 82.9670, 89.0665
YIQ	233.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

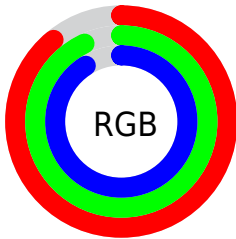
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	228, 234, 237
Decimal	15003113
CIE Lab	93.00, -3.70, 0.89
CIE LCh	93, 3.808, 166.559
Yxy	82.9670, 0.3092, 0.3331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293193193 (0xFFE4EDE9)
YUV	233.8530, -0.4205, -5.1331
Hunter-Lab	91.0862, -8.4909, 5.7850

# Details

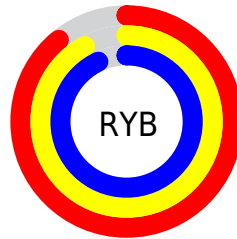
The CIELCh color **93, 3.808, 166.559** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **91, 3.846, 346.945**, and the grayscale version is **93, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **73, 3.702, 163.395** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 13.846, 165.545**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95, 6.225, 347.171**.

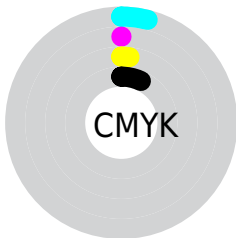
# Distribution



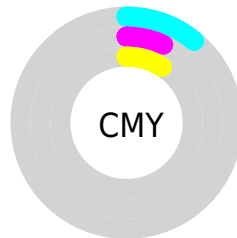
- Red (89%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 3.808, 166.559 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, 3.808, 166.559 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93, 3.808, 166.559

93, 3.808, 166.559

100, 3.808,  
166.559

83, 3.808, 166.559

73, 3.808, 166.559

63, 3.808, 166.559

53, 3.808, 166.559

43, 3.808, 166.559

33, 3.808, 166.559

23, 3.808, 166.559

13, 3.808, 166.559

3, 3.808, 166.559

93, 3.808, 166.559

93, 3.808, 166.559

91, 13.846,  
165.545

95, 6.225, 347.171

89, 23.762,  
164.530

96, 10.837,  
326.164

88, 33.414,  
163.411

96, 11.208,  
324.804

87, 42.638,  
162.161

86, 51.262,  
160.752

85, 59.125,  
159.161

84, 66.099,  
157.363

84, 72.122,  
155.349

■ 83, 77.218,  
153.129

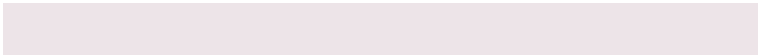
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



93, 3.808, 166.559



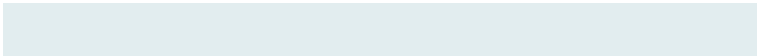
91, 3.846, 346.945

# Rectangle

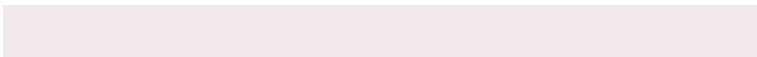
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



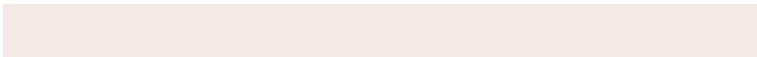
93, 3.808, 166.559



93, 3.808, 216.559



93, 3.808, 346.559



93, 3.808, 36.559

# Sweetspot

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



93, 3.810, 166.545



100, 1.059, 167.141



93, 4.969, 130.667



53, 0.602, 167.170



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



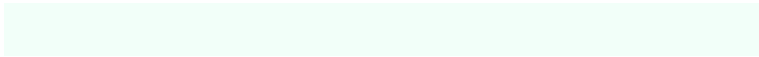


# Same Dimension

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



93, 3.810, 166.545



99, 5.325, 166.408



93, 3.005, 203.850



49, 3.393, 166.339



65, 64.853, 152.139



19, 25.775, 156.120



# Inverse Universe

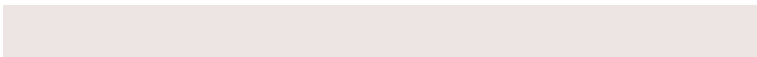
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



91, 3.846, 346.945



97, 5.380, 347.083



91, 3.078, 23.748



47, 3.431, 347.152



39, 65.285, 7.248

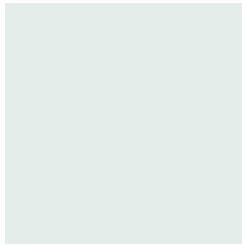


8, 28.176, 359.516



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 93, 3.808, 166.559 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

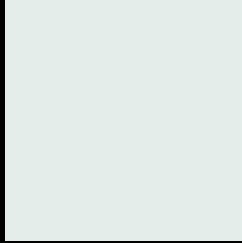
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 3.808, 166.559 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

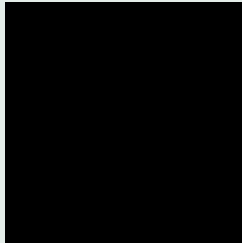
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

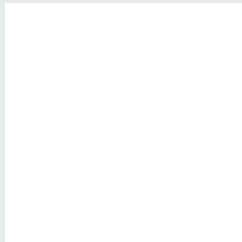
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 93, 3.808, 166.559**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 3.808, 166.559.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 3.808, 166.559.


# 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

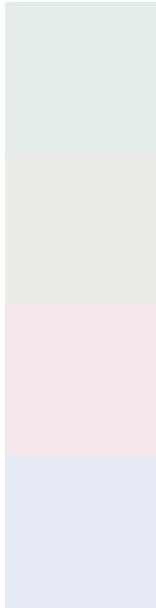






**Tritanopia**  
93, 9.848, 284.981

# Trichromacy



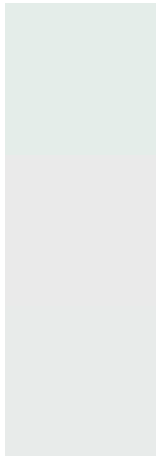
**Original Color**  
93, 3.808, 166.559

**Protanomaly**  
93, 1.571, 96.900

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 5.259, 2.585

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 5.909, 273.626

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 3.808, 166.559

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
93, 1.181, 174.021

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 93, 3.808, 166.559 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(228, 237, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 237, 233)  
}
```

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(228, 237, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 237, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 3.808, 166.559 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

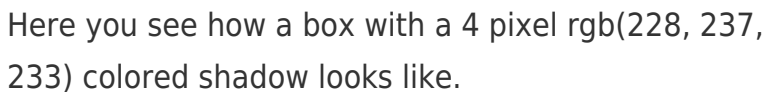
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(228, 237, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 237, 233) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 237, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 237, 233); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 237, 233); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 237, 233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 3.808, 166.559 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 237, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
237, 233) }
```

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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