

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(93, 5.290, 48.959)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(93, 5.290, 48.959) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(93, 5.347, 48.288)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F5E8E3
RGB	245, 232, 227
RGB Percent	96%, 91%, 89%
CMY	0.0378, 0.0887, 0.1084
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.07, 0.04
HSL	17°, 48%, 93%
HSV	17°, 7%, 96%
XYZ	80.6627, 82.9670, 84.7023
YIQ	235.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

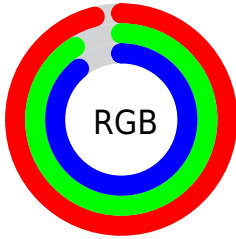
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	245, 234, 227
Decimal	16115939
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	93.00, 3.56, 3.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	93, 5.347, 48.288
Yxy	82.9670, 0.3248, 0.3341
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294306019 (0xFFFF5E8E3)
YUV	235.3170, -4.1003, 8.4920
Hunter-Lab	91.0862, -1.3276, 8.6258

# Details

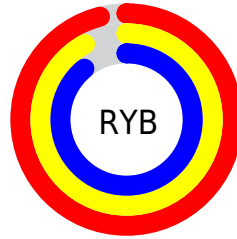
The CIELCh color **93, 5.347, 48.288** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **94, 5.135, 229.426**, and the grayscale version is **93, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **73, 5.413, 43.232** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 13.139, 47.873**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98, 1.875, 229.321**.

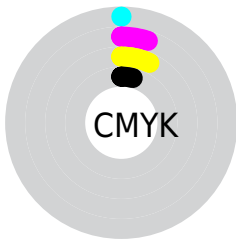
# Distribution



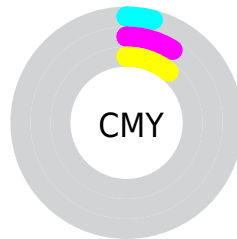
- Red (96%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 5.347, 48.288 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, 5.347, 48.288 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 93, 5.347, 48.288

 93, 5.347, 48.288

 100, 5.347, 48.288

 83, 5.347, 48.288

 73, 5.347, 48.288

 63, 5.347, 48.288

 53, 5.347, 48.288

 43, 5.347, 48.288

 33, 5.347, 48.288

 23, 5.347, 48.288

 13, 5.347, 48.288

 3, 5.347, 48.288

93, 5.347, 48.288

93, 5.347, 48.288

88, 13.139, 47.873

98, 1.875, 229.321

83, 21.562, 47.463

99, 3.329, 199.393

79, 30.663, 47.153

74, 40.461, 46.971

70, 50.924, 46.934

66, 61.908, 47.027

62, 73.045, 47.154

59, 83.485, 47.036

56, 91.632, 46.116

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



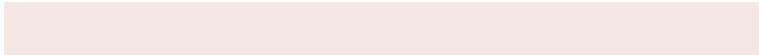
93, 5.347, 48.288



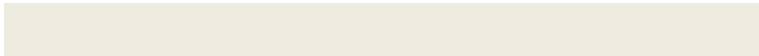
94, 5.135, 229.426

# Rectangle

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



93, 5.347, 48.288



93, 5.347, 98.288



93, 5.347, 228.288



93, 5.347, 278.288

# Sweetspot

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



93, 5.347, 48.317



99, 1.470, 48.306



92, 9.388, 333.418



53, 0.836, 48.290



0, 0.000, 0.000

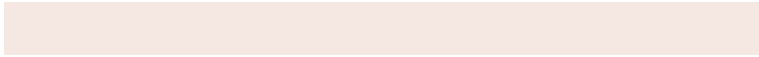


53, 0.007, 296.813

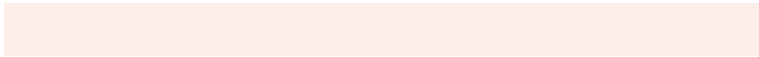


# Same Dimension

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



93, 5.347, 48.317



95, 6.810, 48.248



95, 7.208, 97.443



49, 4.168, 48.228



43, 75.519, 46.398



11, 26.370, 41.079



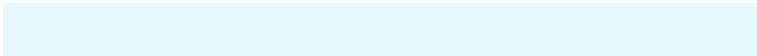


# Inverse Universe

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



94, 5.135, 229.426



97, 6.474, 229.526



92, 7.266, 279.247



49, 3.951, 229.556



53, 37.417, 251.932

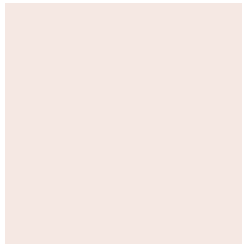


15, 15.912, 244.451



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 93, 5.347, 48.288 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

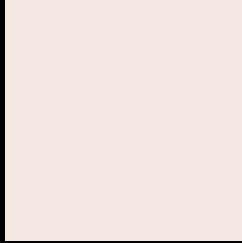
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 5.347, 48.288 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

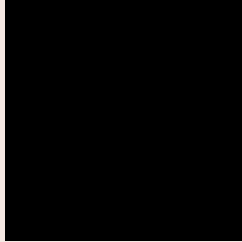
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

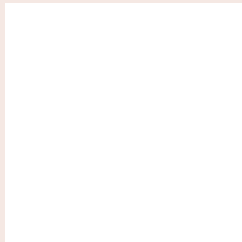
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 93, 5.347, 48.288**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 5.347, 48.288.

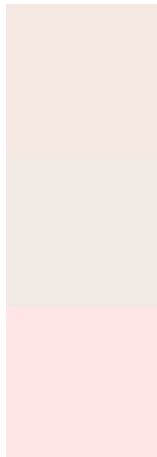


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 5.347, 48.288.

# 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, 5.347, 48.288

### Protanopia

93, 3.964, 70.398

### Deuteranopia

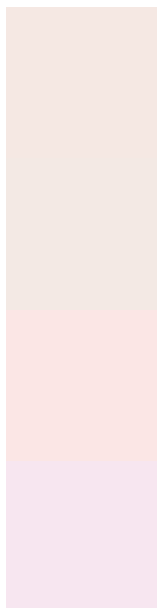
93, 9.448, 16.893



**Tritanopia**  
93, 11.500, 326.288



# Trichromacy



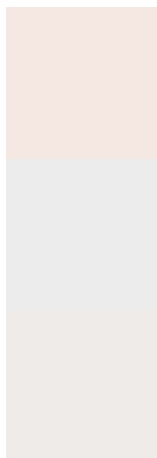
**Original Color**  
93, 5.347, 48.288

**Protanomaly**  
93, 4.413, 55.079

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 7.626, 23.706

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 7.979, 339.657

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 5.347, 48.288

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
93, 1.745, 55.179

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 93, 5.347, 48.288 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(245, 232, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 232, 227)  
}
```

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(245, 232, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 232, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 5.347, 48.288 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(245, 232, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 232, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(245, 232, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 232, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 232, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 232,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 5.347, 48.288 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 232, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
232, 227) }
```

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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