

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(93, 6.966, 64.942)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(93, 6.966, 64.942) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(93, 6.975, 66.933)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6E9DF
RGB	246, 233, 223
RGB Percent	96%, 91%, 87%
CMY	0.0364, 0.0874, 0.1266
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.09, 0.04
HSL	26°, 55%, 92%
HSV	26°, 9%, 96%
XYZ	80.2418, 82.9670, 81.3951
YIQ	235.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

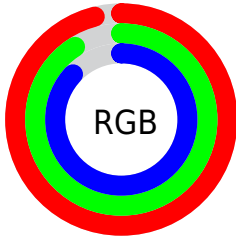
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	246, 241, 223
Decimal	16181727
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	93.00, 2.73, 6.42
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	93, 6.975, 66.933
Yxy	82.9670, 0.3280, 0.3392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294371807 (0xFFFF6E9DF)
YUV	235.7470, -6.2843, 8.9919
Hunter-Lab	91.0862, -2.1526, 10.7785

# Details

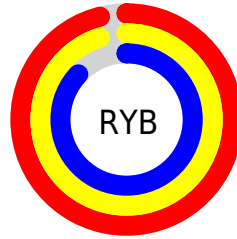
The CIELCh color **93, 6.975, 66.933** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **93, 6.756, 249.269**, and the grayscale version is **93, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **73, 6.982, 63.737** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 14.857, 65.875**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 0.474, 249.172**.

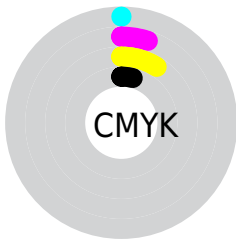
# Distribution



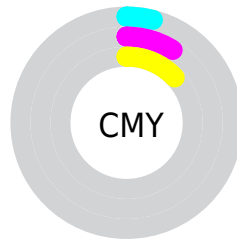
- Red (96%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (4%)















- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 6.975, 66.933 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, 6.975, 66.933 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 93, 6.975, 66.933	 93, 6.975, 66.933
 100, 6.975, 66.933	 83, 6.975, 66.933
	 73, 6.975, 66.933
	 63, 6.975, 66.933
	 53, 6.975, 66.933
	 43, 6.975, 66.933
	 33, 6.975, 66.933
	 23, 6.975, 66.933
	 13, 6.975, 66.933
	 3, 6.975, 66.933

93, 6.975, 66.933

93, 6.975, 66.933

89, 14.857, 65.875

97, 0.474, 249.172

85, 23.210, 64.778

99, 3.214, 199.408

81, 32.060, 63.693

78, 41.402, 62.627

74, 51.163, 61.569

71, 61.133, 60.470

67, 70.833, 59.201

65, 79.317, 57.479

62, 85.497, 54.993

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



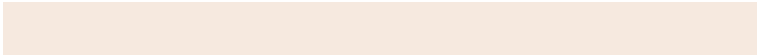
93, 6.975, 66.933



93, 6.756, 249.269

# Rectangle

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



93, 6.975, 66.933



93, 6.975, 116.933



93, 6.975, 246.933



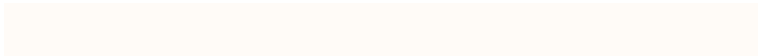
93, 6.975, 296.933

# Sweetspot

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



93, 6.975, 66.956



99, 2.259, 67.512



91, 10.667, 340.923



52, 1.718, 67.470



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

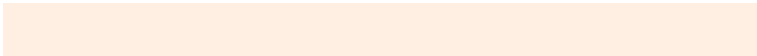


# Same Dimension

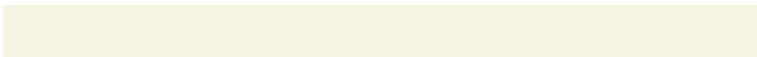
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



93, 6.975, 66.956



95, 8.491, 66.780



96, 10.960, 106.400



49, 4.225, 66.942



47, 69.369, 55.537



13, 24.809, 54.859





# Inverse Universe

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



93, 6.756, 249.269



95, 8.169, 249.480



90, 11.173, 288.392



49, 4.090, 249.284



44, 49.970, 276.936

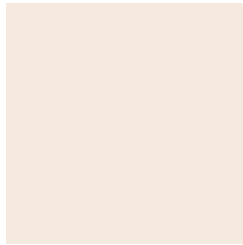


12, 19.778, 269.147



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 93, 6.975, 66.933 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

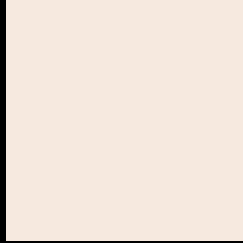
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 6.975, 66.933 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

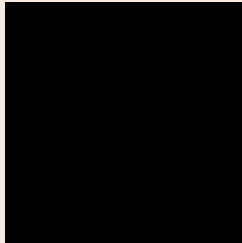
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

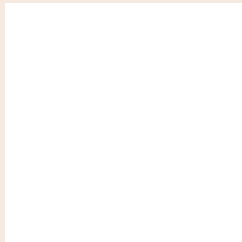
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 93, 6.975, 66.933

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 6.975, 66.933.

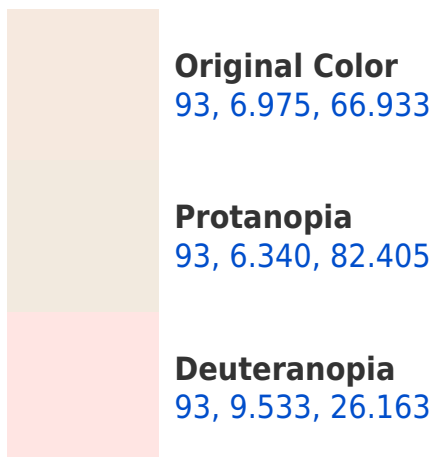



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 6.975, 66.933.

# 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

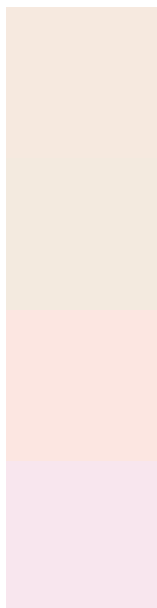




**Tritanopia**  
93, 11.709, 327.710



# Trichromacy



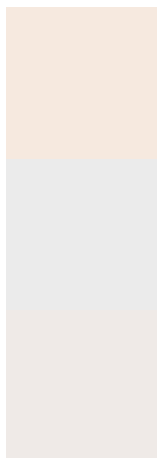
**Original Color**  
93, 6.975, 66.933

**Protanomaly**  
93, 6.514, 79.536

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 8.427, 37.576

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 7.658, 347.328

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 6.975, 66.933

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
93, 2.346, 60.309

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 93, 6.975, 66.933 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(246, 233, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 233, 223)  
}
```

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(246, 233, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 233, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 6.975, 66.933 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(246, 233, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 233, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 233, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 233, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 233, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 233,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 6.975, 66.933 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 233, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
233, 223) }
```

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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