

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(93, 6.998, 102.852)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(93, 6.998, 102.852) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(93, 6.759, 100.364)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EEEEBDE
RGB	238, 235, 222
RGB Percent	93%, 92%, 87%
CMY	0.0662, 0.0779, 0.1289
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.07, 0.07
HSL	49°, 32%, 90%
HSV	49°, 7%, 93%
XYZ	78.2470, 82.9670, 81.0842
YIQ	234.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

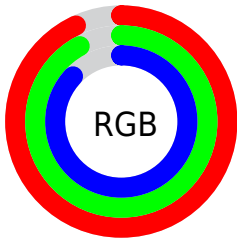
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 238, 222
Decimal	15657950
CIE Lab	93.00, -1.22, 6.65
CIE LCh	93, 6.759, 100.364
Yxy	82.9670, 0.3229, 0.3424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293848030 (0xFFEEEEBDE)
YUV	234.4150, -6.1206, 3.1440
Hunter-Lab	91.0862, -6.0618, 10.9809

# Details

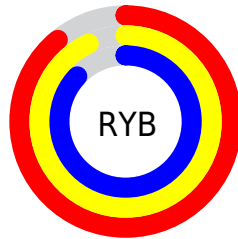
The CIELCh color **93, 6.759, 100.364** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **90, 6.830, 281.967**, and the grayscale version is **93, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **73, 6.581, 99.461** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 16.894, 99.243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95, 3.303, 281.572**.

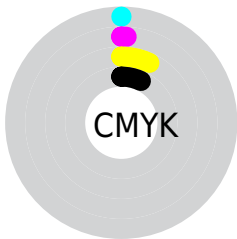
# Distribution



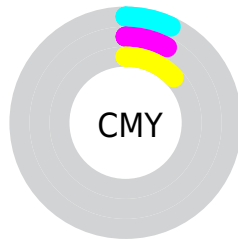
- Red (93%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (87%)



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



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 6.759, 100.364 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, 6.759, 100.364 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 93, 6.759, 100.364

 93, 6.759, 100.364

 100, 6.759,  
100.364

 83, 6.759, 100.364

 73, 6.759, 100.364

 63, 6.759, 100.364

 53, 6.759, 100.364

 43, 6.759, 100.364

 33, 6.759, 100.364

 23, 6.759, 100.364

 13, 6.759, 100.364

 3, 6.759, 100.364

93, 6.759, 100.364

93, 6.759, 100.364

91, 16.894, 99.243

95, 3.303, 281.572

90, 27.059, 98.063

96, 5.940, 270.607

88, 37.182, 96.858

97, 4.829, 242.864

87, 47.135, 95.636

98, 5.184, 210.786

85, 56.697, 94.404

99, 5.797, 199.152

84, 65.495, 93.165

83, 72.957, 91.910

81, 78.334, 90.606

80, 80.993, 89.195

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



93, 6.759, 100.364



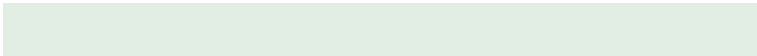
90, 6.830, 281.967

# Rectangle

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



93, 6.759, 100.364



93, 6.759, 150.364



93, 6.759, 280.364



93, 6.759, 330.364

# Sweetspot

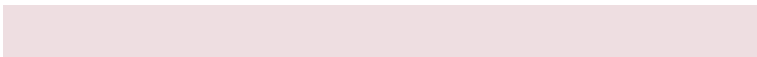
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



93, 6.761, 100.381



100, 2.115, 100.851



90, 6.025, 3.776



53, 1.202, 100.858



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, 6.761, 100.381



99, 8.515, 100.236



93, 8.409, 121.426



49, 5.756, 100.073



63, 67.165, 88.981



19, 27.228, 91.274





# Inverse Universe

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



90, 6.830, 281.967



94, 8.611, 282.126



89, 8.533, 302.190



47, 5.828, 282.306



26, 92.651, 302.833

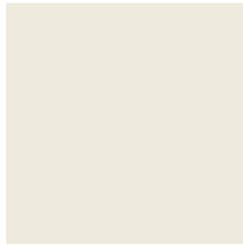


5, 32.928, 295.117



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 93, 6.759, 100.364 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

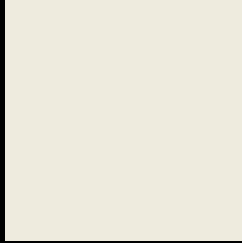
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 6.759, 100.364 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

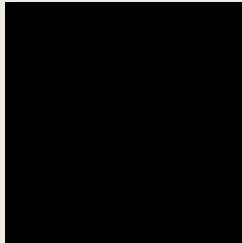
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

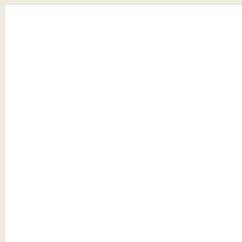
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 93, 6.759, 100.364**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 6.759, 100.364.

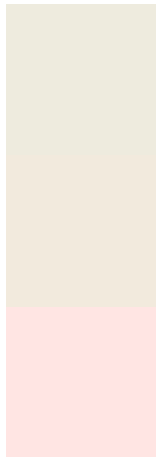


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 6.759, 100.364.

# 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, 6.759, 100.364

### Protanopia

93, 7.274, 85.984

### Deuteranopia

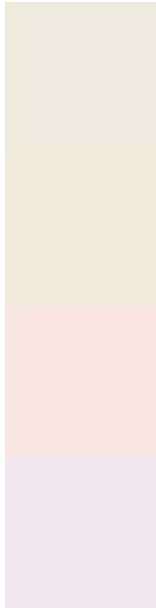
93, 9.533, 26.163



**Tritanopia**  
93, 10.108, 313.137



# Trichromacy



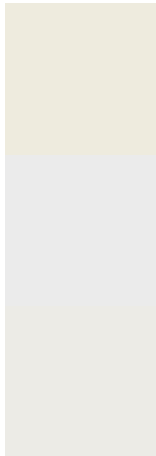
**Original Color**  
93, 6.759, 100.364

**Protanomaly**  
93, 7.137, 88.688

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 7.236, 44.921

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 4.225, 332.467

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 6.759, 100.364

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
93, 2.585, 101.995

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 93, 6.759, 100.364 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(238, 235, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 235, 222)  
}
```

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(238, 235, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 235, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 6.759, 100.364 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(238, 235, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 235, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 235, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 235, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 235, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 235,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 6.759, 100.364 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 235, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238,  
235, 222) }
```

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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