

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(93, 7.388, 172.584)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(93, 7.388, 172.584) contains.

<b>CIELCh(93, 7.388, 174.215)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	21
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	27

# Color

**CIELCh(93, 7.388, 174.215)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCEFE9
RGB	220, 239, 233
RGB Percent	86%, 94%, 91%
CMY	0.1366, 0.0621, 0.0856
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.03, 0.06
HSL	161°, 38%, 90%
HSV	161°, 8%, 94%
XYZ	75.2141, 82.9670, 89.2674
YIQ	232.6350, -9.3980, -5.8940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

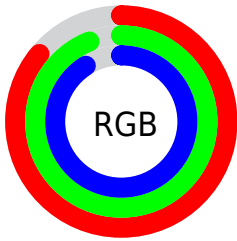
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	220, 231, 239
Decimal	14479337
CIE Lab	93.00, -7.35, 0.74
CIE LCh	93, 7.388, 174.215
Yxy	82.9670, 0.3040, 0.3353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292669417 (0xFFDCEFE9)
YUV	232.6350, 0.1799, -11.0809
Hunter-Lab	91.0862, -12.0052, 5.6543

# Details

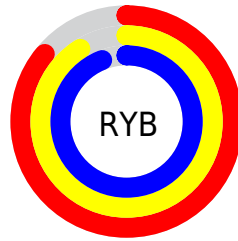
The CIELCh color **93, 7.388, 174.215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **89, 7.556, 355.546**, and the grayscale version is **92, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **73, 7.431, 172.856** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 16.557, 173.184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95, 1.925, 354.766**.

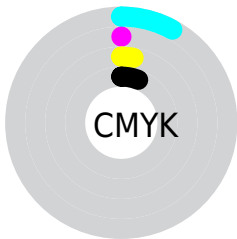
# Distribution



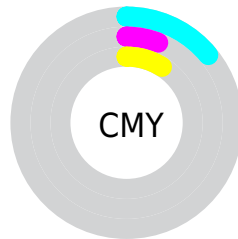
- Red (86%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 7.388, 174.215 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, 7.388, 174.215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93, 7.388, 174.215

93, 7.388, 174.215

100, 7.388,  
174.215

83, 7.388, 174.215

73, 7.388, 174.215

63, 7.388, 174.215

53, 7.388, 174.215

43, 7.388, 174.215

33, 7.388, 174.215

23, 7.388, 174.215

13, 7.388, 174.215

3, 7.388, 174.215

93, 7.388, 174.215

93, 7.388, 174.215

91, 16.557,  
173.184

95, 1.925, 354.766

90, 25.447,  
172.110

96, 7.312, 340.213

96, 9.867, 324.753

88, 33.909,  
170.943

87, 41.786,  
169.659

86, 48.924,  
168.231

86, 55.194,  
166.635

85, 60.517,  
164.846

85, 64.887,  
162.851

■ 84, 68.415,  
160.669

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



93, 7.388, 174.215



89, 7.556, 355.546

# Rectangle

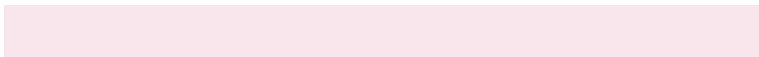
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



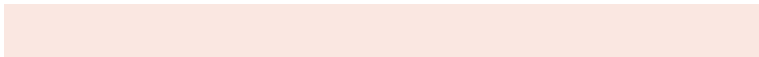
93, 7.388, 174.215



93, 7.388, 224.215



93, 7.388, 354.215



93, 7.388, 44.215

# Sweetspot

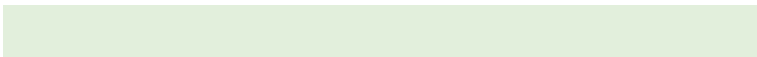
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



93, 7.390, 174.206



100, 1.960, 174.972



93, 10.873, 134.884



53, 1.114, 174.996



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



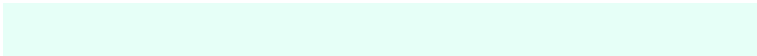


# Same Dimension

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



93, 7.390, 174.206



98, 9.783, 173.992



92, 5.640, 217.829



49, 5.289, 174.049



66, 56.296, 160.625



20, 23.251, 164.164



# Inverse Universe

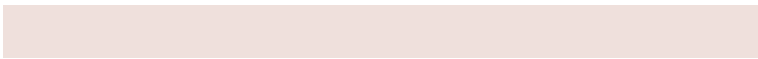
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



89, 7.556, 355.546



93, 10.056, 355.771



90, 5.928, 37.365



47, 5.429, 355.711



39, 68.006, 19.631

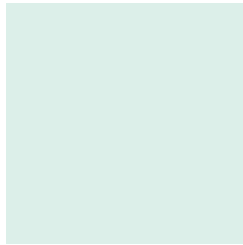


8, 28.764, 9.314



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 93, 7.388, 174.215 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

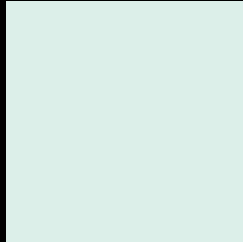
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 7.388, 174.215 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

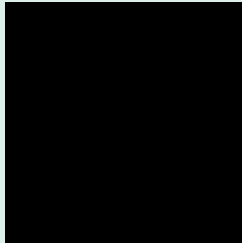
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

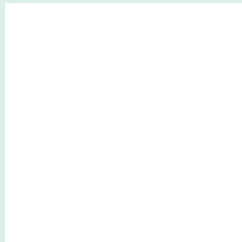
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 93, 7.388, 174.215**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 7.388, 174.215.

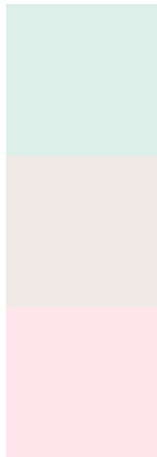


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 7.388, 174.215.

# 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, 7.388, 174.215

### Protanopia

93, 2.959, 63.299

### Deuteranopia

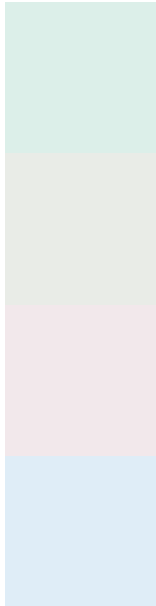
93, 10.556, 357.190





**Tritanopia**  
93, 10.527, 268.288

# Trichromacy



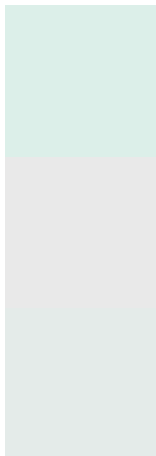
**Original Color**  
93, 7.388, 174.215

**Protanomaly**  
93, 2.790, 132.458

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 3.904, 356.203

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 6.973, 247.106

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 7.388, 174.215

**Achromatopsia**  
92, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
92, 2.689, 176.889

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 93, 7.388, 174.215 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(220, 239, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 239, 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(220, 239, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 239, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 7.388, 174.215 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(220, 239, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 239, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 239, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 239, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 239, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 239,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 7.388, 174.215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 239, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
239, 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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