

# Converting Colors

CIE LCh(93, 8.109, 184.206)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(93, 8.109, 184.206) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(93, 8.292, 184.494)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D9F0EC
RGB	217, 240, 236
RGB Percent	85%, 94%, 93%
CMY	0.1498, 0.0596, 0.0753
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.02, 0.06
HSL	170°, 43%, 90%
HSV	170°, 10%, 94%
XYZ	74.7680, 82.9670, 91.2772
YIQ	232.6670, -12.4240, -6.1200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

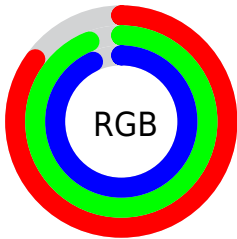
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">217, 230, 240</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14282988</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.00, -8.27, -0.65</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">93, 8.292, 184.494</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">82.9670, 0.3003, 0.3332</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292473068 (0xFFD9F0EC)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">232.6670, 1.6432, -13.7400</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.0862, -12.8794, 4.3461</a>

# Details

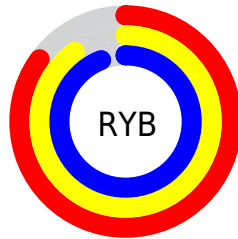
The CIELCh color **93, 8.292, 184.494** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **89, 8.641, 6.073**, and the grayscale version is **92, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **73, 8.338, 183.664** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 16.650, 183.539**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95, 0.362, 3.647**.

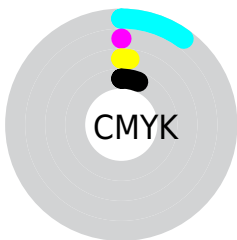
# Distribution



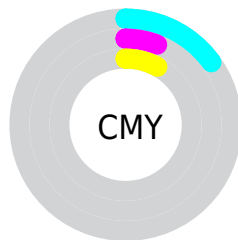
- Red (85%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 8.292, 184.494 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, 8.292, 184.494 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93, 8.292, 184.494

93, 8.292, 184.494

100, 8.292,  
184.494

83, 8.292, 184.494

73, 8.292, 184.494

63, 8.292, 184.494

53, 8.292, 184.494

43, 8.292, 184.494

33, 8.292, 184.494

23, 8.292, 184.494

13, 8.292, 184.494

3, 8.292, 184.494

93, 8.292, 184.494

93, 8.292, 184.494

91, 16.650,  
183.539

95, 0.362, 3.647

90, 24.570,  
182.575

96, 5.854, 357.411

89, 31.908,  
181.560

96, 6.946, 340.931

88, 38.516,  
180.477

96, 9.474, 324.738

87, 44.259,  
179.305

86, 49.036,  
178.022

86, 52.801,  
176.604

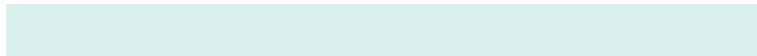
85, 55.583,  
175.032

■ 85, 57.559,  
173.320

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



93, 8.292, 184.494



89, 8.641, 6.073

# Rectangle

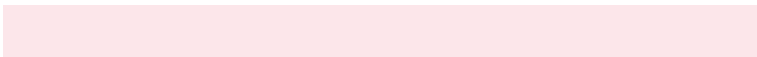
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



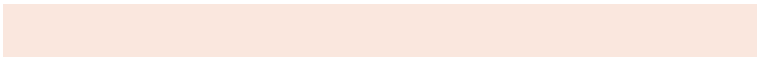
93, 8.292, 184.494



93, 8.292, 234.494



93, 8.292, 4.494



93, 8.292, 54.494

# Sweetspot

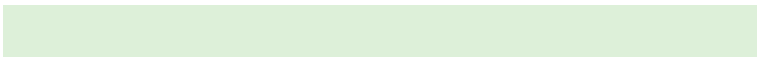
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



93, 8.294, 184.484



99, 2.748, 185.216



93, 13.690, 138.871



53, 2.082, 185.098



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, 8.294, 184.484



98, 10.866, 184.251



91, 6.539, 234.507



49, 4.912, 184.495



67, 47.002, 173.567



20, 19.912, 176.248



# Inverse Universe

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



89, 8.641, 6.073



92, 11.442, 6.337



90, 6.874, 52.850



47, 5.116, 6.060



38, 73.850, 31.309

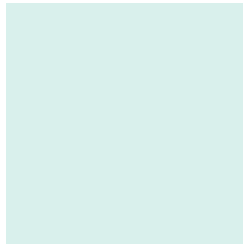


8, 29.080, 16.682



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 93, 8.292, 184.494 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

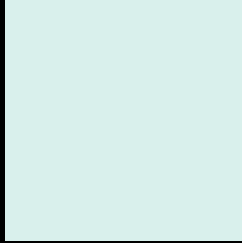
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 8.292, 184.494 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

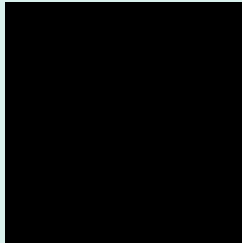
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

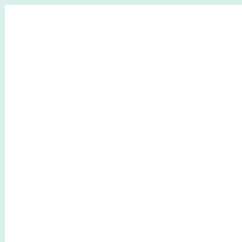
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 93, 8.292, 184.494

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 8.292, 184.494.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 8.292, 184.494.

# 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

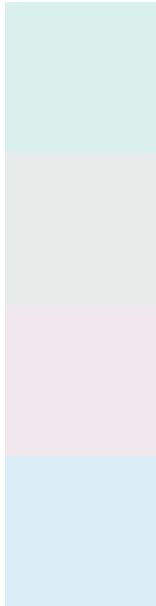






**Tritanopia**  
93, 10.626, 260.419

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 8.292, 184.494

**Protanomaly**  
93, 1.757, 163.773

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 4.135, 340.959

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 8.185, 238.321

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 8.292, 184.494

**Achromatopsia**  
92, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
92, 3.348, 181.396

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 93, 8.292, 184.494 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(217, 240, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 240, 236)  
}
```

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(217, 240, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 240, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 8.292, 184.494 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(217, 240, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 240, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 240, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 240, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 240, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 240,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 8.292, 184.494 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 240, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
240, 236) }
```

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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