

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(93, 9.071, 69.967)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(93, 9.071, 69.967) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(93, 8.893, 68.225)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8E8DB
RGB	248, 232, 219
RGB Percent	97%, 91%, 86%
CMY	0.0265, 0.0893, 0.1403
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.12, 0.03
HSL	27°, 68%, 92%
HSV	27°, 12%, 97%
XYZ	80.5305, 82.9670, 78.9433
YIQ	235.3020, 13.7090, -0.6510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

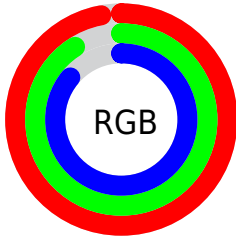
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	248, 243, 219
Decimal	16312539
CIE Lab	93.00, 3.30, 8.26
CIE LCh	93, 8.893, 68.225
Yxy	82.9670, 0.3322, 0.3422
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294502619 (0xFFF8E8DB)
YUV	235.3020, -8.0369, 11.1361
Hunter-Lab	91.0862, -1.5868, 12.3744

# Details

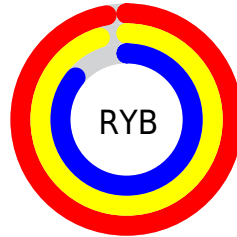
The CIELCh color **93, 8.893, 68.225** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **92, 8.556, 251.165**, and the grayscale version is **93, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **73, 8.736, 67.545** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 16.976, 67.117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 1.242, 69.058**.

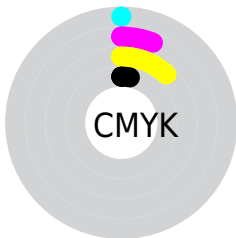
# Distribution



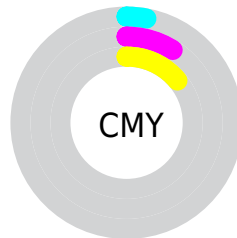
- Red (97%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 8.893, 68.225 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, 8.893, 68.225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 93, 8.893, 68.225

 93, 8.893, 68.225

 100, 8.893, 68.225

 83, 8.893, 68.225

 73, 8.893, 68.225

 63, 8.893, 68.225

 53, 8.893, 68.225

 43, 8.893, 68.225

 33, 8.893, 68.225

 23, 8.893, 68.225

 13, 8.893, 68.225

 3, 8.893, 68.225

93, 8.893, 68.225

93, 8.893, 68.225

89, 16.976, 67.117

97, 1.242, 69.058

85, 25.524, 65.979

100, 2.346,  
199.539

81, 34.557, 64.849

78, 44.050, 63.731

74, 53.903, 62.604

71, 63.846, 61.405

68, 73.297, 59.978

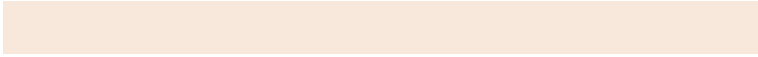
65, 81.179, 58.001

63, 85.946, 55.799

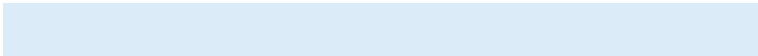
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



93, 8.893, 68.225



92, 8.556, 251.165

# Rectangle

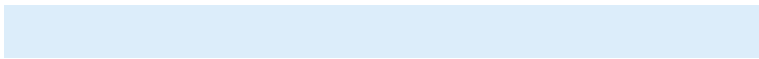
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



93, 8.893, 68.225



93, 8.893, 118.225



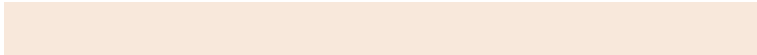
93, 8.893, 248.225



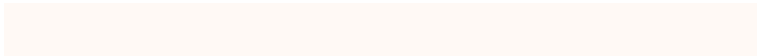
93, 8.893, 298.225

# Sweetspot

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



93, 8.893, 68.243



98, 3.043, 69.018



90, 13.462, 341.124



52, 2.168, 68.957



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

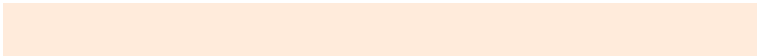


# Same Dimension

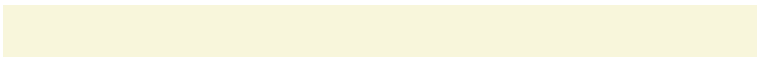
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



93, 8.893, 68.243



94, 10.962, 67.983



97, 13.800, 106.161



50, 4.323, 68.482



49, 69.620, 56.484



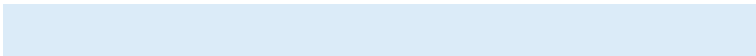
14, 25.955, 56.493



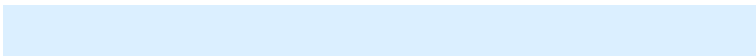


# Inverse Universe

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



92, 8.556, 251.165



93, 10.452, 251.491



89, 14.126, 288.669



50, 4.194, 250.878



44, 51.934, 278.600

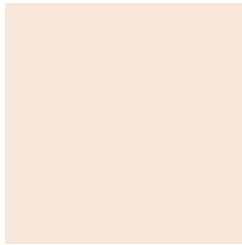


12, 20.940, 271.300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 93, 8.893, 68.225 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

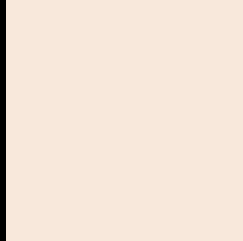
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 8.893, 68.225 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

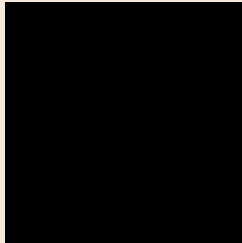
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 93, 8.893, 68.225

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 8.893, 68.225.

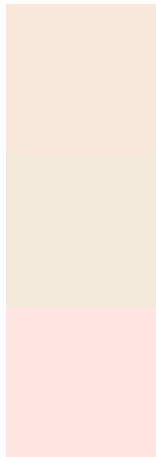


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 8.893, 68.225.

# 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, 8.893, 68.225

### Protanopia

93, 7.895, 84.962

### Deuteranopia

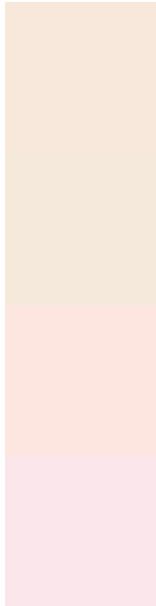
93, 9.728, 32.147



**Tritanopia**  
93, 12.621, 332.934



# Trichromacy



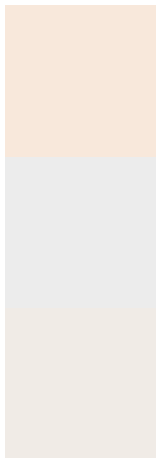
**Original Color**  
93, 8.893, 68.225

**Protanomaly**  
93, 7.982, 76.231

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 9.162, 42.938

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 8.155, 357.688

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 8.893, 68.225

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
93, 3.115, 74.778

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 93, 8.893, 68.225 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(248, 232, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 232, 219)  
}
```

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(248, 232, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 232, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 8.893, 68.225 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(248, 232, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 232, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 232, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 232, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 232, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 232,  
219) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 8.893, 68.225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 232, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
232, 219) }
```

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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