

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(94, 8.494, 102.359)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(94, 8.494, 102.359) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(94, 8.267, 101.936)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1EEDE
RGB	241, 238, 222
RGB Percent	95%, 93%, 87%
CMY	0.0542, 0.0659, 0.1287
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.08, 0.05
HSL	51°, 41%, 91%
HSV	51°, 8%, 95%
XYZ	80.1744, 85.2715, 81.4667
YIQ	237.0730, 6.9240, -4.3400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

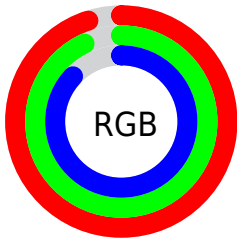
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 241, 222
Decimal	15855326
CIE Lab	94.00, -1.71, 8.09
CIE LCh	94, 8.267, 101.936
Yxy	85.2715, 0.3247, 0.3454
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294045406 (0xFFFF1EEDE)
YUV	237.0730, -7.4310, 3.4440
Hunter-Lab	92.3426, -6.6209, 12.3328

# Details

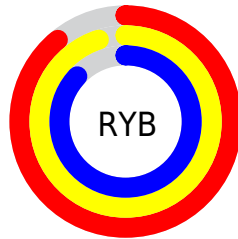
The CIELCh color **94, 8.267, 101.936** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **90, 8.374, 283.757**, and the grayscale version is **94, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **74, 8.160, 101.257** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 18.815, 100.833**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96, 2.233, 283.131**.

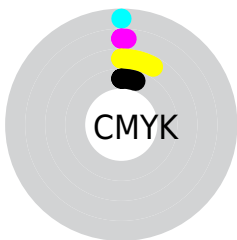
# Distribution



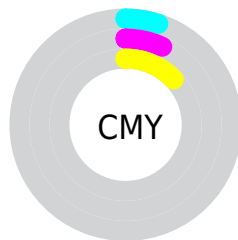
- Red (95%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 94, 8.267, 101.936 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 94, 8.267, 101.936 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 94, 8.267, 101.936

 94, 8.267, 101.936

 100, 8.267,  
101.936

 84, 8.267, 101.936

 74, 8.267, 101.936

 64, 8.267, 101.936

 54, 8.267, 101.936

 44, 8.267, 101.936

 34, 8.267, 101.936

 24, 8.267, 101.936

 14, 8.267, 101.936

 4, 8.267, 101.936

94, 8.267, 101.936

94, 8.267, 101.936

93, 18.815,  
100.833

96, 2.233, 283.131

91, 29.358, 99.683

97, 4.951, 271.854

90, 39.809, 98.515

98, 3.970, 243.531

88, 50.020, 97.340

99, 4.273, 210.322

87, 59.738, 96.168

99, 4.760, 199.243

86, 68.552, 95.008

85, 75.857, 93.859

84, 80.910, 92.702

83, 83.229, 91.497

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



94, 8.267, 101.936



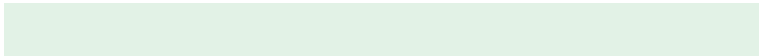
90, 8.374, 283.757

# Rectangle

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



94, 8.267, 101.936



94, 8.267, 151.936



94, 8.267, 281.936



94, 8.267, 331.936

# Sweetspot

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



94, 8.269, 101.950



100, 2.184, 102.541



90, 7.081, 6.459



53, 1.241, 102.548



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

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



94, 8.269, 101.950



99, 9.886, 101.824



94, 10.018, 122.629



50, 5.937, 101.775



65, 68.188, 91.461



20, 27.901, 93.492





# Inverse Universe

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



90, 8.374, 283.757



94, 10.024, 283.897



90, 10.176, 303.482



46, 6.023, 283.952



25, 95.329, 303.675

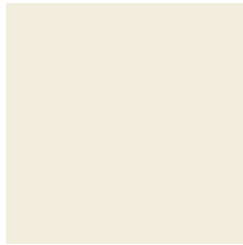


4, 33.690, 295.761



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 94, 8.267, 101.936 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

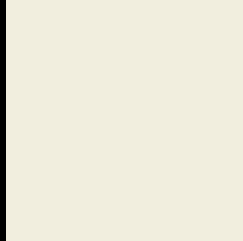
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 94, 8.267, 101.936 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

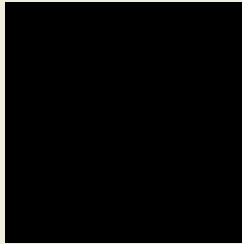
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

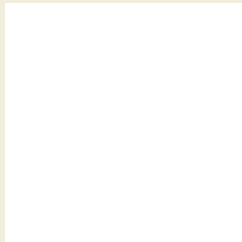
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 94, 8.267, 101.936

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 94, 8.267, 101.936.

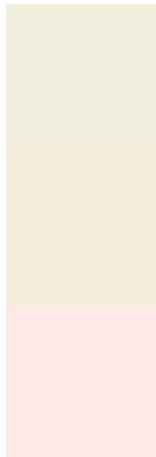


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 94, 8.267, 101.936.

# 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

94, 8.267, 101.936

### Protanopia

94, 8.824, 87.614

### Deuteranopia

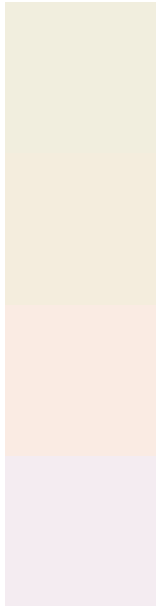
94, 8.125, 30.751



**Tritanopia**  
94, 10.223, 314.947



# Trichromacy



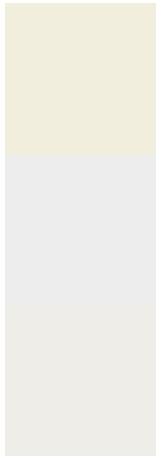
**Original Color**  
94, 8.267, 101.936

**Protanomaly**  
94, 8.580, 92.184

**Deuteranomaly**  
94, 6.807, 56.632

**Tritanomaly**  
94, 3.852, 337.616

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
94, 8.267, 101.936

**Achromatopsia**  
94, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
94, 2.650, 94.306

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 94, 8.267, 101.936 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(241, 238, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(241, 238, 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(241, 238, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(241, 238, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 94, 8.267, 101.936 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(241, 238, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(241, 238, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(241, 238, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(241, 238, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 238, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 238,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 94, 8.267, 101.936 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(241, 238, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(241,  
238, 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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