

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(94, 9.332, 100.436)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(94, 9.332, 100.436) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(94, 9.332, 100.436)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2EEDC
RGB	242, 238, 220
RGB Percent	95%, 93%, 86%
CMY	0.0506, 0.0663, 0.1369
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.09, 0.05
HSL	49°, 46%, 91%
HSV	49°, 9%, 95%
XYZ	80.1843, 85.2715, 80.0091
YIQ	237.1440, 8.1620, -4.7500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

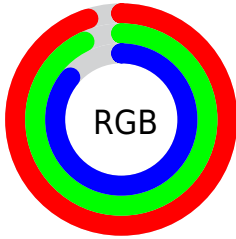
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	225, 242, 220
Decimal	15920860
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.00, -1.69, 9.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	94, 9.332, 100.436
Yxy	85.2715, 0.3267, 0.3474
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294110940 (0xFFFF2EEDC)
YUV	237.1440, -8.4520, 4.2587
Hunter-Lab	92.3426, -6.6018, 13.2687

# Details

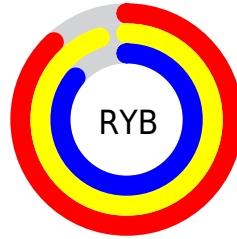
The CIELCh color **94, 9.332, 100.436** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **89, 9.451, 282.579**, and the grayscale version is **94, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **74, 9.283, 99.694** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 19.672, 99.302**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96, 0.946, 281.766**.

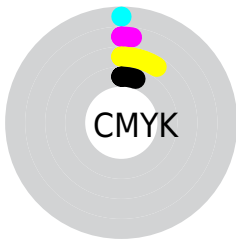
# Distribution



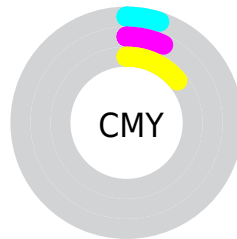
- Red (95%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 94, 9.332, 100.436 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, 9.332, 100.436 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 94, 9.332, 100.436

 94, 9.332, 100.436

 100, 9.332,  
100.436

 84, 9.332, 100.436

 74, 9.332, 100.436

 64, 9.332, 100.436

 54, 9.332, 100.436

 44, 9.332, 100.436

 34, 9.332, 100.436

 24, 9.332, 100.436

 14, 9.332, 100.436

 4, 9.332, 100.436

94, 9.332, 100.436

94, 9.332, 100.436

92, 19.672, 99.302

96, 0.946, 281.766

91, 30.023, 98.121

97, 4.442, 268.649

89, 40.299, 96.917

98, 3.666, 230.500

88, 50.350, 95.701

99, 4.449, 199.272

86, 59.916, 94.478

85, 68.573, 93.251

84, 75.687, 92.009

83, 80.488, 90.715

82, 82.604, 89.320

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



94, 9.332, 100.436



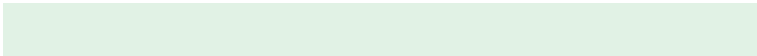
89, 9.451, 282.579

# Rectangle

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



94, 9.332, 100.436



94, 9.332, 150.436



94, 9.332, 280.436



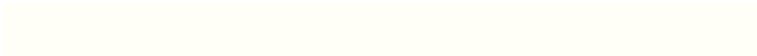
94, 9.332, 330.436

# Sweetspot

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



94, 9.334, 100.448



99, 3.199, 101.097



90, 8.264, 5.305



53, 2.428, 101.019



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, 9.334, 100.448



98, 11.794, 100.230



94, 11.560, 121.926



49, 5.790, 100.406



63, 67.349, 89.460



19, 27.354, 91.706





# Inverse Universe

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



89, 9.451, 282.579



92, 11.965, 282.827



89, 11.769, 302.949



47, 5.865, 282.628



25, 93.182, 303.003

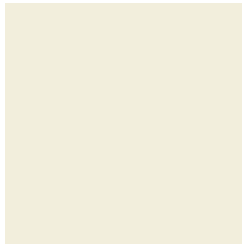


5, 33.074, 295.243



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 94, 9.332, 100.436 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

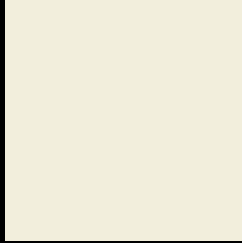
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 9.332, 100.436 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

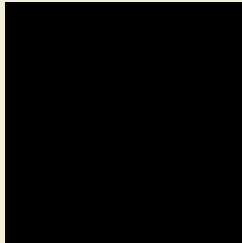
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

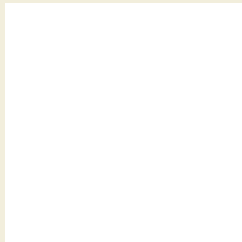
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 94, 9.332, 100.436**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 94, 9.332, 100.436.

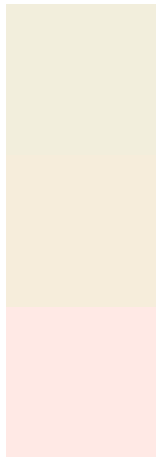


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 94, 9.332, 100.436.

# 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, 9.332, 100.436

### Protanopia

94, 9.788, 89.721

### Deuteranopia

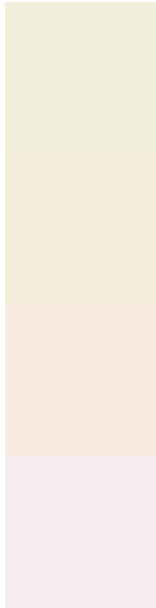
94, 8.250, 34.222



**Tritanopia**  
94, 10.996, 317.189



# Trichromacy



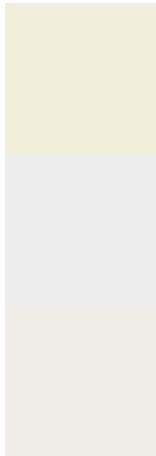
**Original Color**  
94, 9.332, 100.436

**Protanomaly**  
94, 9.671, 91.783

**Deuteranomaly**  
94, 7.134, 59.865

**Tritanomaly**  
94, 4.408, 343.880

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
94, 9.332, 100.436

**Achromatopsia**  
94, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
94, 3.149, 96.772

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 94, 9.332, 100.436 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(242, 238, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 238, 220)  
}
```

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(242, 238, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 238, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 94, 9.332, 100.436 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(242, 238, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 238, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(242, 238, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 238, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 238, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 238,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 94, 9.332, 100.436 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 238, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
238, 220) }
```

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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