

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(98, 31.544, 22.268)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(98, 31.544, 22.268) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(93, 9.856, 23.008)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE5E4
RGB	255, 229, 228
RGB Percent	100%, 90%, 89%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1026, 0.1065
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.11, 0.00
HSL	2°, 100%, 95%
HSV	2°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	83.5145, 82.9670, 84.8948
YIQ	236.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

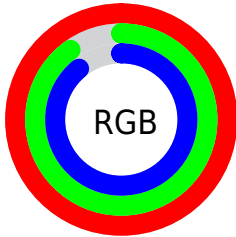
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 229, 228
Decimal	16770532
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	93.00, 9.07, 3.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	93, 9.856, 23.008
Yxy	82.9670, 0.3322, 0.3301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294960612 (0xFFFFE5E4)
YUV	236.6600, -4.2694, 16.0842
Hunter-Lab	91.0862, 4.2608, 8.5005

# Details

The CIELCh color **93, 9.856, 23.008** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **98, 8.897, 202.237**, 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 **73, 9.246, 23.473** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 19.255, 23.835**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.560, 21.454**.

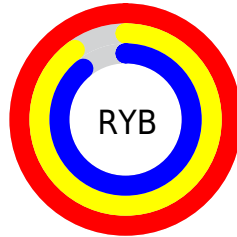
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (90%)

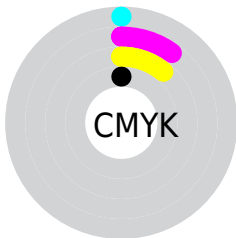
Blue (89%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (89%)

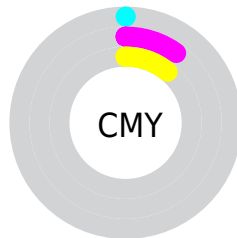


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 93, 9.856, 23.008 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, 9.856, 23.008 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 93, 9.856, 23.008	 93, 9.856, 23.008
 100, 9.856, 23.008	 83, 9.856, 23.008
	 73, 9.856, 23.008
	 63, 9.856, 23.008
	 53, 9.856, 23.008
	 43, 9.856, 23.008
	 33, 9.856, 23.008
	 23, 9.856, 23.008
	 13, 9.856, 23.008
	 3, 9.856, 23.008

93, 9.856, 23.008

93, 9.856, 23.008

86, 19.255, 23.835

100, 0.560, 21.454

80, 29.740, 24.782

100, 0.012,  
296.813

74, 40.952, 26.034

69, 52.768, 27.686

64, 64.954, 29.829

60, 77.138, 32.507

56, 88.715, 35.584

54, 98.439, 38.481

53, 104.133,  
40.260

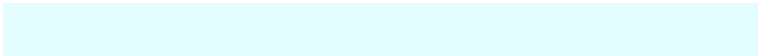
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



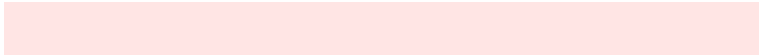
93, 9.856, 23.008



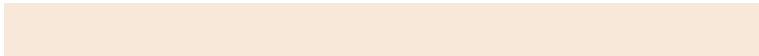
98, 8.897, 202.237

# Rectangle

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



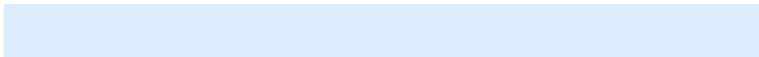
93, 9.856, 23.008



93, 9.856, 73.008



93, 9.856, 203.008



93, 9.856, 253.008

# Sweetspot

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



93, 9.535, 23.099



98, 2.604, 22.498



93, 16.597, 325.921



52, 1.980, 22.592



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



# Same Dimension

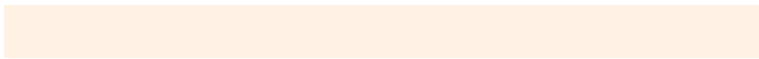
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



93, 9.535, 23.099



91, 11.750, 23.259



96, 8.698, 77.551



50, 5.066, 23.022



40, 83.720, 40.373



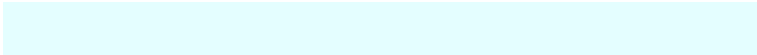
10, 32.618, 28.984





# Inverse Universe

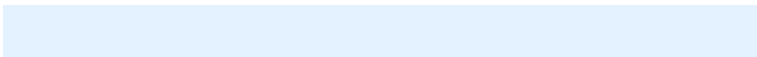
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



98, 8.897, 202.237



97, 10.790, 202.134



94, 8.525, 260.431



52, 4.764, 202.291



68, 38.370, 202.426

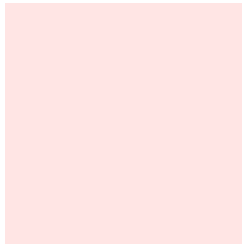


23, 17.753, 201.663



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 93, 9.856, 23.008 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

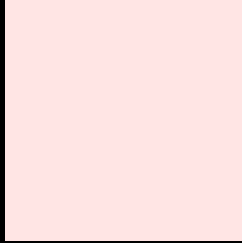
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 9.856, 23.008 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

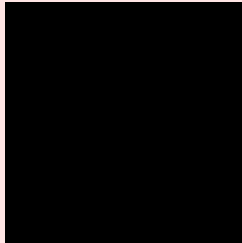
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

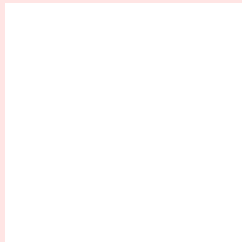
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 93, 9.856, 23.008**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 9.856, 23.008.

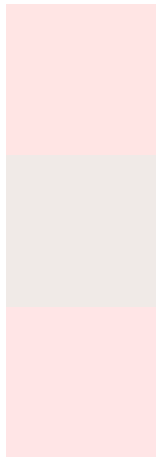


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 93, 9.856, 23.008.

# 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, 9.477, 23.095

**Protanopia**  
93, 2.629, 55.187

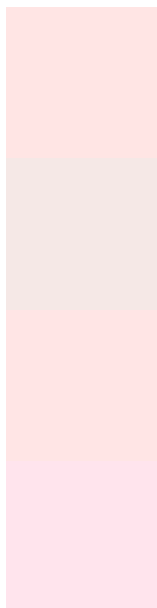
**Deuteranopia**  
93, 9.448, 16.893



**Tritanopia**  
93, 12.962, 340.828



# Trichromacy



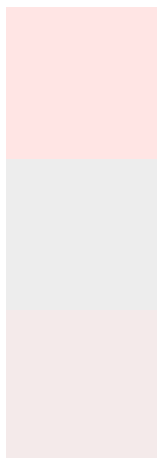
**Original Color**  
93, 9.477, 23.095

**Protanomaly**  
93, 4.787, 31.985

**Deuteranomaly**  
93, 9.448, 19.999

**Tritanomaly**  
93, 10.757, 354.656

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93, 9.477, 23.095

**Achromatopsia**  
94, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
93, 3.577, 19.476

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 93, 9.856, 23.008 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(255, 229, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 229, 228)  
}
```

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(255, 229, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 229, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 93, 9.856, 23.008 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(255, 229, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 229, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 229, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 229, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 229, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 229,  
228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 93, 9.856, 23.008 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 229, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
229, 228) }
```

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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