

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(88, 9.334, 322.942)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(88, 9.334, 322.942) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(88, 9.334, 322.942)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6D8E7
RGB	230, 216, 231
RGB Percent	90%, 85%, 91%
CMY	0.0961, 0.1510, 0.0922
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	296°, 24%, 88%
HSV	296°, 6%, 91%
XYZ	71.9674, 72.0653, 86.0853
YIQ	221.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

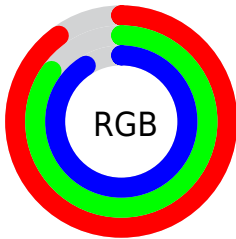
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 216, 231
Decimal	15128807
CIE Lab	88.00, 7.45, -5.62
CIE LCh	88, 9.334, 322.942
Yxy	72.0653, 0.3127, 0.3132
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293318887 (0xFFE6D8E7)
YUV	221.8960, 4.4883, 7.1072
Hunter-Lab	84.8913, 2.7654, -0.7001

# Details

The CIELCh color `88, 9.334, 322.942` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `90, 9.304, 142.329`, and the grayscale version is `89, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `68, 9.171, 322.883` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `82, 23.872, 323.467`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `94, 5.004, 142.523`.

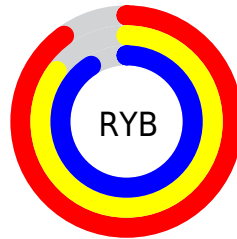
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (85%)

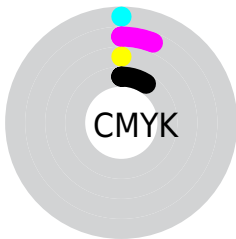
Blue (91%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (91%)

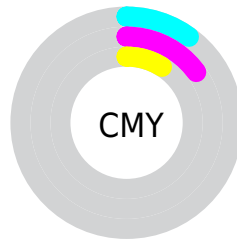


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 88, 9.334, 322.942 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 88, 9.334, 322.942 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 88, 9.334, 322.942

 88, 9.334, 322.942

 100, 9.334,  
322.942

 78, 9.334, 322.942

 68, 9.334, 322.942

 58, 9.334, 322.942

 48, 9.334, 322.942

 38, 9.334, 322.942

 28, 9.334, 322.942

 18, 9.334, 322.942

 8, 9.334, 322.942

 0, 9.334, 322.942

88, 9.334, 322.942

88, 9.334, 322.942

82, 23.872,  
323.467

94, 5.004, 142.523

77, 38.437,  
323.974

98, 14.242,  
141.562

71, 52.753,  
324.455

98, 13.949,  
139.725

67, 66.436,  
324.894

98, 13.672,  
137.804

62, 78.983,  
325.267

98, 13.410,  
135.798

59, 89.811,  
325.549

98, 13.165,  
133.707

56, 98.337,  
325.716

98, 12.938,  
131.533

54, 104.140,  
325.750

99, 12.731,  
129.277

■ 53, 107.158,  
325.646

■ 99, 12.544,  
126.942

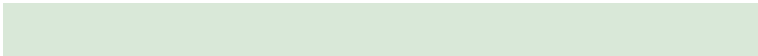
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



88, 9.334, 322.942



90, 9.304, 142.329

# Rectangle

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



88, 9.334, 322.942



88, 9.334, 12.942



88, 9.334, 142.942



88, 9.334, 192.942

# Sweetspot

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



88, 9.331, 322.942



99, 3.110, 322.651



87, 7.336, 288.064



53, 1.768, 322.641



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



88, 9.331, 322.942



95, 12.472, 323.026



88, 7.017, 340.669



45, 8.137, 323.102



40, 88.766, 325.634



8, 37.209, 326.025

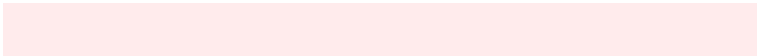


# Inverse Universe

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



88, 5.490, 14.263



95, 7.370, 14.413



91, 6.964, 159.781



45, 4.828, 14.546



37, 77.213, 37.289

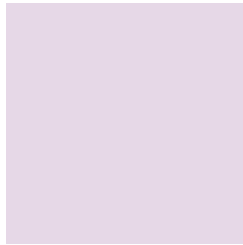


6, 26.900, 19.006



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 88, 9.334, 322.942 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

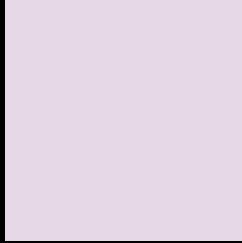
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88, 9.334, 322.942 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

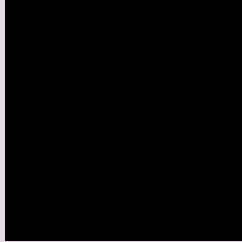
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

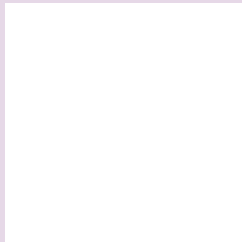
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 88, 9.334, 322.942

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 9.334, 322.942.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 88, 9.334, 322.942.

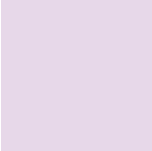
# Color Blindness Simulation

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**  
88, 10.406, 321.538

# Trichromacy



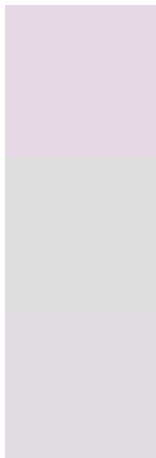
**Original Color**  
88, 9.334, 322.942

**Protanomaly**  
88, 7.651, 306.810

**Deuteranomaly**  
88, 11.433, 329.324

**Tritanomaly**  
88, 9.964, 323.081

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
88, 9.334, 322.942

**Achromatopsia**  
88, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
88, 3.188, 324.476

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 88, 9.334, 322.942 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(230, 216, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 216, 231)  
}
```

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(230, 216, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 216, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 88, 9.334, 322.942 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(230, 216, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 216, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 216, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 216, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 216, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 216,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 88, 9.334, 322.942 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 216, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
216, 231) }
```

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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