

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(90, 1.386, 127.339)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(90, 1.386, 127.339) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(90, 1.590, 123.020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2E3E0
RGB	226, 227, 224
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 88%
CMY	0.1147, 0.1107, 0.1225
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.11
HSL	80°, 5%, 88%
HSV	80°, 1%, 89%
XYZ	72.1122, 76.3034, 81.2764
YIQ	226.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

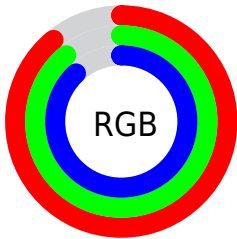
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	224, 227, 225
Decimal	14869472
CIE Lab	90.00, -0.87, 1.33
CIE LCh	90, 1.590, 123.020
Yxy	76.3034, 0.3140, 0.3322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293059552 (0xFFE2E3E0)
YUV	226.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148
Hunter-Lab	87.3518, -5.5071, 5.9799

# Details

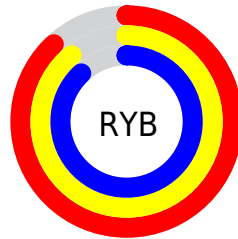
The CIELCh color **90, 1.590, 123.020** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **89, 1.617, 303.112**, and the grayscale version is **90, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **70, 1.678, 122.989** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 13.701, 122.473**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91, 10.496, 303.523**.

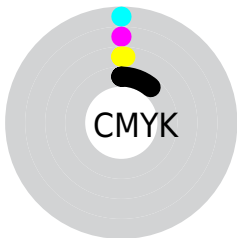
# Distribution



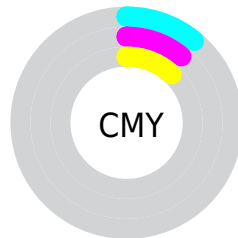
- Red (89%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 90, 1.590, 123.020 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 90, 1.590, 123.020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90, 1.590, 123.020

■ 90, 1.590, 123.020

■ 100, 1.590,  
123.020

■ 80, 1.590, 123.020

■ 70, 1.590, 123.020

■ 60, 1.590, 123.020

■ 50, 1.590, 123.020

■ 40, 1.590, 123.020

■ 30, 1.590, 123.020

■ 20, 1.590, 123.020

■ 10, 1.590, 123.020

■ 0, 1.590, 123.020

90, 1.590, 123.020

90, 1.590, 123.020

89, 13.701,  
122.473

91, 10.496,  
303.523

88, 25.761,  
121.910

92, 15.485,  
309.608

87, 37.676,  
121.348

93, 16.507,  
318.367

86, 49.302,  
120.812

93, 17.655,  
325.037

85, 60.427,  
120.344

85, 70.737,  
120.008

84, 79.789,  
119.893

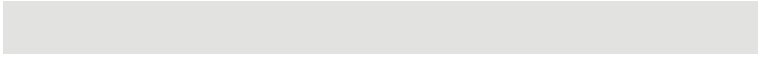
83, 87.047,  
120.113

■ 83, 92.037,  
120.779

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



90, 1.590, 123.020



89, 1.617, 303.112

# Rectangle

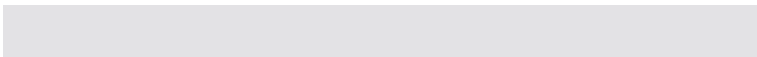
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



90, 1.590, 123.020



90, 1.590, 173.020



90, 1.590, 303.020



90, 1.590, 353.020

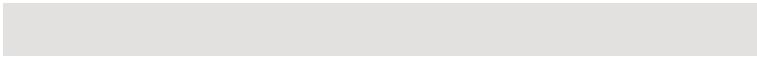
# Sweetspot

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



90, 1.592, 123.054

100, 0.012, 296.813



90, 0.876, 54.982



53, 0.007, 296.813



0, 0.000, 0.000

# Same Dimension

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



90, 1.592, 123.054



100, 2.652, 123.003



90, 1.797, 139.872



47, 1.357, 123.011



66, 78.181, 121.438



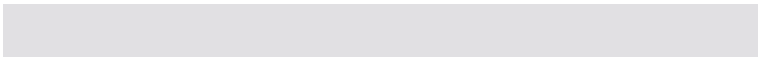
18, 29.333, 121.295



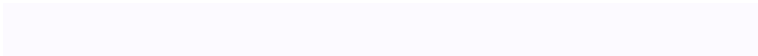


# Inverse Universe

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



89, 1.617, 303.112



98, 2.684, 303.163



89, 1.818, 319.728



47, 1.374, 303.154



24, 97.671, 308.833

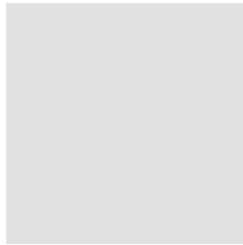


3, 32.463, 304.349



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 90, 1.590, 123.020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

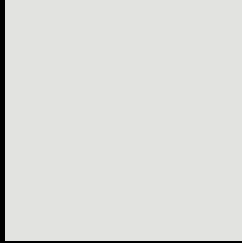
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 90, 1.590, 123.020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

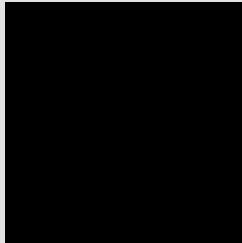
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

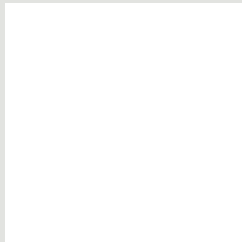
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 90, 1.590, 123.020**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 1.590, 123.020.

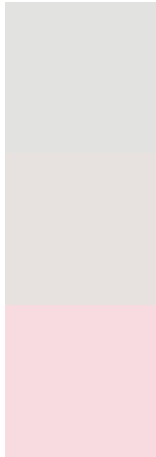


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 1.590, 123.020.

# 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**  
90, 1.590, 123.020

**Protanopia**  
90, 2.385, 45.019

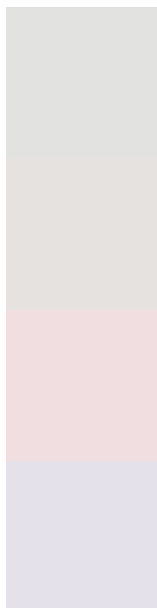
**Deuteranopia**  
90, 11.006, 3.802



**Tritanopia**  
90, 9.553, 301.416



# Trichromacy



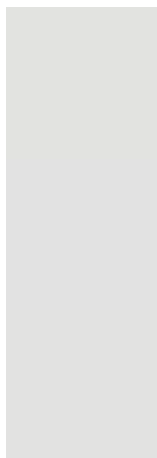
**Original Color**  
90, 1.590, 123.020

**Protanomaly**  
90, 1.876, 74.886

**Deuteranomaly**  
90, 6.707, 6.418

**Tritanomaly**  
90, 5.326, 302.037

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
90, 1.590, 123.020

**Achromatopsia**  
90, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
90, 0.508, 109.997

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 90, 1.590, 123.020 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(226, 227, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 227, 224)  
}
```

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(226, 227, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 227, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 90, 1.590, 123.020 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(226, 227, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 227, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 227, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 227, 224); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 227, 224); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 227, 224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 90, 1.590, 123.020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 227, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
227, 224) }
```

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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