

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(90, 1.424, 55.138)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(90, 1.424, 55.138) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(90, 1.481, 63.343)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5E2E0
RGB	229, 226, 224
RGB Percent	90%, 89%, 88%
CMY	0.1026, 0.1144, 0.1222
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.02, 0.10
HSL	24°, 9%, 89%
HSV	24°, 2%, 90%
XYZ	72.8409, 76.3034, 81.2893
YIQ	226.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

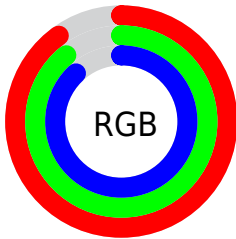
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	229, 227, 224
Decimal	15065824
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.00, 0.66, 1.32
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 1.481, 63.343
Y <sub>xy</sub>	76.3034, 0.3161, 0.3311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293255904 (0xFFE5E2E0)
YUV	226.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443
Hunter-Lab	87.3518, -4.0180, 5.9711

# Details

The CIELCh color **90, 1.481, 63.343** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **90, 1.481, 244.548**, 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, 1.563, 63.353** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 8.546, 62.691**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 5.176, 244.888**.

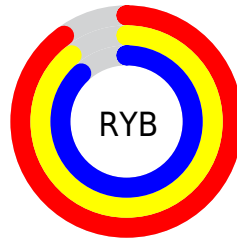
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (89%)

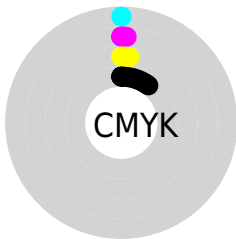
Blue (88%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (88%)

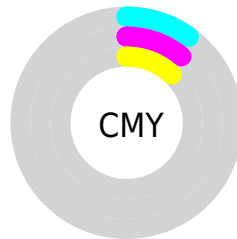


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 90, 1.481, 63.343 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, 1.481, 63.343 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 1.481, 63.343

90, 1.481, 63.343

100, 1.481, 63.343

80, 1.481, 63.343

70, 1.481, 63.343

60, 1.481, 63.343

50, 1.481, 63.343

40, 1.481, 63.343

30, 1.481, 63.343

20, 1.481, 63.343

10, 1.481, 63.343

0, 1.481, 63.343

90, 1.481, 63.343

90, 1.481, 63.343

86, 8.546, 62.691

94, 5.176, 244.888

82, 16.063, 61.711

98, 8.344, 205.094

78, 24.073, 60.742

98, 8.908, 198.917

74, 32.600, 59.807

71, 41.636, 58.913

67, 51.096, 58.044

64, 60.749, 57.139

61, 70.066, 56.036

58, 78.014, 54.392

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



90, 1.481, 63.343



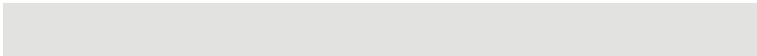
90, 1.481, 244.548

# Rectangle

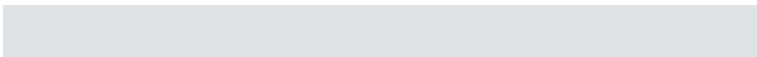
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



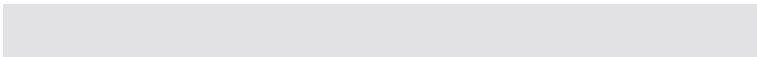
90, 1.481, 63.343



90, 1.481, 113.343



90, 1.481, 243.343



90, 1.481, 293.343

# Sweetspot

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



90, 1.481, 63.439



100, 0.734, 63.165



90, 2.393, 338.623



53, 0.417, 63.132



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

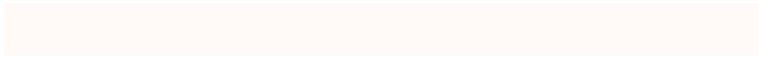


# Same Dimension

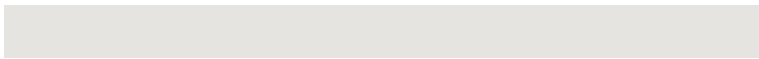
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



90, 1.481, 63.439



99, 2.229, 63.446



91, 2.325, 105.529



47, 1.554, 63.416



44, 68.399, 53.288



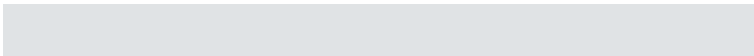
11, 21.276, 50.044





# Inverse Universe

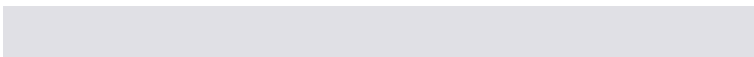
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



90, 1.481, 244.548



99, 2.216, 244.547



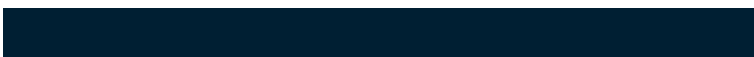
89, 2.354, 286.083



47, 1.538, 244.582



44, 45.066, 272.320

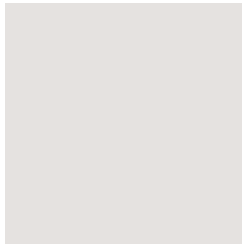


11, 16.784, 262.897



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 90, 1.481, 63.343 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

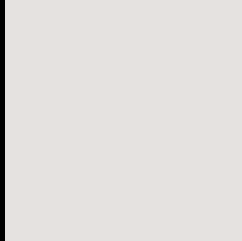
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 1.481, 63.343 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

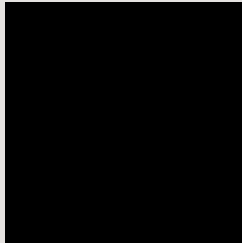
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

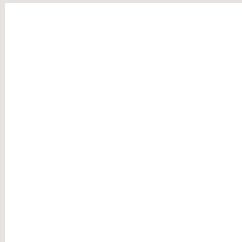
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 90, 1.481, 63.343**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 1.481, 63.343.

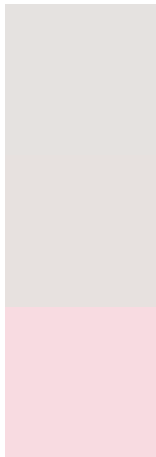


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 1.481, 63.343.

# 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

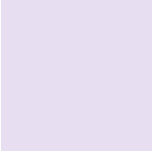
90, 1.481, 63.343

### Protanopia

90, 2.385, 45.019

### Deuteranopia

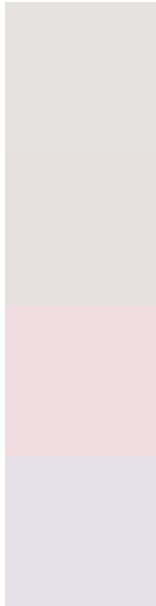
90, 11.006, 3.802



**Tritanopia**  
90, 9.816, 307.447



# Trichromacy



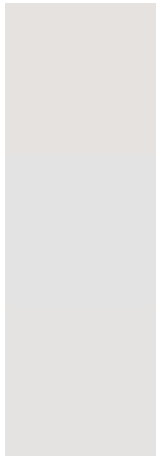
**Original Color**  
90, 1.481, 63.343

**Protanomaly**  
90, 2.064, 49.333

**Deuteranomaly**  
90, 7.545, 3.950

**Tritanomaly**  
90, 6.132, 310.815

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
90, 1.481, 63.343

**Achromatopsia**  
90, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
90, 0.618, 74.658

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIElCh 90, 1.481, 63.343 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(229, 226, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 226, 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(229, 226, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 226, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 90, 1.481, 63.343 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(229, 226, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 226, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 226, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 226, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 226, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 226,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 90, 1.481, 63.343 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 226, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
226, 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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