

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(90, 2.032, 49.040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(90, 2.032, 49.040) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(90, 2.064, 49.333)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6E1DF
RGB	230, 225, 223
RGB Percent	90%, 88%, 87%
CMY	0.0965, 0.1161, 0.1239
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.03, 0.10
HSL	17°, 12%, 89%
HSV	17°, 3%, 90%
XYZ	73.1664, 76.3034, 80.9645
YIQ	226.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

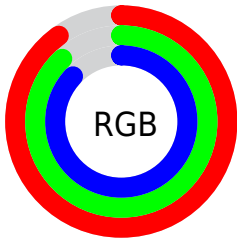
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	230, 226, 223
Decimal	15131103
CIE Lab	90.00, 1.35, 1.57
CIE LCh	90, 2.064, 49.333
Yxy	76.3034, 0.3175, 0.3311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293321183 (0xFFE6E1DF)
YUV	226.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738
Hunter-Lab	87.3518, -3.3529, 6.1916

# Details

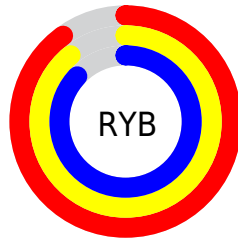
The CIELCh color **90, 2.064, 49.333** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **90, 2.038, 230.332**, and the grayscale version is **90, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **70, 2.181, 49.343** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 9.210, 49.041**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95, 4.573, 230.427**.

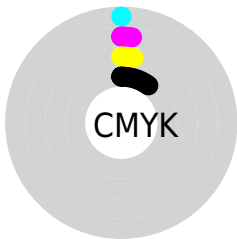
# Distribution



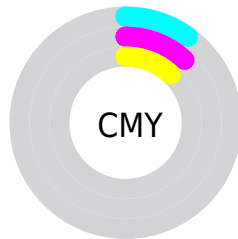
- Red (90%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 90, 2.064, 49.333 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, 2.064, 49.333 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90, 2.064, 49.333

■ 90, 2.064, 49.333

■ 100, 2.064, 49.333

■ 80, 2.064, 49.333

■ 70, 2.064, 49.333

■ 60, 2.064, 49.333

■ 50, 2.064, 49.333

■ 40, 2.064, 49.333

■ 30, 2.064, 49.333

■ 20, 2.064, 49.333

■ 10, 2.064, 49.333

■ 0, 2.064, 49.333

90, 2.064, 49.333

90, 2.064, 49.333

85, 9.210, 49.041

95, 4.573, 230.427

81, 16.924, 48.562

98, 8.388, 198.954

76, 25.254, 48.157

72, 34.235, 47.863

68, 43.861, 47.701

64, 54.054, 47.671

60, 64.584, 47.722

57, 74.894, 47.677

54, 83.801, 47.105

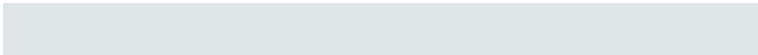
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



90, 2.064, 49.333



90, 2.038, 230.332

# Rectangle

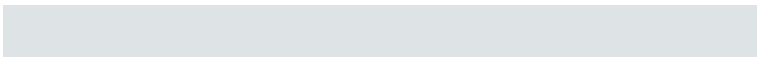
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



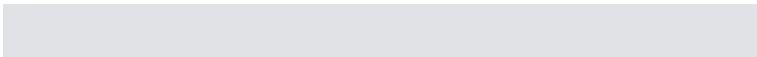
90, 2.064, 49.333



90, 2.064, 99.333



90, 2.064, 229.333



90, 2.064, 279.333

# Sweetspot

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



90, 2.064, 49.403



99, 0.729, 48.959



90, 3.640, 333.722



53, 0.414, 48.917



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

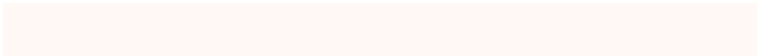


# Same Dimension

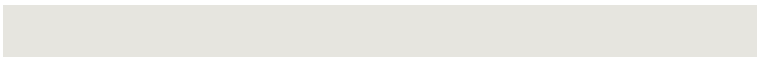
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



90, 2.064, 49.403



98, 2.962, 49.412



91, 2.874, 98.974



47, 1.936, 49.401



41, 72.805, 46.866



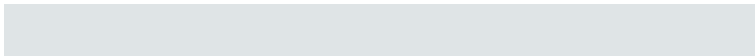
9, 22.454, 39.518





# Inverse Universe

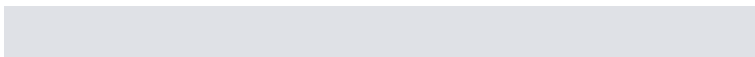
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



90, 2.038, 230.332



99, 2.906, 230.330



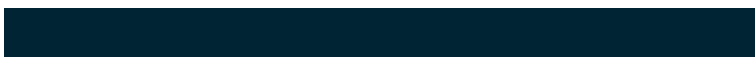
90, 2.902, 279.798



47, 1.891, 230.347



50, 36.655, 253.378

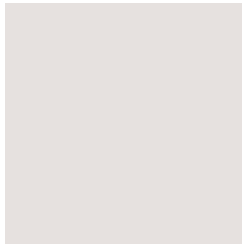


13, 14.560, 244.491



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 90, 2.064, 49.333 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

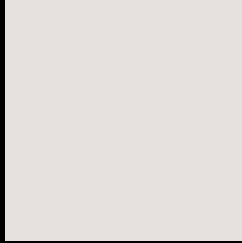
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 2.064, 49.333 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

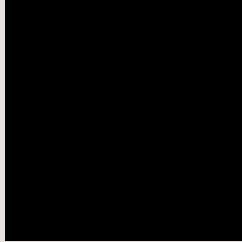
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

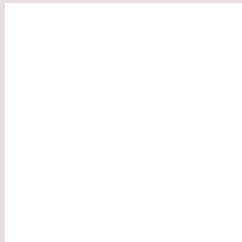
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 90, 2.064, 49.333

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 2.064, 49.333.

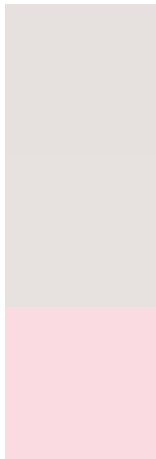


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 2.064, 49.333.

# 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](#).

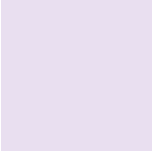
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
90, 2.064, 49.333

**Protanopia**  
90, 2.385, 45.019

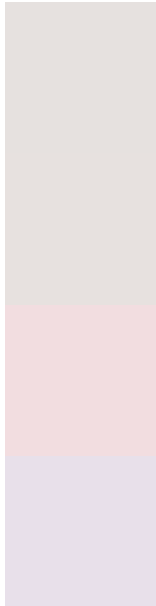
**Deuteranopia**  
90, 11.361, 4.361



**Tritanopia**  
90, 9.559, 312.370



# Trichromacy



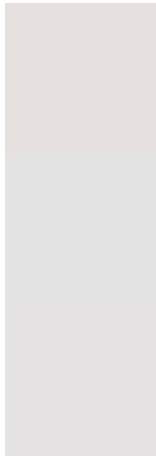
**Original Color**  
90, 2.064, 49.333

**Protanomaly**  
90, 2.385, 45.019

**Deuteranomaly**  
90, 7.787, 8.401

**Tritanomaly**  
90, 5.957, 318.961

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
90, 2.064, 49.333

**Achromatopsia**  
90, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
90, 0.716, 18.611

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 90, 2.064, 49.333 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, 225, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 225, 223)  
}
```

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, 225, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 225, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 90, 2.064, 49.333 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, 225, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 225, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 225, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 225, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 225, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 225,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 90, 2.064, 49.333 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 225, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
225, 223) }
```

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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