

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(90, 2.613, 160.418)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(90, 2.613, 160.418) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(90, 2.655, 163.605)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEE4E1
RGB	222, 228, 225
RGB Percent	87%, 89%, 88%
CMY	0.1302, 0.1066, 0.1184
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.01, 0.11
HSL	150°, 10%, 88%
HSV	150°, 3%, 89%
XYZ	71.3179, 76.3034, 82.0636
YIQ	225.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

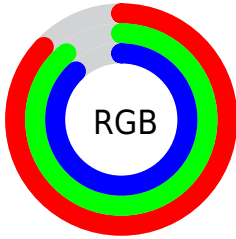
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 226, 228
Decimal	14607585
CIE Lab	90.00, -2.55, 0.75
CIE LCh	90, 2.655, 163.605
Yxy	76.3034, 0.3105, 0.3322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292797665 (0xFFDEE4E1)
YUV	225.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887
Hunter-Lab	87.3518, -7.1303, 5.4456

# Details

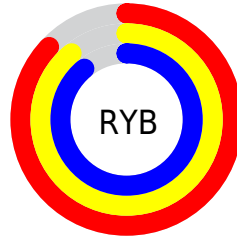
The CIELCh color  $90, 2.655, 163.605$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $89, 2.680, 343.683$ , and the grayscale version is  $90, 0.011, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100, 0.012, 296.813$ , and  $70, 2.798, 163.503$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $88, 12.784, 162.593$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $92, 7.423, 344.142$ .

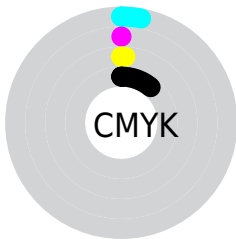
# Distribution



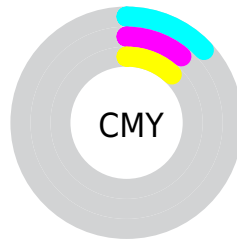
- Red (87%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (88%)



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



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 90, 2.655, 163.605 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, 2.655, 163.605 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90, 2.655, 163.605

■ 90, 2.655, 163.605

■ 100, 2.655,  
163.605

■ 80, 2.655, 163.605

■ 70, 2.655, 163.605

■ 60, 2.655, 163.605

■ 50, 2.655, 163.605

■ 40, 2.655, 163.605

■ 30, 2.655, 163.605

■ 20, 2.655, 163.605

■ 10, 2.655, 163.605

■ 0, 2.655, 163.605

90, 2.655, 163.605

90, 2.655, 163.605

88, 12.784,  
162.593

92, 7.423, 344.142

86, 22.846,  
161.619

93, 14.055,  
333.873

85, 32.703,  
160.540

93, 16.997,  
325.013

84, 42.195,  
159.326

83, 51.147,  
157.952

82, 59.391,  
156.392

81, 66.786,  
154.626

80, 73.248,  
152.644

■ 80,78.774,  
150.461

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



90, 2.655, 163.605



89, 2.680, 343.683

# Rectangle

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



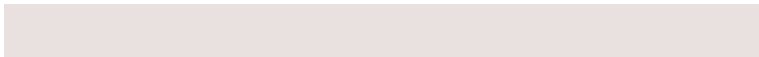
90, 2.655, 163.605



90, 2.655, 213.605



90, 2.655, 343.605



90, 2.655, 33.605

# Sweetspot

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



90, 2.657, 163.588



100, 1.100, 163.996



90, 3.283, 128.406



53, 0.625, 164.023



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

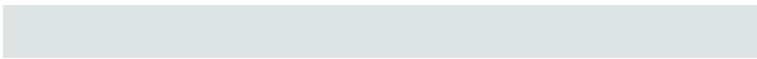
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



90, 2.657, 163.588



99, 3.317, 163.535



90, 2.127, 198.144



48, 2.307, 163.442



64, 68.071, 149.191



18, 26.277, 153.415

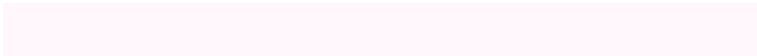


# Inverse Universe

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



89, 2.680, 343.683



98, 3.344, 343.736



89, 2.164, 17.907



47, 2.326, 343.829



38, 64.862, 1.854

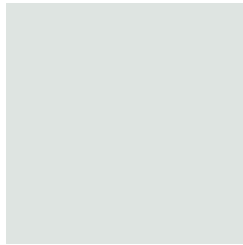


7, 27.615, 354.910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 90, 2.655, 163.605 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

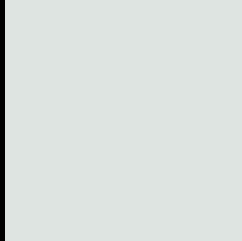
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 2.655, 163.605 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

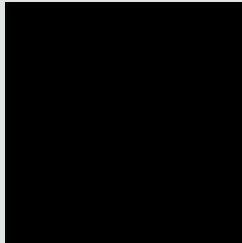
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

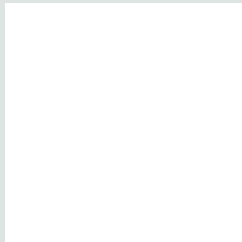
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 90, 2.655, 163.605**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 2.655, 163.605.

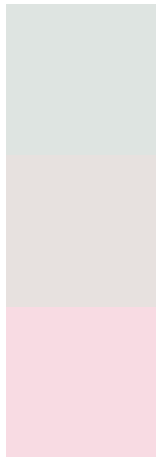


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 2.655, 163.605.

# 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, 2.655, 163.605

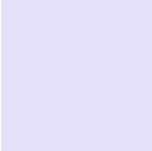
### Protanopia

90, 2.385, 45.019

### Deuteranopia

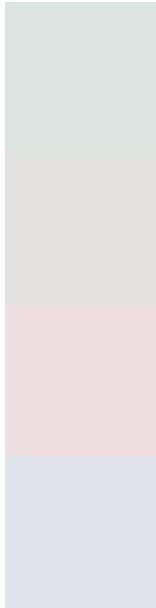
90, 11.315, 358.749





**Tritanopia**  
90, 9.364, 290.941

# Trichromacy



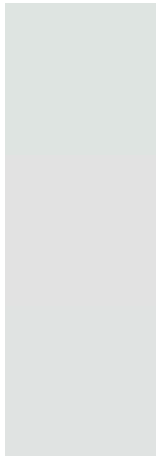
**Original Color**  
90, 2.655, 163.605

**Protanomaly**  
90, 1.247, 74.883

**Deuteranomaly**  
90, 6.149, 0.060

**Tritanomaly**  
90, 5.238, 282.939

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
90, 2.655, 163.605

**Achromatopsia**  
90, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
90, 1.189, 174.003

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 90, 2.655, 163.605 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(222, 228, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 228, 225)  
}
```

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(222, 228, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 228, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 90, 2.655, 163.605 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(222, 228, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 228, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 228, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 228, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 228, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 228,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 90, 2.655, 163.605 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 228, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
228, 225) }
```

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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