

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(90, 22.511, 98.494)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(90, 22.511, 98.494) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(90, 22.511, 98.494)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDE3B8
RGB	237, 227, 184
RGB Percent	93%, 89%, 72%
CMY	0.0711, 0.1103, 0.2789
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.22, 0.07
HSL	49°, 59%, 82%
HSV	49°, 22%, 93%
XYZ	70.9522, 76.3034, 56.2666
YIQ	225.0880, 19.7630, -11.2530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

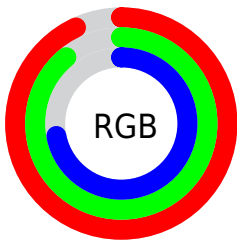
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 237, 184
Decimal	15590328
CIE Lab	90.00, -3.33, 22.26
CIE LCh	90, 22.511, 98.494
Yxy	76.3034, 0.3486, 0.3749
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293780408 (0xFFE3B8)
YUV	225.0880, -20.2564, 10.4468
Hunter-Lab	87.3518, -7.8776, 22.9553

# Details

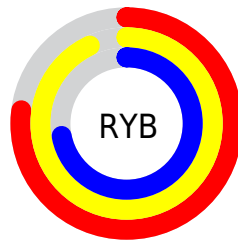
The CIELCh color **90, 22.511, 98.494** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **79, 23.131, 284.052**, and the grayscale version is **90, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 7.593, 109.599**, and **70, 22.544, 98.452** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 32.611, 97.303**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92, 12.411, 99.666**.

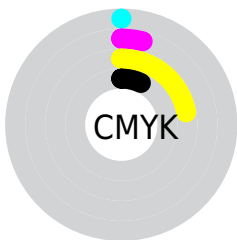
# Distribution



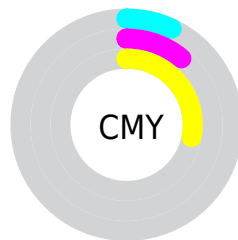
- Red (93%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 90, 22.511, 98.494 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, 22.511, 98.494 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 90, 22.511, 98.494

 90, 22.511, 98.494

 100, 22.511,  
98.494

 80, 22.511, 98.494

 70, 22.511, 98.494

 60, 22.511, 98.494

 50, 22.511, 98.494

 40, 22.511, 98.494

 30, 22.511, 98.494

 20, 22.511, 98.494

 10, 22.511, 98.494

 0, 22.511, 98.494

90, 22.511, 98.494

90, 22.511, 98.494

88, 32.611, 97.303

92, 12.411, 99.666

87, 42.607, 96.086

93, 2.362, 100.745

86, 52.326, 94.856

95, 7.607, 281.937

84, 61.471, 93.617

96, 5.868, 263.197

83, 69.566, 92.368

97, 5.122, 234.672

82, 75.926, 91.085

98, 5.794, 205.871

80, 79.804, 89.722

99, 6.223, 199.118

79, 81.126, 88.604

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



90, 22.511, 98.494



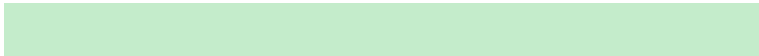
79, 23.131, 284.052

# Rectangle

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



90, 22.511, 98.494



90, 22.511, 148.494



90, 22.511, 278.494



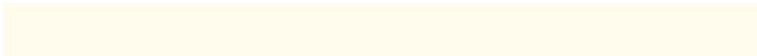
90, 22.511, 328.494

# Sweetspot

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



90, 22.513, 98.500



99, 7.436, 100.268



80, 20.790, 5.576



53, 4.833, 100.201



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, 22.513, 98.500



95, 28.868, 97.936



91, 27.823, 120.500



48, 5.647, 99.997



62, 66.435, 88.883



18, 25.955, 91.333





# Inverse Universe

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



79, 23.131, 284.052



81, 29.858, 284.823



78, 29.070, 303.260



46, 5.718, 282.227



25, 91.491, 302.767

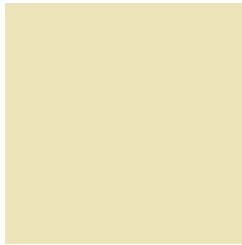


4, 31.097, 293.890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 90, 22.511, 98.494 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 CIELCh color 90, 22.511, 98.494 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

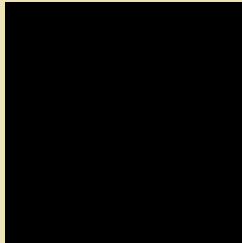
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

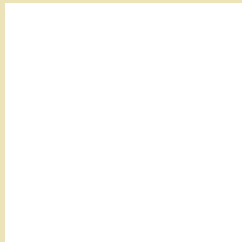
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 90, 22.511, 98.494**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 22.511, 98.494.

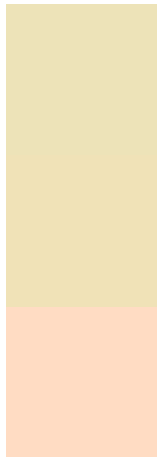


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 22.511, 98.494.

# 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, 22.511, 98.494

### Protanopia

90, 22.852, 94.641

### Deuteranopia

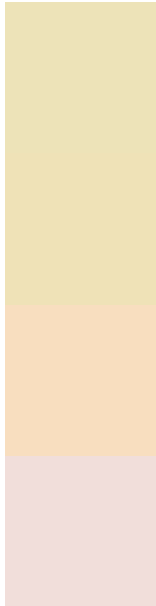
90, 18.749, 63.360



**Tritanopia**  
90, 12.329, 334.592



# Trichromacy



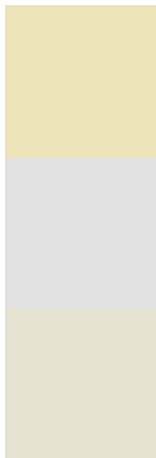
**Original Color**  
90, 22.511, 98.494

**Protanomaly**  
90, 22.762, 95.592

**Deuteranomaly**  
90, 18.963, 77.038

**Tritanomaly**  
90, 7.255, 36.348

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
90, 22.511, 98.494

**Achromatopsia**  
90, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
90, 8.348, 101.894

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 90, 22.511, 98.494 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(237, 227, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 227, 184)  
}
```

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(237, 227, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 227, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 90, 22.511, 98.494 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(237, 227, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 227, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 227, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 227, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 227, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 227,  
184) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 90, 22.511, 98.494 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 227, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
227, 184) }
```

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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