

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(90, 26.287, 296.467)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(90, 26.287, 296.467)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(90, 17.873, 298.120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4DEFF
RGB	228, 222, 255
RGB Percent	89%, 87%, 100%
CMY	0.1044, 0.1280, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.13, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	251°, 100%, 94%
HSV	251°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	76.6099, 76.3034, 106.4868
YIQ	227.5560, -7.0170, 11.5350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

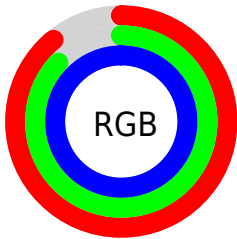
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 222, 255
Decimal	14999295
CIE Lab	90.00, 8.42, -15.76
CIE LCh	90, 17.873, 298.120
Yxy	76.3034, 0.2953, 0.2942
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293189375 (0xFFE4DEFF)
YUV	227.5560, 13.5299, 0.3894
Hunter-Lab	87.3518, 3.6837, -11.1316

# Details

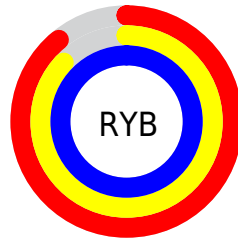
The CIELCh color `90, 17.873, 298.120` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be `99, 16.675, 116.481`, and the grayscale version is `91, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `70, 17.141, 297.749` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `82, 31.145, 299.256`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `98, 3.683, 297.577`.

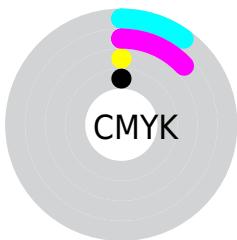
# Distribution



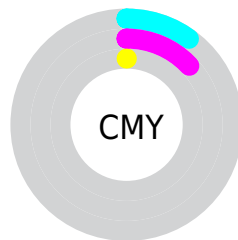
- Red (89%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 90, 17.873, 298.120 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, 17.873, 298.120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 17.873,  
298.120

90, 17.873,  
298.120

100, 17.873,  
298.120

80, 17.873,  
298.120

70, 17.873,  
298.120

60, 17.873,  
298.120

50, 17.873,  
298.120

40, 17.873,  
298.120

30, 17.873,  
298.120

20, 17.873,

298.120

■ 10, 17.873,  
298.120

■ 0, 17.873, 298.120

■ 90, 17.873,  
298.120

■ 90, 17.873,  
298.120

■ 82, 31.145,  
299.256

■ 98, 3.683, 297.577

■ 74, 45.691,  
300.290

100, 0.012,  
296.813

■ 66, 60.753,  
301.458

■ 59, 76.202,  
302.742

■ 51, 91.707,  
304.085

■ 45, 106.544,  
305.372

■ 39, 119.398,  
306.406

■ 35, 128.471,  
306.943

■ 34, 132.295,  
307.009

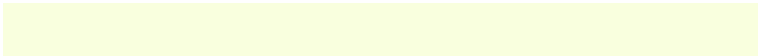
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



90, 17.873, 298.120



99, 16.675, 116.481

# Rectangle

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



90, 17.873, 298.120



90, 17.873, 348.120



90, 17.873, 118.120



90, 17.873, 168.120

# Sweetspot

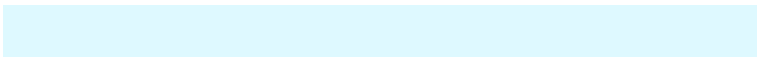
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



90, 17.146, 298.356



97, 5.277, 297.665



96, 9.443, 217.926



51, 3.754, 297.721



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, 17.146, 298.356



88, 20.185, 298.543



91, 18.682, 315.734



49, 7.571, 298.087



24, 106.387, 307.114



4, 44.527, 305.242



# Inverse Universe

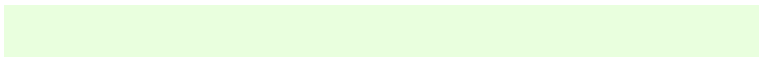
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



92, 17.978, 330.757



91, 21.098, 330.901



98, 18.481, 134.653



50, 7.972, 330.542



44, 80.632, 337.232



11, 37.724, 335.953



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 90, 17.873, 298.120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

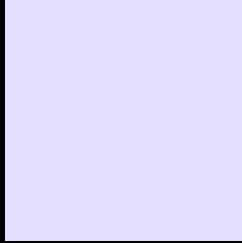
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 17.873, 298.120 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

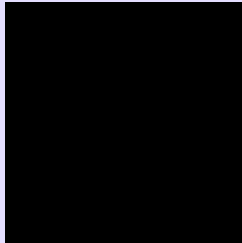
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 90, 17.873, 298.120

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 17.873, 298.120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 17.873, 298.120.

# 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, 17.342, 298.283

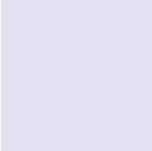
### Protanopia

90, 15.631, 286.503

### Deuteranopia

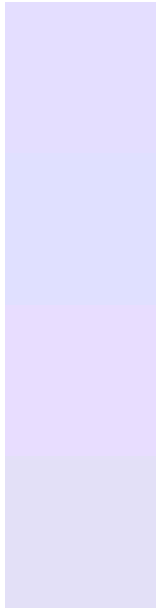
90, 18.920, 306.216





**Tritanopia**  
90, 8.856, 293.141

# Trichromacy



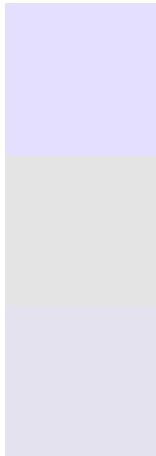
**Original Color**  
90, 17.342, 298.283

**Protanomaly**  
90, 16.129, 291.478

**Deuteranomaly**  
90, 18.159, 303.469

**Tritanomaly**  
90, 12.030, 296.060

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
90, 17.342, 298.283

**Achromatopsia**  
91, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
90, 6.289, 297.078

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 90, 17.873, 298.120 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(228, 222, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 222, 255)  
}
```

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(228, 222, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 222, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 90, 17.873, 298.120 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

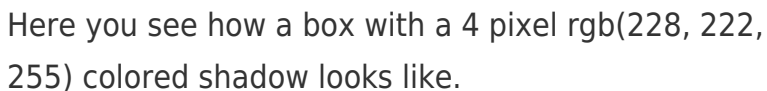
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(228, 222, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 222, 255) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 222, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 222, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 222, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 222, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 90, 17.873, 298.120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 222, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
222, 255) }
```

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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