

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(90, 3.640, 290.553)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(90, 3.640, 290.553) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(90, 3.645, 290.492)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2E2E9
RGB	226, 226, 233
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 91%
CMY	0.1144, 0.1144, 0.0870
CMYK	0.03, 0.03, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	240°, 14%, 90%
HSV	240°, 3%, 91%
XYZ	73.1334, 76.3034, 87.8254
YIQ	226.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

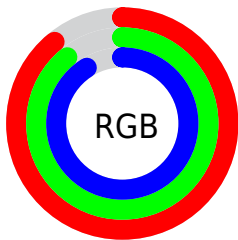
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	226, 226, 233
Decimal	14869225
CIE Lab	90.00, 1.28, -3.41
CIE LCh	90, 3.645, 290.492
Yxy	76.3034, 0.3082, 0.3216
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293059305 (0xFFE2E2E9)
YUV	226.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998
Hunter-Lab	87.3518, -3.4204, 1.5348

# Details

The CIELCh color `90, 3.645, 290.492` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `92, 3.599, 109.849`, 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, 3.290, 290.523` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `82, 16.045, 291.550`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `98, 8.274, 109.516`.

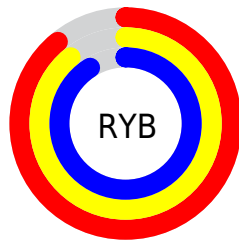
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (89%)

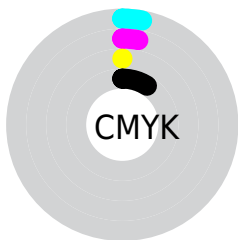
Blue (91%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (91%)

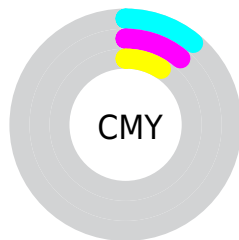


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 90, 3.645, 290.492 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, 3.645, 290.492 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 3.645, 290.492

90, 3.645, 290.492

100, 3.645,  
290.492

80, 3.645, 290.492

70, 3.645, 290.492

60, 3.645, 290.492

50, 3.645, 290.492

40, 3.645, 290.492

30, 3.645, 290.492

20, 3.645, 290.492

10, 3.645, 290.492

0, 3.645, 290.492

90, 3.645, 290.492

90, 3.645, 290.492

82, 16.045,  
291.550

98, 8.274, 109.516

75, 28.973,  
292.840

99, 11.229,  
109.328

67, 42.466,  
294.361

59, 56.540,  
296.132

52, 71.144,  
298.149

45, 86.022,  
300.346

39, 100.471,  
302.557

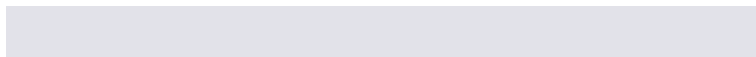
34, 113.021,  
304.487

■ 30,121.568,  
305.785

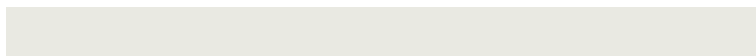
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



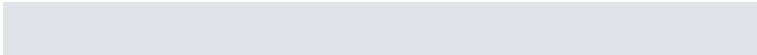
90, 3.645, 290.492



92, 3.599, 109.849

# Rectangle

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



90, 3.645, 290.492



90, 3.645, 340.492



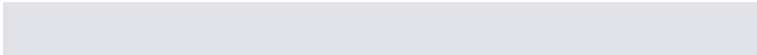
90, 3.645, 110.492



90, 3.645, 160.492

# Sweetspot

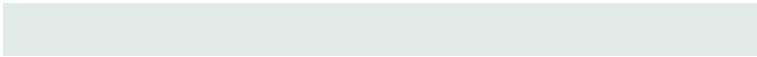
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



90, 3.643, 290.471



99, 1.307, 290.313



92, 2.469, 198.087



53, 0.743, 290.311



0, 0.000, 0.000



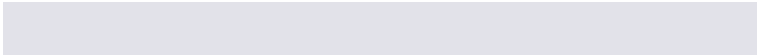
53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



90, 3.643, 290.471



97, 5.225, 290.569



90, 3.851, 308.585



47, 3.471, 290.640



21, 103.450, 306.281

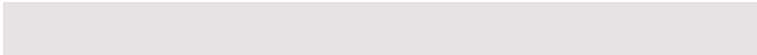


2, 35.721, 297.741



# Inverse Universe

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



90, 2.515, 19.297



97, 3.617, 19.422



92, 3.815, 128.385



48, 2.407, 19.496



38, 80.823, 39.964

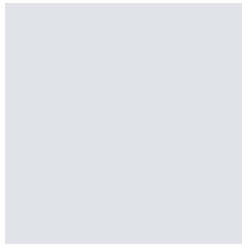


7, 28.533, 22.694



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 90, 3.645, 290.492 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

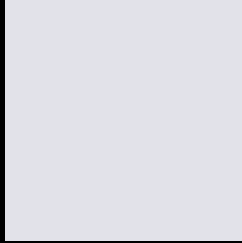
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 3.645, 290.492 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

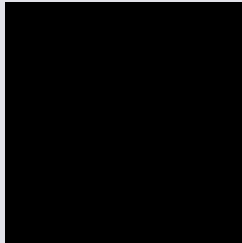
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

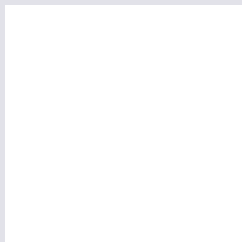
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 90, 3.645, 290.492

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 3.645, 290.492.

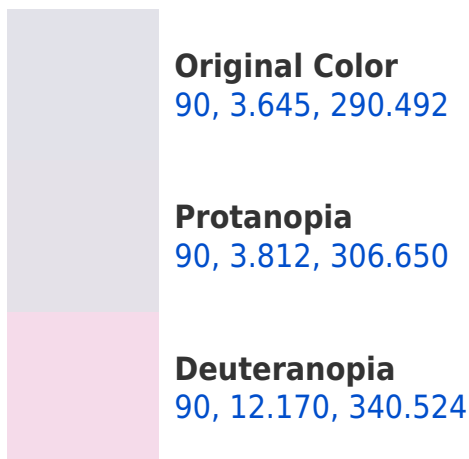


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 3.645, 290.492.

# 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

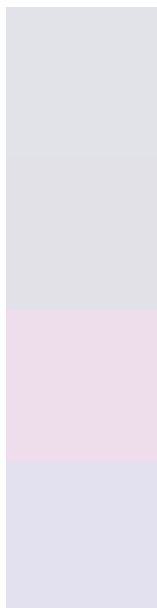






**Tritanopia**  
90, 9.443, 297.265

# Trichromacy



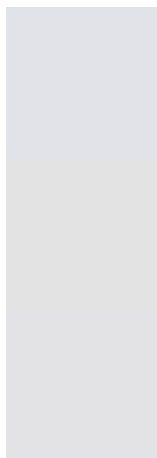
**Original Color**  
90, 3.645, 290.492

**Protanomaly**  
90, 3.725, 301.427

**Deuteranomaly**  
90, 9.117, 332.212

**Tritanomaly**  
90, 7.328, 296.237

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
90, 3.645, 290.492

**Achromatopsia**  
90, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
90, 1.048, 290.330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 90, 3.645, 290.492 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(226, 226, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 226, 233)  
}
```

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(226, 226, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 226, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 90, 3.645, 290.492 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(226, 226, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 226, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 226, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 226, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 226, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 226,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 90, 3.645, 290.492 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 226, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
226, 233) }
```

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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