

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(90, 5.682, 103.818)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(90, 5.682, 103.818) contains.

<b>CIELCh(90, 5.698, 106.040)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	21
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	27

# Color

**CIELCh(90, 5.698, 106.040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4E3D8
RGB	228, 227, 216
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 85%
CMY	0.1063, 0.1102, 0.1534
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.05, 0.11
HSL	55°, 18%, 87%
HSV	55°, 5%, 89%
XYZ	71.7769, 76.3034, 75.8346
YIQ	226.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

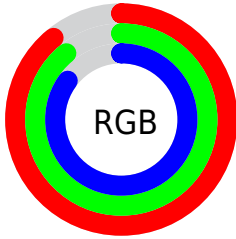
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	217, 228, 216
Decimal	15000536
CIE Lab	90.00, -1.57, 5.48
CIE LCh	90, 5.698, 106.040
Yxy	76.3034, 0.3206, 0.3408
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293190616 (0xFFE4E3D8)
YUV	226.0450, -4.9522, 1.7145
Hunter-Lab	87.3518, -6.1923, 9.6736

# Details

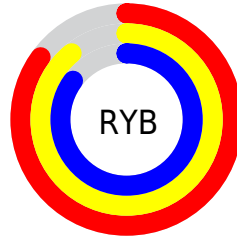
The CIELCh color **90, 5.698, 106.040** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **87, 5.772, 287.191**, and the grayscale version is **90, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **70, 6.003, 105.885** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 16.544, 105.026**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91, 5.141, 287.114**.

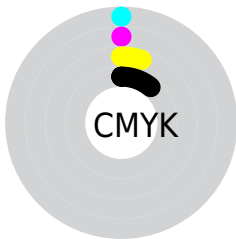
# Distribution



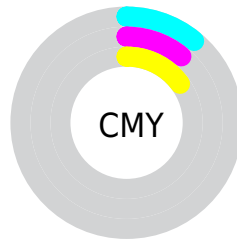
- Red (89%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 90, 5.698, 106.040 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, 5.698, 106.040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 5.698, 106.040

90, 5.698, 106.040

100, 5.698,  
106.040

80, 5.698, 106.040

70, 5.698, 106.040

60, 5.698, 106.040

50, 5.698, 106.040

40, 5.698, 106.040

30, 5.698, 106.040

20, 5.698, 106.040

10, 5.698, 106.040

0, 5.698, 106.040

90, 5.698, 106.040

90, 5.698, 106.040

89, 16.544,  
105.026

91, 5.141, 287.114

88, 27.336,  
103.969

92, 12.611,  
286.883

87, 37.987,  
102.907

92, 11.677,  
283.289

86, 48.351,  
101.856

93, 10.796,  
279.102

86, 58.192,  
100.836

93, 9.983, 274.218

85, 67.143, 99.869

94, 9.253, 268.534

84, 74.675, 98.978

94, 8.629, 261.972

84, 80.157, 98.183

95, 8.134, 254.520

83, 83.091, 97.482

95, 7.791, 246.280



# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



90, 5.698, 106.040



87, 5.772, 287.191

# Rectangle

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



90, 5.698, 106.040



90, 5.698, 156.040



90, 5.698, 286.040



90, 5.698, 336.040

# Sweetspot

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



90, 5.700, 106.057



100, 2.364, 106.360



87, 4.395, 12.787



53, 1.344, 106.367



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, 5.700, 106.057



99, 7.118, 105.980



90, 6.486, 125.870



48, 4.331, 105.921



66, 69.897, 97.268



19, 27.162, 98.923



# Inverse Universe

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



87, 5.772, 287.191



95, 7.214, 287.275



87, 6.558, 306.345



46, 4.393, 287.339



22, 98.473, 305.206

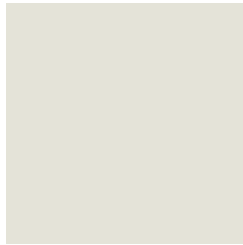


3, 31.738, 295.126



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 90, 5.698, 106.040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

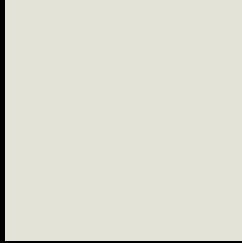
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 5.698, 106.040 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

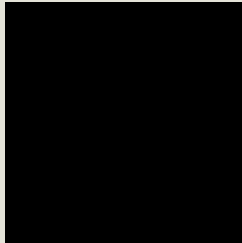
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

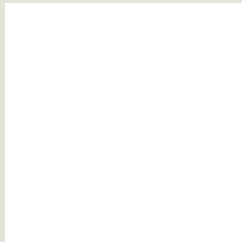
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 90, 5.698, 106.040**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 5.698, 106.040.

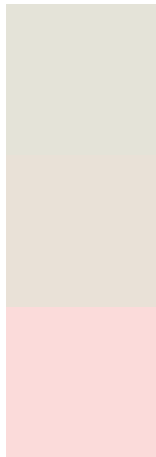


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 5.698, 106.040.

# 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, 5.698, 106.040

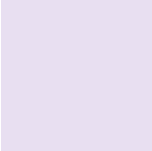
### Protanopia

90, 5.930, 80.151

### Deuteranopia

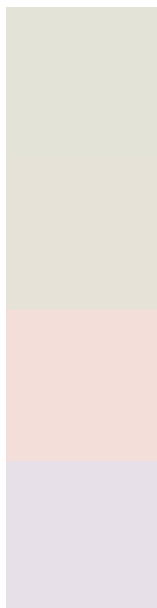
90, 11.814, 22.702





**Tritanopia**  
90, 9.924, 309.388

# Trichromacy



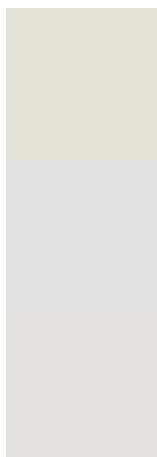
**Original Color**  
90, 5.698, 106.040

**Protanomaly**  
90, 5.964, 91.863

**Deuteranomaly**  
90, 8.135, 38.356

**Tritanomaly**  
90, 4.878, 321.116

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
90, 5.698, 106.040

**Achromatopsia**  
90, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
90, 2.092, 100.074

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 90, 5.698, 106.040 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, 227, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 227, 216)  
}
```

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, 227, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 227, 216) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 90, 5.698, 106.040 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, 227, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 227, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 227, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 227, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 227, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 227,  
216) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 90, 5.698, 106.040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 227, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
227, 216) }
```

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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