

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(90, 6.806, 315.334)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(90, 6.806, 315.334) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(90, 6.886, 314.851)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8E0EC
RGB	232, 224, 236
RGB Percent	91%, 88%, 93%
CMY	0.0913, 0.1227, 0.0756
CMYK	0.02, 0.05, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	280°, 24%, 90%
HSV	280°, 5%, 92%
XYZ	74.8613, 76.3034, 89.9185
YIQ	227.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

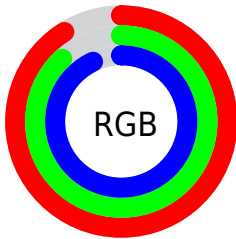
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	232, 224, 236
Decimal	15261932
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.00, 4.86, -4.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 6.886, 314.851
Yxy	76.3034, 0.3105, 0.3165
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293452012 (0xFFE8E0EC)
YUV	227.7600, 4.0623, 3.7185
Hunter-Lab	87.3518, 0.1106, 0.1141

# Details

The CIELCh color `90, 6.886, 314.851` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `92, 6.836, 134.482`, 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, 6.596, 313.911` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `84, 20.632, 315.295`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `96, 6.537, 134.501`.

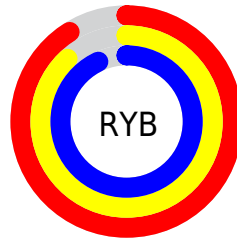
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (88%)

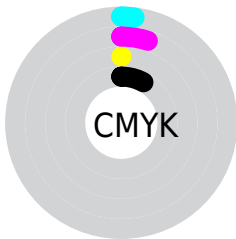
Blue (93%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (93%)

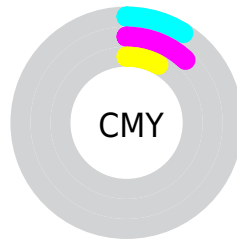


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 90, 6.886, 314.851 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, 6.886, 314.851 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 6.886, 314.851

90, 6.886, 314.851

100, 6.886,  
314.851

80, 6.886, 314.851

70, 6.886, 314.851

60, 6.886, 314.851

50, 6.886, 314.851

40, 6.886, 314.851

30, 6.886, 314.851

20, 6.886, 314.851

10, 6.886, 314.851

0, 6.886, 314.851

90, 6.886, 314.851

90, 6.886, 314.851

84, 20.632,  
315.295

96, 6.537, 134.501

77, 34.627,  
315.742

99, 10.168,  
124.857

71, 48.724,  
316.185

100, 9.764,  
109.438

65, 62.679,  
316.600

60, 76.115,  
316.951

54, 88.484,  
317.187

50, 99.079,  
317.242

47, 107.130,  
317.040

■ 44, 112.082,  
316.516

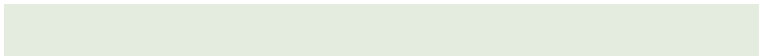
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



90, 6.886, 314.851



92, 6.836, 134.482

# Rectangle

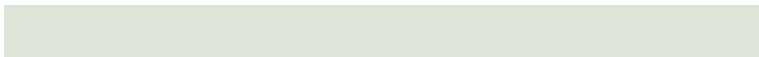
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



90, 6.886, 314.851



90, 6.886, 4.851



90, 6.886, 134.851



90, 6.886, 184.851

# Sweetspot

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



90, 6.884, 314.848



99, 2.879, 314.677



90, 4.287, 270.486



53, 1.637, 314.669



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, 6.884, 314.848



96, 8.659, 314.891



90, 6.838, 329.098



47, 5.367, 314.919



33, 93.178, 316.344



6, 38.398, 317.233



# Inverse Universe

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



90, 4.801, 354.045



96, 6.044, 354.151



92, 6.815, 148.580



47, 3.748, 354.217



38, 66.804, 17.943

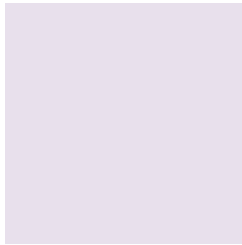


7, 27.812, 7.347



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 90, 6.886, 314.851 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

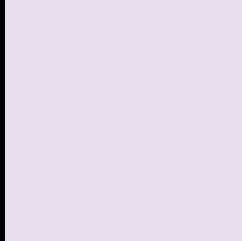
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 6.886, 314.851 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

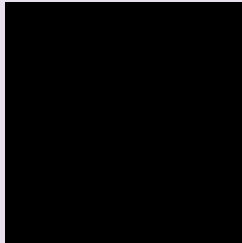
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

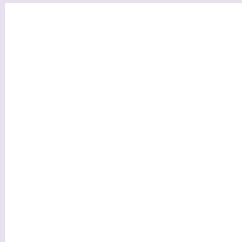
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 90, 6.886, 314.851**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 6.886, 314.851.

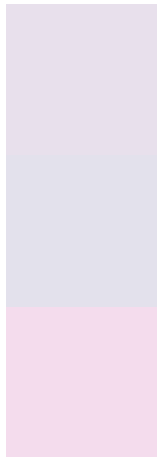


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 90, 6.886, 314.851.

# 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, 6.886, 314.851

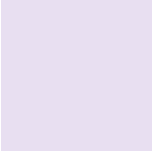
### Protanopia

90, 5.779, 297.624

### Deuteranopia

90, 12.329, 334.592





**Tritanopia**  
90, 9.924, 309.388

# Trichromacy



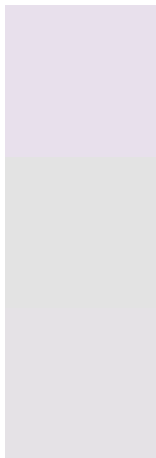
**Original Color**  
90, 6.886, 314.851

**Protanomaly**  
90, 5.914, 304.400

**Deuteranomaly**  
90, 10.755, 329.547

**Tritanomaly**  
90, 8.947, 311.488

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
90, 6.886, 314.851

**Achromatopsia**  
90, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
90, 2.356, 317.277

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 90, 6.886, 314.851 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(232, 224, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 224, 236)  
}
```

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(232, 224, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 224, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 90, 6.886, 314.851 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(232, 224, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 224, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 224, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 224, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 224, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 224,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 90, 6.886, 314.851 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 224, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
224, 236) }
```

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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