

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(91, 1.240, 225.564)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(91, 1.240, 225.564) contains.

<b>CIELCh(91, 1.178, 225.994)</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(91, 1.178, 225.994)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3E6E7
RGB	227, 230, 231
RGB Percent	89%, 90%, 91%
CMY	0.1109, 0.0991, 0.0952
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	195°, 8%, 90%
HSV	195°, 2%, 90%
XYZ	74.1996, 78.4833, 86.6378
YIQ	229.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	227, 229, 231
Decimal	14935783
CIE Lab	91.00, -0.82, -0.85
CIE LCh	91, 1.178, 225.994
Yxy	78.4833, 0.3100, 0.3279
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293125863 (0xFFE3E6E7)
YUV	229.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443
Hunter-Lab	88.5908, -5.5304, 4.0306

# Details

The CIELCh color **91, 1.178, 225.994** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **91, 1.183, 44.731**, 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 **71, 1.118, 199.758** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 7.783, 226.012**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 5.703, 44.866**.

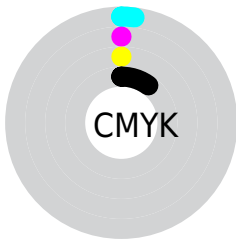
# Distribution



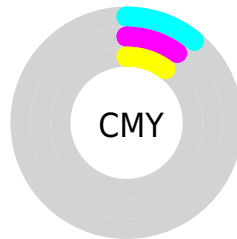
- Red (89%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 91, 1.178, 225.994 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 91, 1.178, 225.994 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 91, 1.178, 225.994

■ 91, 1.178, 225.994

■ 100, 1.178,  
225.994

■ 81, 1.178, 225.994

■ 71, 1.178, 225.994

■ 61, 1.178, 225.994

■ 51, 1.178, 225.994

■ 41, 1.178, 225.994

■ 31, 1.178, 225.994

■ 21, 1.178, 225.994

■ 11, 1.178, 225.994

■ 1, 1.178, 225.994

91, 1.178, 225.994

91, 1.178, 225.994

88, 7.783, 226.012

94, 5.703, 44.866

85, 14.032,  
226.726

96, 7.308, 66.649

82, 19.835,  
227.704

97, 8.746, 90.108

79, 25.098,  
228.994

99, 11.172,  
105.088

77, 29.730,  
230.672

99, 12.284,  
109.249

74, 33.661,  
232.824

72, 36.857,  
235.546

70, 39.346,  
238.922

■ 68, 41.237,  
242.998

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



91, 1.178, 225.994



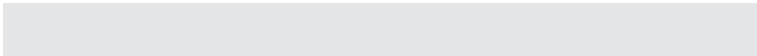
91, 1.183, 44.731

# Rectangle

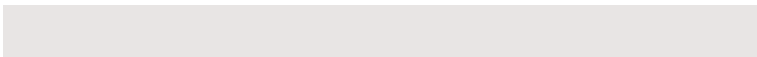
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



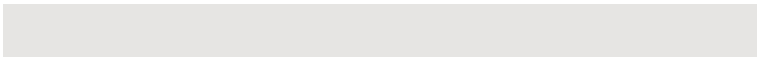
91, 1.178, 225.994



91, 1.178, 275.994



91, 1.178, 45.994



91, 1.178, 95.994

# Sweetspot

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



91, 1.178, 225.878



100, 0.740, 226.201



91, 2.137, 151.777



53, 0.421, 226.243



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

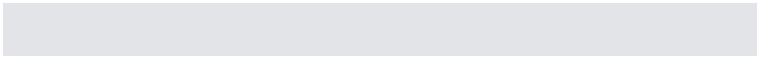
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



91, 1.178, 225.878



99, 1.473, 225.823



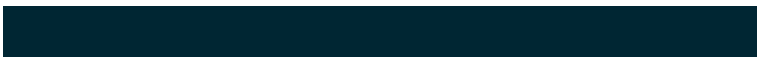
91, 1.571, 276.440



48, 0.769, 225.844



52, 34.947, 245.921



13, 14.188, 237.777



# Inverse Universe

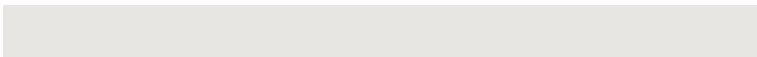
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



91, 2.132, 332.248



99, 2.667, 332.289



91, 1.550, 95.750



48, 1.391, 332.272



40, 73.117, 341.254

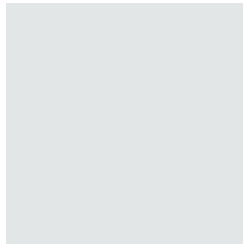


8, 31.513, 338.782



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 91, 1.178, 225.994 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

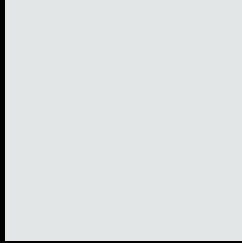
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 91, 1.178, 225.994 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

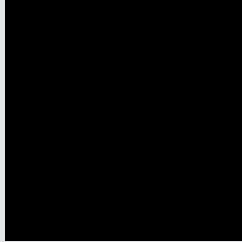
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

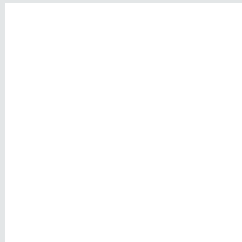
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 91, 1.178, 225.994**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 1.178, 225.994.

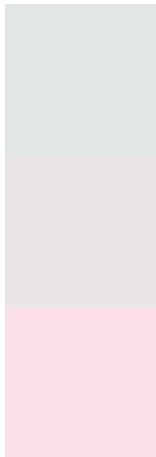


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 1.178, 225.994.

# 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

91, 1.178, 225.994


### Protanopia

91, 2.079, 349.366

### Deuteranopia

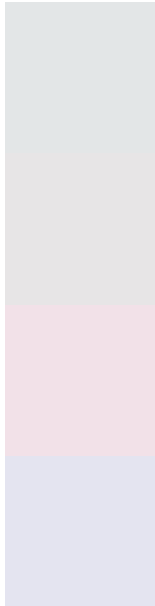
91, 11.356, 353.143





**Tritanopia**  
91, 9.384, 295.158

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91, 1.178, 225.994

## Protanomaly

91, 0.893, 343.216

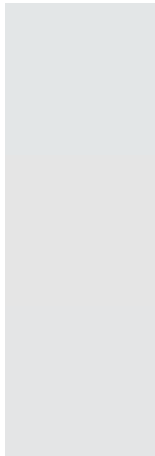
## Deuteranomaly

91, 7.115, 349.255

## Tritanomaly

91, 6.230, 290.689

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91, 1.178, 225.994

## Achromatopsia

91, 0.011, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

91, 0.632, 256.169

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 91, 1.178, 225.994 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(227, 230, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 230, 231)  
}
```

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(227, 230, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 230, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 91, 1.178, 225.994 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(227, 230, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 230, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 230, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 230, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 230, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 230,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 91, 1.178, 225.994 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 230, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
230, 231) }
```

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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