

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(91, 1.967, 67.495)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(91, 1.967, 67.495) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(91, 1.871, 74.887)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8E5E2
RGB	232, 229, 226
RGB Percent	91%, 90%, 89%
CMY	0.0912, 0.1030, 0.1147
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.03, 0.09
HSL	30°, 11%, 90%
HSV	30°, 3%, 91%
XYZ	74.8330, 78.4833, 82.9694
YIQ	229.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	232, 232, 226
Decimal	15263202
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	91.00, 0.49, 1.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	91, 1.871, 74.887
Yxy	78.4833, 0.3167, 0.3322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293453282 (0xFFE8E5E2)
YUV	229.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443
Hunter-Lab	88.5908, -4.2543, 6.4857

# Details

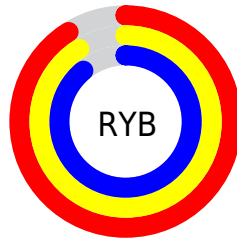
The CIELCh color **91, 1.871, 74.887** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **91, 1.876, 256.028**, and the grayscale version is **91, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **71, 1.786, 84.922** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 9.343, 73.905**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95, 5.277, 256.459**.

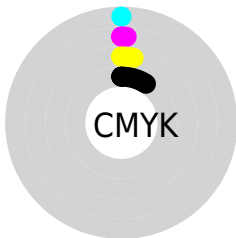
# Distribution



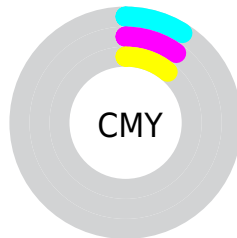
- Red (91%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (89%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (9%)













- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 91, 1.871, 74.887 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, 1.871, 74.887 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 91, 1.871, 74.887	 91, 1.871, 74.887
 100, 1.871, 74.887	 81, 1.871, 74.887
	 71, 1.871, 74.887
	 61, 1.871, 74.887
	 51, 1.871, 74.887
	 41, 1.871, 74.887
	 31, 1.871, 74.887
	 21, 1.871, 74.887
	 11, 1.871, 74.887
	 1, 1.871, 74.887

91, 1.871, 74.887

91, 1.871, 74.887

88, 9.343, 73.905

95, 5.277, 256.459

84, 17.167, 72.672

98, 7.028, 212.176

81, 25.365, 71.413

98, 7.942, 198.986

78, 33.938, 70.140

74, 42.845, 68.850

71, 51.957, 67.521

68, 60.979, 66.084

66, 69.313, 64.385

63, 75.949, 62.131

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



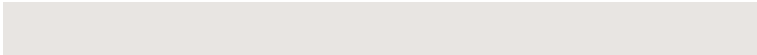
91, 1.871, 74.887



91, 1.876, 256.028

# Rectangle

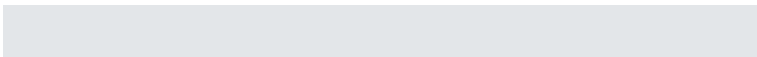
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



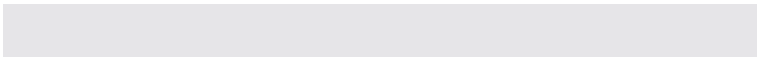
91, 1.871, 74.887



91, 1.871, 124.887



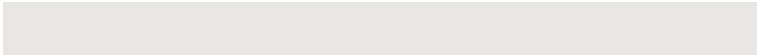
91, 1.871, 254.887



91, 1.871, 304.887

# Sweetspot

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



91, 1.872, 74.960



100, 0.773, 74.802



90, 2.669, 343.693



53, 0.439, 74.778



0, 0.000, 0.000

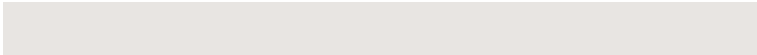


53, 0.007, 296.813

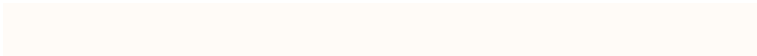


# Same Dimension

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



91, 1.872, 74.960



99, 2.348, 74.940



92, 3.087, 109.907



48, 1.637, 74.885



48, 65.174, 60.749



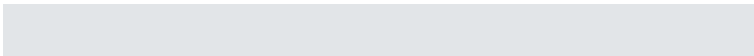
12, 20.922, 60.686





# Inverse Universe

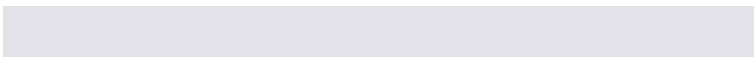
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



91, 1.876, 256.028



98, 2.348, 256.051



90, 3.125, 290.453



47, 1.631, 256.111



39, 55.199, 284.015

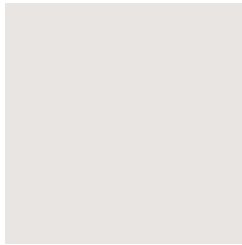


9, 19.804, 275.341



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 91, 1.871, 74.887 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

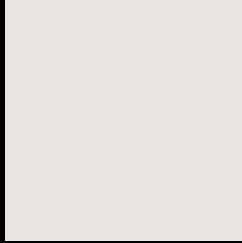
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 1.871, 74.887 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

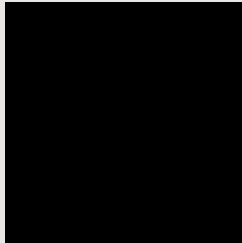
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

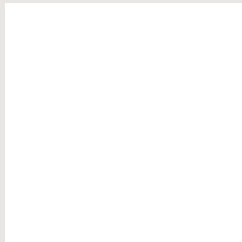
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 91, 1.871, 74.887

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 1.871, 74.887.



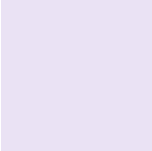
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 1.871, 74.887.

# 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

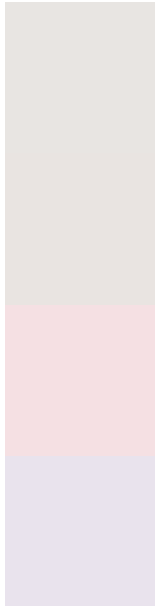




**Tritanopia**  
91, 9.792, 307.443



# Trichromacy



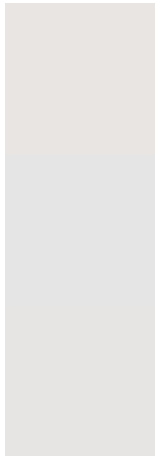
**Original Color**  
91, 1.871, 74.887

**Protanomaly**  
91, 2.358, 60.306

**Deuteranomaly**  
91, 7.767, 8.390

**Tritanomaly**  
91, 5.634, 312.628

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
91, 1.871, 74.887

**Achromatopsia**  
91, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
91, 0.617, 74.653

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 91, 1.871, 74.887 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, 229, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 229, 226)  
}
```

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, 229, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 229, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 91, 1.871, 74.887 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, 229, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 229, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 229, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 229, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 229, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 229, 226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 91, 1.871, 74.887 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 229, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
229, 226) }
```

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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