

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(91, 13.209, 290.637)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(91, 13.209, 290.637)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(91, 13.497, 291.260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3E3FD
RGB	227, 227, 253
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 99%
CMY	0.1092, 0.1092, 0.0072
CMYK	0.10, 0.10, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	240°, 88%, 94%
HSV	240°, 10%, 99%
XYZ	76.9960, 78.4833, 104.1534
YIQ	229.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

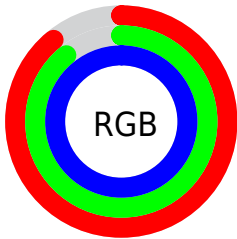
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	227, 227, 253
Decimal	14935037
CIE Lab	91.00, 4.89, -12.58
CIE LCh	91, 13.497, 291.260
Yxy	78.4833, 0.2966, 0.3023
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293125117 (0xFFE3E3FD)
YUV	229.9640, 11.3567, -2.5994
Hunter-Lab	88.5908, 0.1039, -7.6918

# Details

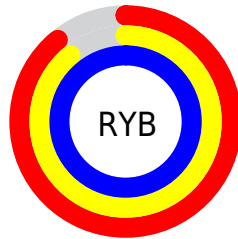
The CIELCh color `91, 13.497, 291.260` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be `99, 13.175, 109.172`, and the grayscale version is `91, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `71, 13.118, 291.466` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `83, 27.184, 292.494`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `99, 0.360, 290.413`.

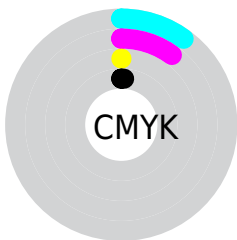
# Distribution



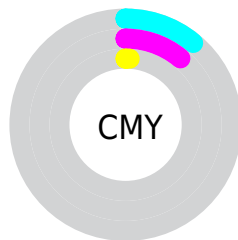
- Red (89%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 91, 13.497, 291.260 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, 13.497, 291.260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91, 13.497,  
291.260

91, 13.497,  
291.260

100, 13.497,  
291.260

81, 13.497,  
291.260

71, 13.497,  
291.260

61, 13.497,  
291.260

51, 13.497,  
291.260

41, 13.497,  
291.260

31, 13.497,  
291.260

21, 13.497,

291.260

■ 11, 13.497,  
291.260

■ 1, 13.497, 291.260

■ 91, 13.497,  
291.260

■ 91, 13.497,  
291.260

■ 83, 27.184,  
292.494

■ 99, 0.360, 290.413

■ 75, 41.470,  
293.958

100, 0.921,  
110.025

■ 66, 56.382,  
295.671

■ 58, 71.890,  
297.638

■ 51, 87.793,  
299.810

■ 44, 103.482,  
302.048

■ 38, 117.588,  
304.084

■ 34, 127.922,  
305.560

■ 32, 133.080,  
306.286

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



91, 13.497, 291.260



99, 13.175, 109.172

# Rectangle

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



91, 13.497, 291.260



91, 13.497, 341.260



91, 13.497, 111.260



91, 13.497, 161.260

# Sweetspot

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



91, 13.495, 291.255



98, 3.915, 290.489



98, 8.878, 197.482



52, 2.971, 290.566



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, 13.495, 291.255



90, 15.914, 291.455



92, 14.212, 308.949



49, 7.503, 291.169



23, 107.776, 306.286



3, 44.124, 301.757



# Inverse Universe

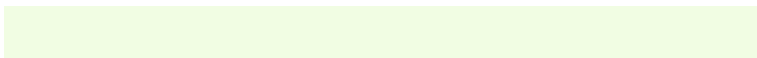
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



92, 9.464, 19.996



92, 11.200, 20.136



98, 13.997, 128.028



49, 5.254, 19.935



40, 84.225, 39.996



10, 33.367, 27.172



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 91, 13.497, 291.260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

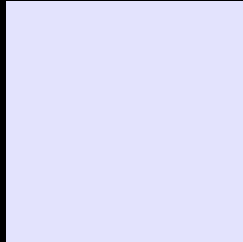
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 13.497, 291.260 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

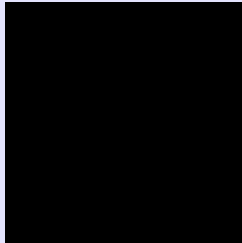
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 91, 13.497, 291.260

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 13.497, 291.260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 13.497, 291.260.

# 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, 13.497, 291.260

### Protanopia

91, 13.496, 289.820

### Deuteranopia

91, 17.206, 311.268





**Tritanopia**  
91, 9.355, 286.715

# Trichromacy



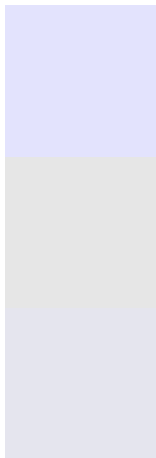
**Original Color**  
91, 13.497, 291.260

**Protanomaly**  
91, 13.496, 289.820

**Deuteranomaly**  
91, 15.496, 304.114

**Tritanomaly**  
91, 10.906, 287.459

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
91, 13.497, 291.260

**Achromatopsia**  
91, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
91, 4.672, 290.567

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 91, 13.497, 291.260 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, 227, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 227, 253)  
}
```

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, 227, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 227, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 91, 13.497, 291.260 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, 227, 253) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 227, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 227, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 227, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 227, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 227,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 91, 13.497, 291.260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 227, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
227, 253) }
```

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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