

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(91, 2.946, 329.743)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(91, 2.946, 329.743) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(91, 2.755, 330.536)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9E4E8
RGB	233, 228, 232
RGB Percent	91%, 89%, 91%
CMY	0.0870, 0.1066, 0.0910
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	312°, 10%, 90%
HSV	312°, 2%, 91%
XYZ	75.7660, 78.4833, 87.3520
YIQ	229.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

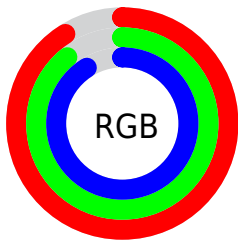
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	233, 228, 232
Decimal	15328488
CIE Lab	91.00, 2.40, -1.36
CIE LCh	91, 2.755, 330.536
Yxy	78.4833, 0.3136, 0.3248
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293518568 (0xFFE9E4E8)
YUV	229.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740
Hunter-Lab	88.5908, -2.3744, 3.5527

# Details

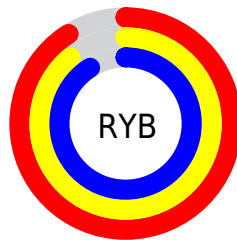
The CIELCh color `91, 2.755, 330.536` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `92, 2.733, 150.527`, and the grayscale version is `91, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `71, 2.238, 332.351` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `85, 15.665, 331.274`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `97, 9.923, 150.099`.

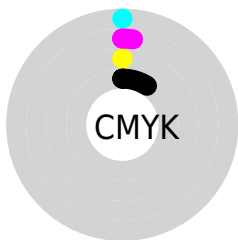
# Distribution



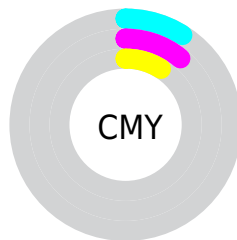
- Red (91%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (91%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 91, 2.755, 330.536 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, 2.755, 330.536 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91, 2.755, 330.536

91, 2.755, 330.536

100, 2.755,  
330.536

81, 2.755, 330.536

71, 2.755, 330.536

61, 2.755, 330.536

51, 2.755, 330.536

41, 2.755, 330.536

31, 2.755, 330.536

21, 2.755, 330.536

11, 2.755, 330.536

1, 2.755, 330.536

91, 2.755, 330.536

91, 2.755, 330.536

85, 15.665,  
331.274

97, 9.923, 150.099

79, 28.673,  
331.938

98, 10.574,  
156.860

74, 41.553,  
332.618

98, 9.088, 167.763

69, 53.975,  
333.320

98, 8.031, 182.132

64, 65.491,  
334.046

60, 75.550,  
334.804

57, 83.556,  
335.610

55, 89.007,  
336.489

■ 53, 91.672,  
337.479

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



91, 2.755, 330.536



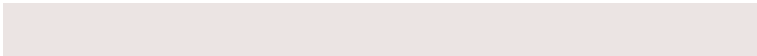
92, 2.733, 150.527

# Rectangle

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



91, 2.755, 330.536



91, 2.755, 20.536



91, 2.755, 150.536



91, 2.755, 200.536

# Sweetspot

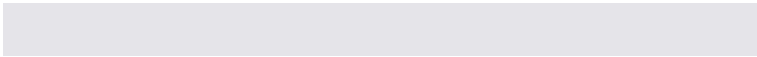
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



91, 2.752, 330.541



99, 1.385, 330.329



91, 2.629, 298.134



53, 0.787, 330.312



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

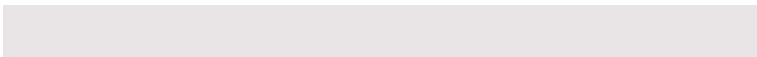
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



91, 2.752, 330.541



98, 4.143, 330.631



91, 1.959, 355.884



48, 2.933, 330.697



41, 76.532, 338.147



9, 33.500, 336.421



# Inverse Universe

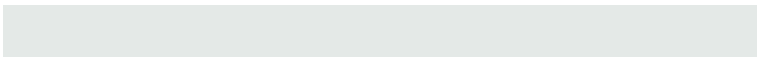
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



91, 2.752, 330.541



98, 4.143, 330.631



92, 1.936, 176.041



48, 2.933, 330.697



41, 76.532, 338.147

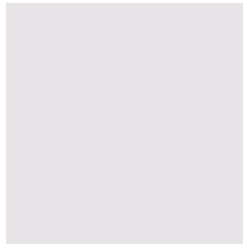


9, 33.500, 336.421



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 91, 2.755, 330.536 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

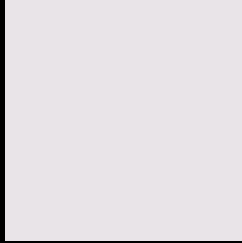
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 2.755, 330.536 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

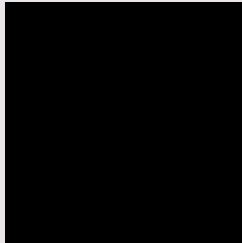
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

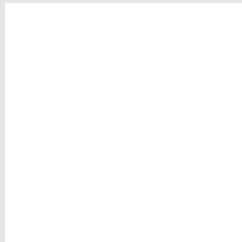
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 91, 2.755, 330.536

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 2.755, 330.536.

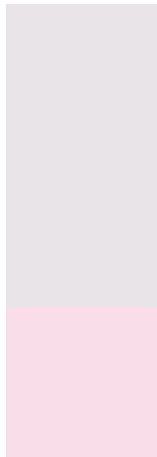


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 91, 2.755, 330.536.

# 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, 2.755, 330.536

### Protanopia

91, 2.536, 324.423

### Deuteranopia

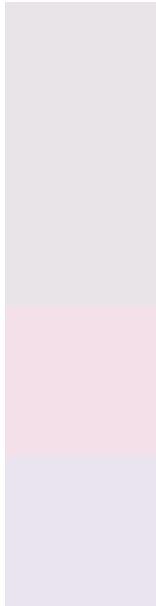
91, 11.276, 349.913





**Tritanopia**  
91, 9.900, 309.384

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91, 2.755, 330.536

## Protanomaly

91, 2.536, 324.423

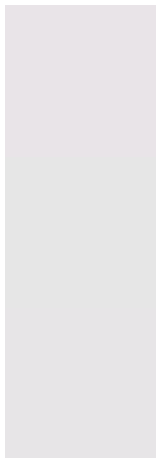
## Deuteranomaly

91, 8.277, 345.705

## Tritanomaly

91, 7.213, 310.612

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91, 2.755, 330.536

## Achromatopsia

91, 0.011, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

91, 1.273, 324.264

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 91, 2.755, 330.536 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(233, 228, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 228, 232)  
}
```

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(233, 228, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 228, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 91, 2.755, 330.536 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(233, 228, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 228, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 228, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 228, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 228, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 228,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 91, 2.755, 330.536 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 228, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
228, 232) }
```

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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