

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(92, 4.833, 355.204)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(92, 4.833, 355.204) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(92, 4.782, 354.040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1E5E9
RGB	241, 229, 233
RGB Percent	95%, 90%, 91%
CMY	0.0545, 0.1015, 0.0859
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.03, 0.05
HSL	340°, 30%, 92%
HSV	340°, 5%, 95%
XYZ	79.0824, 80.7044, 88.5782
YIQ	233.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

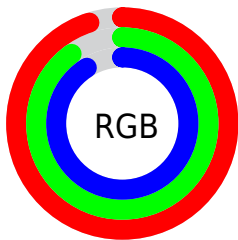
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	241, 229, 233
Decimal	15853033
CIE Lab	92.00, 4.76, -0.50
CIE LCh	92, 4.782, 354.040
Yxy	80.7044, 0.3184, 0.3249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294043113 (0xFFFF1E5E9)
YUV	233.0440, -0.0217, 6.9774
Hunter-Lab	89.8356, -0.0787, 4.4248

# Details

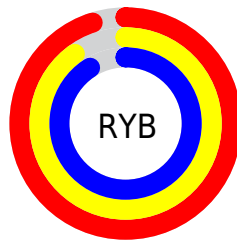
The CIELCh color `92, 4.782, 354.040` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `94, 4.711, 173.367`, and the grayscale version is `92, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `72, 4.470, 358.325` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `86, 14.654, 355.145`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `98, 4.713, 173.388`.

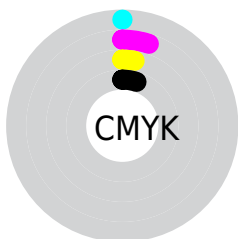
# Distribution



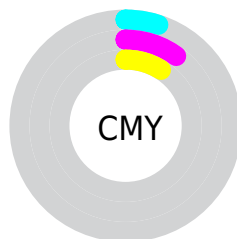
- Red (95%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 92, 4.782, 354.040 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 92, 4.782, 354.040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 92, 4.782, 354.040

 92, 4.782, 354.040

 100, 4.782,  
354.040

 82, 4.782, 354.040

 72, 4.782, 354.040

 62, 4.782, 354.040

 52, 4.782, 354.040

 42, 4.782, 354.040

 32, 4.782, 354.040

 22, 4.782, 354.040

 12, 4.782, 354.040

 2, 4.782, 354.040

92, 4.782, 354.040

92, 4.782, 354.040

86, 14.654,  
355.145

98, 4.713, 173.388

80, 24.834,  
356.332

99, 4.787, 199.240

74, 35.173,  
357.716

68, 45.423,  
359.374

63, 55.218, 1.409

59, 64.094, 3.958

55, 71.567, 7.194

53, 77.322, 11.294

51, 81.438, 16.347



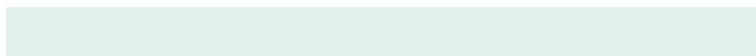
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



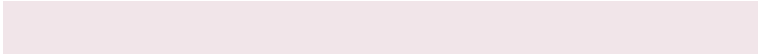
92, 4.782, 354.040



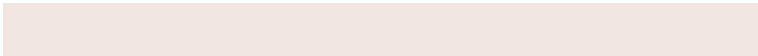
94, 4.711, 173.367

# Rectangle

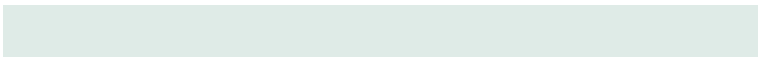
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



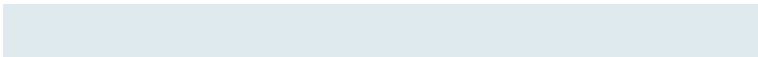
92, 4.782, 354.040



92, 4.782, 44.040



92, 4.782, 174.040



92, 4.782, 224.040

# Sweetspot

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



92, 4.780, 354.055



99, 1.002, 353.241



92, 6.855, 314.846



53, 0.570, 353.207



0, 0.000, 0.000



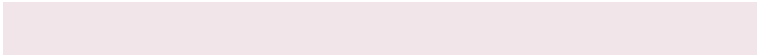
53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



92, 4.780, 354.055



96, 6.043, 354.174



92, 3.730, 35.491



48, 3.814, 354.242



39, 67.527, 18.037

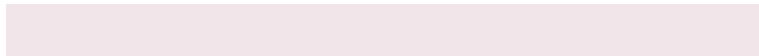


8, 28.756, 8.208



# Inverse Universe

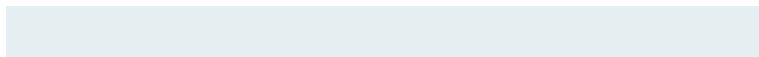
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



92, 4.780, 354.055



96, 6.043, 354.174



94, 3.618, 215.909



48, 3.814, 354.242



39, 67.527, 18.037

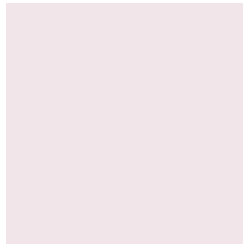


8, 28.756, 8.208



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 92, 4.782, 354.040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

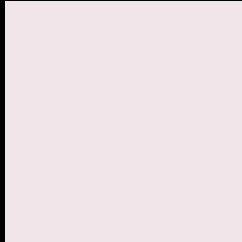
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 92, 4.782, 354.040 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

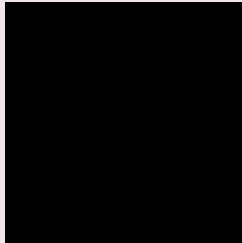
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

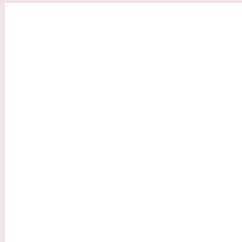
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 92, 4.782, 354.040

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 4.782, 354.040.

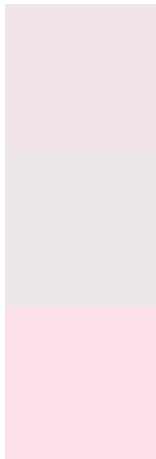


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 4.782, 354.040.

# 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

92, 4.782, 354.040

### Protanopia

92, 2.124, 332.278

### Deuteranopia

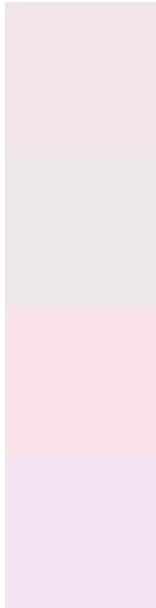
92, 11.113, 355.511





**Tritanopia**  
92, 10.935, 321.730

# Trichromacy



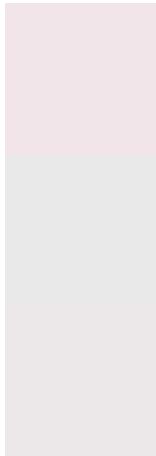
**Original Color**  
92, 4.782, 354.040

**Protanomaly**  
92, 3.261, 340.088

**Deuteranomaly**  
92, 9.254, 353.546

**Tritanomaly**  
92, 8.394, 326.715

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
92, 4.782, 354.040

**Achromatopsia**  
92, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
92, 1.525, 359.307

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 92, 4.782, 354.040 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(241, 229, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(241, 229, 233)  
}
```

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(241, 229, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(241, 229, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 92, 4.782, 354.040 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(241, 229, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(241, 229, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(241, 229, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(241, 229, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 229, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 229,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 92, 4.782, 354.040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(241, 229, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(241,  
229, 233) }
```

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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