

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(92, 5.287, 99.801)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(92, 5.287, 99.801) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(92, 5.253, 97.814)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<a href="#">EBE8DE</a>
RGB	<a href="#">235, 232, 222</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">92%, 91%, 87%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.0782, 0.0899, 0.1291</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.00, 0.01, 0.06, 0.08</a>
HSL	<a href="#">46°, 25%, 90%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">46°, 6%, 92%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">76.3546, 80.7044, 80.7096</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">231.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

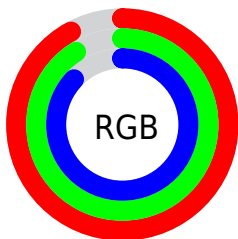
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 235, 222
Decimal	15460574
CIE Lab	92.00, -0.71, 5.20
CIE LCh	92, 5.253, 97.814
Yxy	80.7044, 0.3211, 0.3394
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293650654 (0xFFE8E8DE)
YUV	231.7570, -4.8102, 2.8441
Hunter-Lab	89.8356, -5.4986, 9.6180

# Details

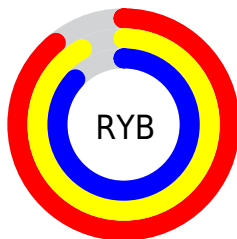
The CIELCh color **92, 5.253, 97.814** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **90, 5.296, 279.209**, and the grayscale version is **92, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **72, 5.005, 96.422** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 14.854, 96.670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 4.241, 279.067**.

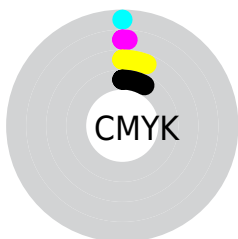
# Distribution



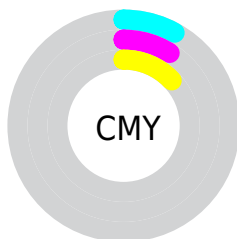
- Red (92%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 92, 5.253, 97.814 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, 5.253, 97.814 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



92, 5.253, 97.814

92, 5.253, 97.814

100, 5.253, 97.814

82, 5.253, 97.814

72, 5.253, 97.814

62, 5.253, 97.814

52, 5.253, 97.814

42, 5.253, 97.814

32, 5.253, 97.814

22, 5.253, 97.814

12, 5.253, 97.814

2, 5.253, 97.814

92, 5.253, 97.814

92, 5.253, 97.814

90, 14.854, 96.670

94, 4.241, 279.067

88, 24.530, 95.448

96, 6.715, 267.115

86, 34.228, 94.192

97, 5.627, 236.681

85, 43.844, 92.908

98, 6.416, 204.846

83, 53.192, 91.598

99, 6.827, 199.070

81, 61.946, 90.258

80, 69.578, 88.866

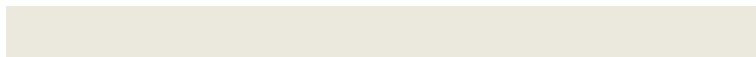
79, 75.341, 87.369

77, 78.485, 85.677

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



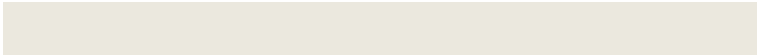
92, 5.253, 97.814



90, 5.296, 279.209

# Rectangle

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



92, 5.253, 97.814



92, 5.253, 147.814



92, 5.253, 277.814



92, 5.253, 327.814

# Sweetspot

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



92, 5.255, 97.836



100, 2.019, 98.178



90, 4.958, 1.145



53, 1.147, 98.184



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, 5.255, 97.836



99, 7.114, 97.668



92, 6.815, 120.217



48, 4.318, 97.606



60, 65.268, 85.214



17, 25.080, 87.941





# Inverse Universe

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



90, 5.296, 279.209



95, 7.172, 279.390



89, 6.906, 300.878



47, 4.355, 279.457



27, 87.281, 301.330

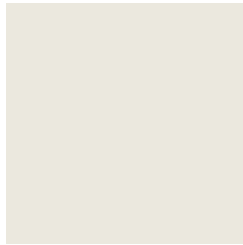


5, 30.020, 292.799



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 92, 5.253, 97.814 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

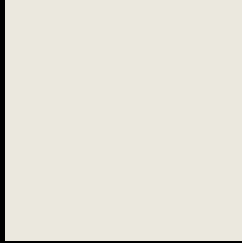
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 92, 5.253, 97.814 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

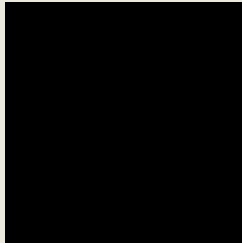
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

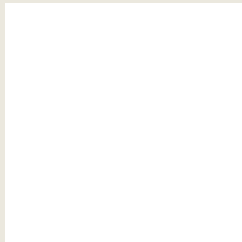
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 92, 5.253, 97.814

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 5.253, 97.814.

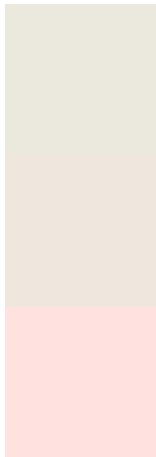


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 5.253, 97.814.

# 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, 5.253, 97.814

### Protanopia

92, 5.899, 80.173

### Deuteranopia

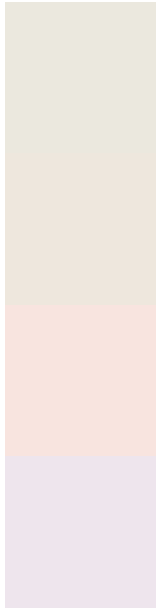
92, 11.001, 22.796



**Tritanopia**  
92, 10.132, 313.141



# Trichromacy



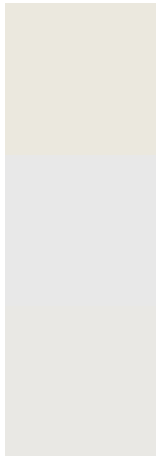
**Original Color**  
92, 5.253, 97.814

**Protanomaly**  
92, 5.729, 83.368

**Deuteranomaly**  
92, 7.737, 39.208

**Tritanomaly**  
92, 5.260, 327.770

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
92, 5.253, 97.814

**Achromatopsia**  
92, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
92, 2.081, 100.078

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 92, 5.253, 97.814 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(235, 232, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(235, 232, 222)  
}
```

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(235, 232, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(235, 232, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 92, 5.253, 97.814 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(235, 232, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(235, 232, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(235, 232, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(235, 232, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 232, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 232,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 92, 5.253, 97.814 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(235, 232, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(235,  
232, 222) }
```

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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