

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(92, 5.428, 122.038)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(92, 5.428, 122.038) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(92, 5.274, 121.569)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6E9DF
RGB	230, 233, 223
RGB Percent	90%, 91%, 87%
CMY	0.0967, 0.0849, 0.1241
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.04, 0.08
HSL	78°, 19%, 90%
HSV	78°, 4%, 92%
XYZ	75.3503, 80.7044, 81.6640
YIQ	230.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

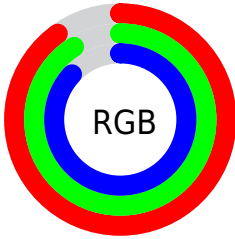
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 233, 226
Decimal	15133151
CIE Lab	92.00, -2.76, 4.49
CIE LCh	92, 5.274, 121.569
Yxy	80.7044, 0.3170, 0.3395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293323231 (0xFFE6E9DF)
YUV	230.9630, -3.9258, -0.8446
Hunter-Lab	89.8356, -7.4942, 8.9881

# Details

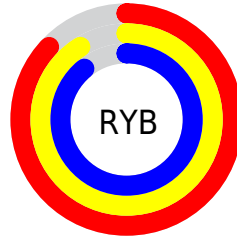
The CIELCh color **92, 5.274, 121.569** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **89, 5.338, 302.050**, and the grayscale version is **92, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **72, 4.947, 118.528** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 17.591, 120.993**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93, 7.046, 302.120**.

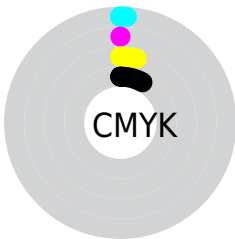
# Distribution



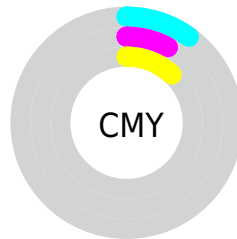
- Red (90%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 92, 5.274, 121.569 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, 5.274, 121.569 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 92, 5.274, 121.569

■ 92, 5.274, 121.569

■ 100, 5.274,  
121.569

■ 82, 5.274, 121.569

■ 72, 5.274, 121.569

■ 62, 5.274, 121.569

■ 52, 5.274, 121.569

■ 42, 5.274, 121.569

■ 32, 5.274, 121.569

■ 22, 5.274, 121.569

■ 12, 5.274, 121.569

■ 2, 5.274, 121.569

92, 5.274, 121.569

92, 5.274, 121.569

91, 17.591,  
120.993

93, 7.046, 302.120

90, 29.823,  
120.399

94, 11.844,  
309.739

89, 41.861,  
119.814

94, 12.847,  
320.142

88, 53.539,  
119.268

95, 13.513,  
324.888

88, 64.611,  
118.806

87, 74.716,  
118.499

86, 83.359,  
118.442

86, 89.981,  
118.748

■ 85, 94.179,  
119.511

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



92, 5.274, 121.569



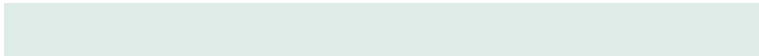
89, 5.338, 302.050

# Rectangle

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



92, 5.274, 121.569



92, 5.274, 171.569



92, 5.274, 301.569



92, 5.274, 351.569

# Sweetspot

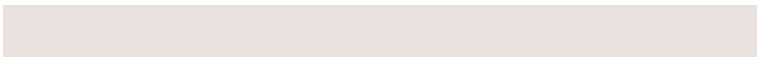
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



92, 5.276, 121.581



100, 1.313, 121.800



90, 2.952, 51.083



53, 0.746, 121.806



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, 5.276, 121.581



99, 6.612, 121.537



92, 5.933, 138.659



49, 4.214, 121.498



68, 79.034, 119.872



20, 31.873, 119.147



# Inverse Universe

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



89, 5.338, 302.050



96, 6.694, 302.095



90, 5.964, 318.961



47, 4.269, 302.136



24, 100.391, 308.343

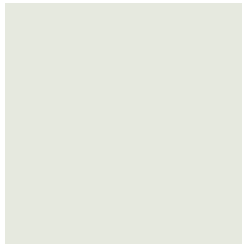


3, 36.655, 305.181



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 92, 5.274, 121.569 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

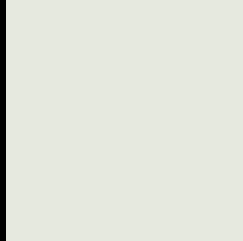
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 5.274, 121.569 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

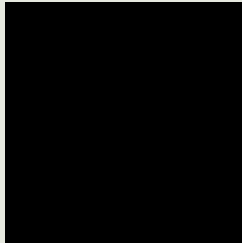
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

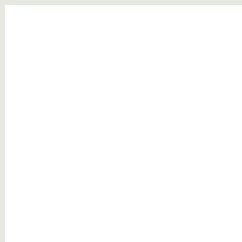
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 92, 5.274, 121.569**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 5.274, 121.569.

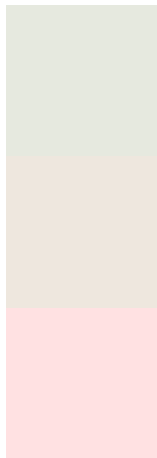


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 5.274, 121.569.

# 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, 5.274, 121.569

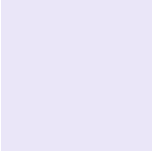
### Protanopia

92, 5.269, 80.953

### Deuteranopia

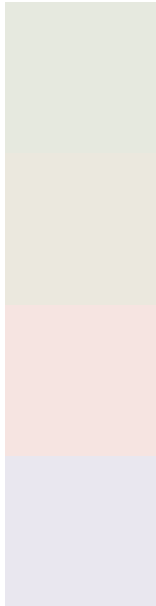
92, 10.965, 17.446





**Tritanopia**  
92, 9.445, 299.338

# Trichromacy



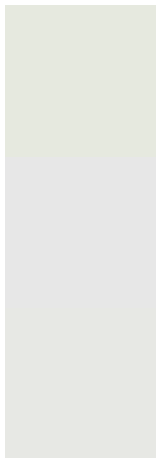
**Original Color**  
92, 5.274, 121.569

**Protanomaly**  
92, 5.253, 97.814

**Deuteranomaly**  
92, 6.715, 33.042

**Tritanomaly**  
92, 4.215, 300.111

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
92, 5.274, 121.569

**Achromatopsia**  
92, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
92, 2.090, 119.820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 92, 5.274, 121.569 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(230, 233, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 233, 223)  
}
```

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(230, 233, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 233, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 92, 5.274, 121.569 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(230, 233, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 233, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(230, 233, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 233, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 233, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 233,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 92, 5.274, 121.569 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 233, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
233, 223) }
```

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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