

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(92, 6.776, 166.884)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(92, 6.776, 166.884) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(92, 6.750, 166.644)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCECE5
RGB	220, 236, 229
RGB Percent	86%, 93%, 90%
CMY	0.1380, 0.0753, 0.1027
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.03, 0.08
HSL	154°, 29%, 89%
HSV	154°, 7%, 92%
XYZ	73.5062, 80.7044, 85.6843
YIQ	230.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

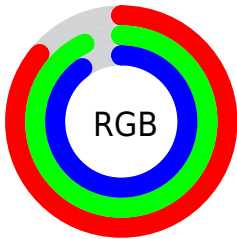
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	220, 230, 236
Decimal	14478565
CIE Lab	92.00, -6.57, 1.56
CIE LCh	92, 6.750, 166.644
Yxy	80.7044, 0.3064, 0.3364
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292668645 (0xFFDCECE5)
YUV	230.4180, -0.6991, -9.1366
Hunter-Lab	89.8356, -11.1583, 6.3347

# Details

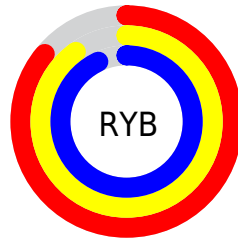
The CIELCh color **92, 6.750, 166.644** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **89, 6.839, 347.679**, and the grayscale version is **91, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **72, 6.489, 168.745** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 16.671, 165.657**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 3.204, 347.269**.

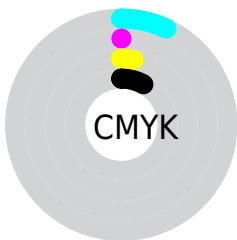
# Distribution



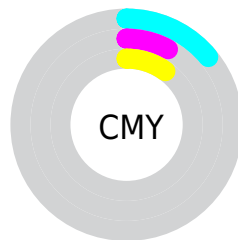
- Red (86%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 92, 6.750, 166.644 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, 6.750, 166.644 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 92, 6.750, 166.644

 92, 6.750, 166.644

 100, 6.750,  
166.644

 82, 6.750, 166.644

 72, 6.750, 166.644

 62, 6.750, 166.644

 52, 6.750, 166.644

 42, 6.750, 166.644

 32, 6.750, 166.644

 22, 6.750, 166.644

 12, 6.750, 166.644

 2, 6.750, 166.644

92, 6.750, 166.644

92, 6.750, 166.644

90, 16.671,  
165.657

94, 3.204, 347.269

89, 26.425,  
164.611

95, 9.776, 334.344

87, 35.866,  
163.454

95, 11.979,  
324.832

86, 44.825,  
162.159

85, 53.135,  
160.699

84, 60.644,  
159.050

83, 67.241,  
157.191

83, 72.891,  
155.115

 83, 77.653,  
152.846

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



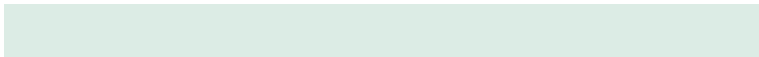
92, 6.750, 166.644



89, 6.839, 347.679

# Rectangle

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



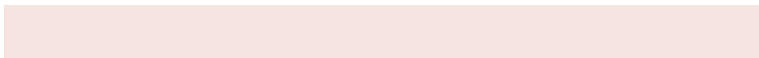
92, 6.750, 166.644



92, 6.750, 216.644



92, 6.750, 346.644



92, 6.750, 36.644

# Sweetspot

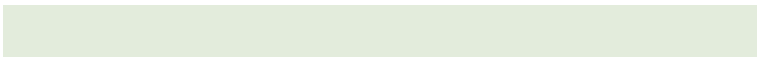
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



92, 6.752, 166.636



100, 2.115, 167.226



92, 8.858, 130.524



53, 1.202, 167.247



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, 6.752, 166.636



98, 8.482, 166.513



92, 5.308, 203.647



48, 5.629, 166.374



65, 64.346, 152.543



19, 25.591, 156.520



# Inverse Universe

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



89, 6.839, 347.679



95, 8.605, 347.804



89, 5.543, 23.979



46, 5.723, 347.946



39, 65.301, 7.932

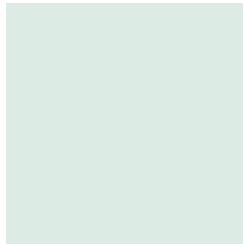


8, 28.135, 0.061



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 92, 6.750, 166.644 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

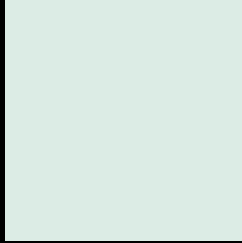
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 6.750, 166.644 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

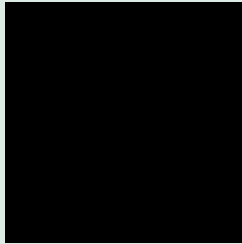
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

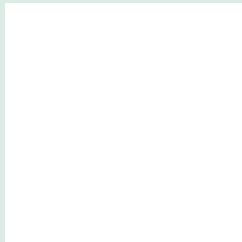
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 92, 6.750, 166.644**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 6.750, 166.644.

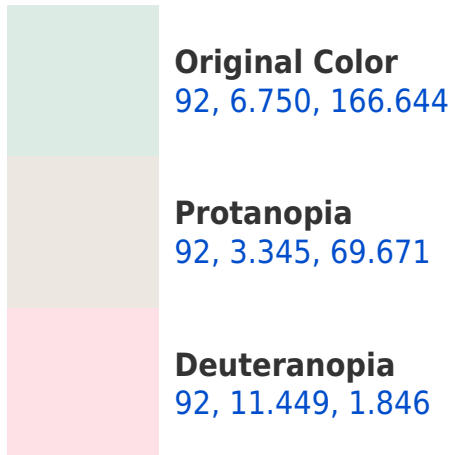


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 6.750, 166.644.

# 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

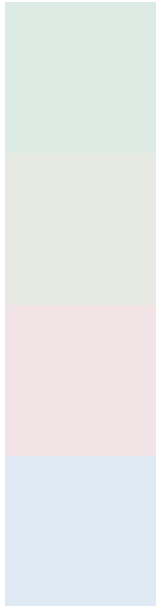






**Tritanopia**  
92, 10.237, 273.573

# Trichromacy



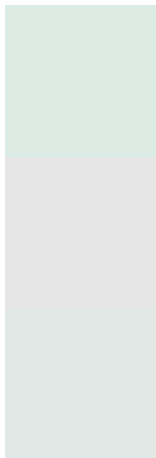
**Original Color**  
92, 6.750, 166.644

**Protanomaly**  
92, 3.176, 122.932

**Deuteranomaly**  
92, 5.146, 8.090

**Tritanomaly**  
92, 6.356, 253.965

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
92, 6.750, 166.644

**Achromatopsia**  
91, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
92, 2.373, 173.677

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 92, 6.750, 166.644 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(220, 236, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 236, 229)  
}
```

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(220, 236, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 236, 229) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 92, 6.750, 166.644 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(220, 236, 229) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 236, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 236, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 236, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 236, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 236,  
229) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 92, 6.750, 166.644 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 236, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
236, 229) }
```

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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