

# **Converting Colors**

CIELCh(92, 6.976, 125.198)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(92, 6.976, 125.198) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(92, 6.951, 124.676)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5EADD
RGB	229, 234, 221
RGB Percent	90%, 92%, 87%
CMY	0.1021, 0.0824, 0.1334
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.06, 0.08
HSL	83°, 24%, 89%
HSV	83°, 6%, 92%
XYZ	74.7688, 80.7044, 80.0264
YIQ	231.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

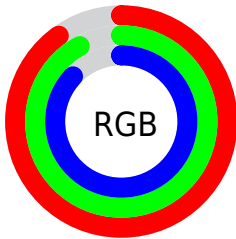
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	221, 234, 226
Decimal	15067869
CIE Lab	92.00, -3.95, 5.72
CIE LCh	92, 6.951, 124.676
Yxy	80.7044, 0.3175, 0.3427
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293257949 (0xFFE5EADD)
YUV	231.0230, -4.9413, -1.7742
Hunter-Lab	89.8356, -8.6497, 10.0689

# Details

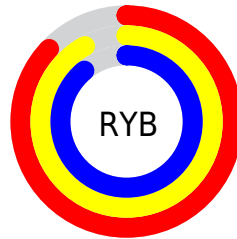
The CIELCh color **92, 6.951, 124.676** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **89, 7.035, 305.217**, and the grayscale version is **92, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **72, 6.695, 122.700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 19.484, 124.159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93, 5.569, 305.146**.

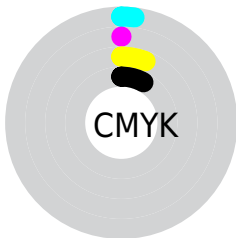
# Distribution



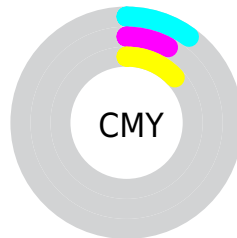
- Red (90%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (87%)



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



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 92, 6.951, 124.676 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, 6.951, 124.676 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 92, 6.951, 124.676

■ 92, 6.951, 124.676

■ 100, 6.951,  
124.676

■ 82, 6.951, 124.676

■ 72, 6.951, 124.676

■ 62, 6.951, 124.676

■ 52, 6.951, 124.676

■ 42, 6.951, 124.676

■ 32, 6.951, 124.676

■ 22, 6.951, 124.676

■ 12, 6.951, 124.676

■ 2, 6.951, 124.676

92, 6.951, 124.676

92, 6.951, 124.676

91, 19.484,  
124.159

93, 5.569, 305.146

90, 31.940,  
123.627

94, 11.786,  
313.433

89, 44.201,  
123.103

95, 13.121,  
324.874

88, 56.092,  
122.618

87, 67.352,  
122.224

86, 77.602,  
121.999

86, 86.340,  
122.048

85, 93.008,  
122.497

■ 85, 97.250,  
123.440

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



92, 6.951, 124.676



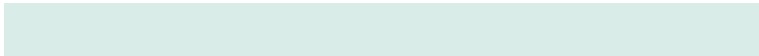
89, 7.035, 305.217

# Rectangle

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



92, 6.951, 124.676



92, 6.951, 174.676



92, 6.951, 304.676



92, 6.951, 354.676

# Sweetspot

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



92, 6.953, 124.684



100, 2.675, 124.884



90, 3.867, 61.198



53, 1.520, 124.891



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

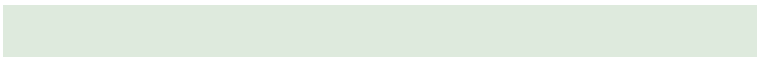
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



92, 6.953, 124.684



99, 9.395, 124.606



92, 7.915, 141.001



49, 5.702, 124.578



67, 81.193, 123.693



20, 32.603, 122.862



# Inverse Universe

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



89, 7.035, 305.217



95, 9.523, 305.298



89, 7.945, 321.475



46, 5.783, 305.328



26, 98.826, 309.616

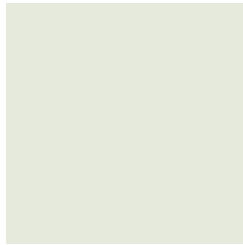


4, 37.078, 307.809



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 92, 6.951, 124.676 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

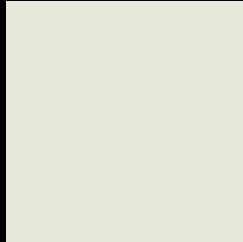
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 6.951, 124.676 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

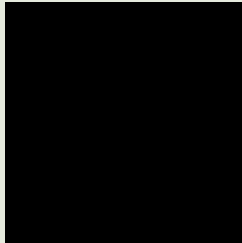
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

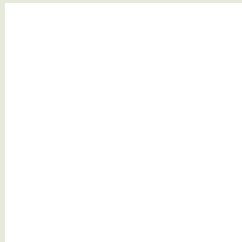
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 92, 6.951, 124.676**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 6.951, 124.676.

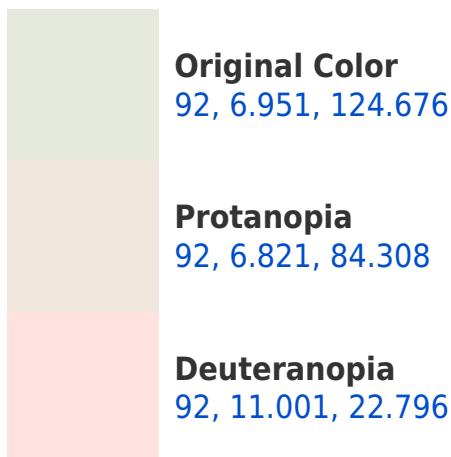


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 6.951, 124.676.

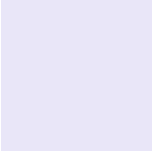
# Color Blindness Simulation

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

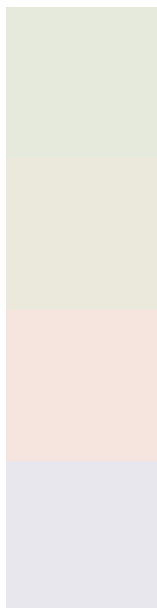






**Tritanopia**  
92, 9.397, 297.252

# Trichromacy



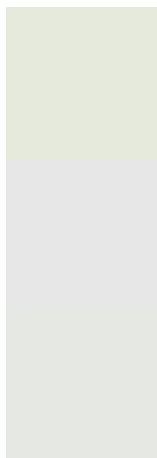
**Original Color**  
92, 6.951, 124.676

**Protanomaly**  
92, 6.267, 99.653

**Deuteranomaly**  
92, 7.042, 41.170

**Tritanomaly**  
92, 3.652, 296.007

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
92, 6.951, 124.676

**Achromatopsia**  
92, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
92, 2.678, 125.432

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 92, 6.951, 124.676 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(229, 234, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 234, 221)  
}
```

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(229, 234, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 234, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 92, 6.951, 124.676 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(229, 234, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 234, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 234, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 234, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 234, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 234,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 92, 6.951, 124.676 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 234, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
234, 221) }
```

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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