

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(92, 8.095, 316.400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(92, 8.095, 316.400) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(92, 8.095, 316.400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EFE5F3
RGB	239, 229, 243
RGB Percent	94%, 90%, 95%
CMY	0.0635, 0.1027, 0.0478
CMYK	0.02, 0.06, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	283°, 36%, 92%
HSV	283°, 6%, 95%
XYZ	79.6416, 80.7044, 96.0160
YIQ	233.5860, 1.4660, 6.4740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

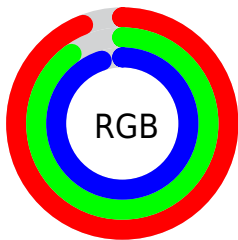
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	239, 229, 243
Decimal	15721971
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	92.00, 5.86, -5.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 8.095, 316.400
Y <sub>xy</sub>	80.7044, 0.3107, 0.3148
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293912051 (0xFFEFE5F3)
YUV	233.5860, 4.6411, 4.7481
Hunter-Lab	89.8356, 1.0326, -0.4840

# Details

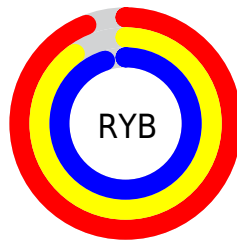
The CIELCh color `92, 8.095, 316.400` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `95, 8.042, 135.963`, and the grayscale version is `92, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `72, 7.858, 315.754` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `86, 22.354, 316.846`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `99, 5.856, 136.048`.

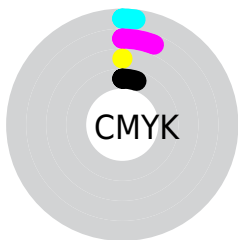
# Distribution



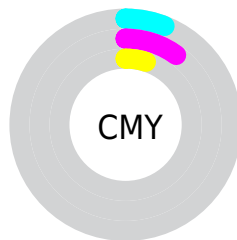
- Red (94%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 92, 8.095, 316.400 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, 8.095, 316.400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 92, 8.095, 316.400

 92, 8.095, 316.400

 100, 8.095,  
316.400

 82, 8.095, 316.400

 72, 8.095, 316.400

 62, 8.095, 316.400

 52, 8.095, 316.400

 42, 8.095, 316.400

 32, 8.095, 316.400

 22, 8.095, 316.400

 12, 8.095, 316.400

 2, 8.095, 316.400

92, 8.095, 316.400

92, 8.095, 316.400

86, 22.354,  
316.846

99, 5.856, 136.048

79, 36.825,  
317.291

100, 6.239,  
117.287

73, 51.331,  
317.724

100, 6.173,  
109.704

67, 65.589,  
318.122

62, 79.175,  
318.448

57, 91.501,  
318.653

52, 101.844,  
318.678

49, 109.478,  
318.457

■ 47,113.953,  
317.939

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



92, 8.095, 316.400



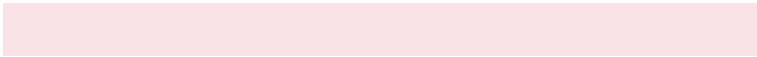
95, 8.042, 135.963

# Rectangle

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



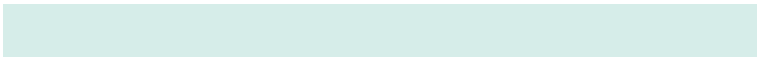
92, 8.095, 316.400



92, 8.095, 6.400



92, 8.095, 136.400



92, 8.095, 186.400

# Sweetspot

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



92, 8.092, 316.398



99, 2.916, 316.190



92, 5.250, 274.469



53, 1.658, 316.182



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, 8.092, 316.398



95, 10.239, 316.456



92, 7.660, 330.840



48, 6.438, 316.482



35, 94.286, 317.812



7, 41.536, 319.000



# Inverse Universe

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



92, 5.438, 357.392



95, 6.891, 357.534



94, 7.634, 150.207



48, 4.335, 357.597



39, 69.723, 22.418

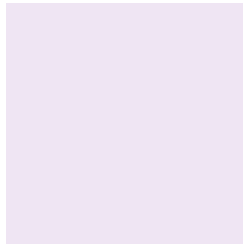


9, 29.711, 12.103



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 92, 8.095, 316.400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

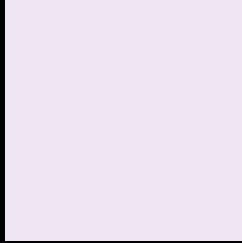
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 8.095, 316.400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

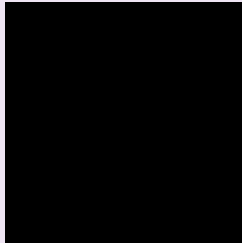
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

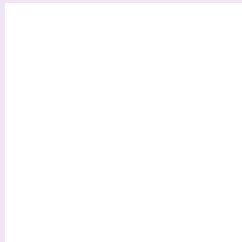
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 92, 8.095, 316.400

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 8.095, 316.400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 8.095, 316.400.

# 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

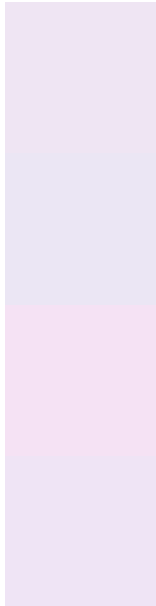






**Tritanopia**  
92, 10.132, 313.141

# Trichromacy



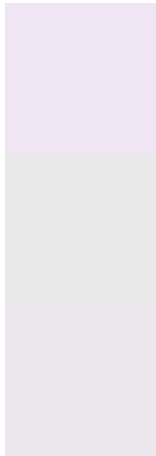
**Original Color**  
92, 8.095, 316.400

**Protanomaly**  
92, 7.483, 304.225

**Deuteranomaly**  
92, 11.527, 326.293

**Tritanomaly**  
92, 9.657, 314.303

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
92, 8.095, 316.400

**Achromatopsia**  
92, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
92, 3.434, 314.717

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 92, 8.095, 316.400 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(239, 229, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 229, 243)  
}
```

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(239, 229, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 229, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 92, 8.095, 316.400 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(239, 229, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 229, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(239, 229, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 229, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 229, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 229,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 92, 8.095, 316.400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 229, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
229, 243) }
```

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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