

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(92, 8.164, 321.455)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(92, 8.164, 321.455) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(92, 8.435, 320.731)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0E4F2
RGB	240, 228, 242
RGB Percent	94%, 89%, 95%
CMY	0.0574, 0.1045, 0.0496
CMYK	0.01, 0.06, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	291°, 36%, 92%
HSV	291°, 6%, 95%
XYZ	79.9807, 80.7044, 95.6509
YIQ	233.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

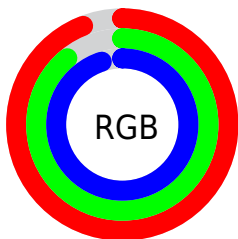
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 228, 242
Decimal	15787250
CIE Lab	92.00, 6.53, -5.34
CIE LCh	92, 8.435, 320.731
Yxy	80.7044, 0.3120, 0.3148
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293977330 (0xFFFF0E4F2)
YUV	233.1840, 4.3463, 5.9776
Hunter-Lab	89.8356, 1.7063, -0.2430

# Details

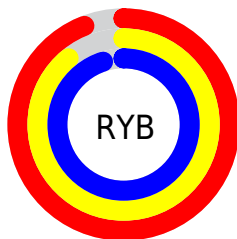
The CIELCh color `92, 8.435, 320.731` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `94, 8.398, 140.244`, and the grayscale version is `93, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `72, 8.209, 320.465` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `86, 23.201, 321.220`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `98, 6.082, 140.342`.

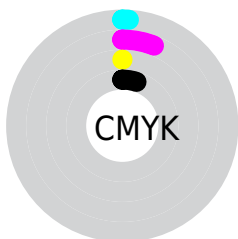
# Distribution



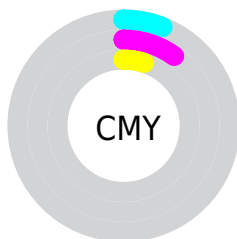
- Red (94%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 92, 8.435, 320.731 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, 8.435, 320.731 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



92, 8.435, 320.731

92, 8.435, 320.731

100, 8.435,  
320.731

82, 8.435, 320.731

72, 8.435, 320.731

62, 8.435, 320.731

52, 8.435, 320.731

42, 8.435, 320.731

32, 8.435, 320.731

22, 8.435, 320.731

12, 8.435, 320.731

2, 8.435, 320.731

92, 8.435, 320.731

92, 8.435, 320.731

86, 23.201,  
321.220

98, 6.082, 140.342

80, 38.070,  
321.693

99, 6.991, 132.646

74, 52.798,  
322.143

99, 6.591, 122.904

100, 6.406,  
112.193

69, 67.031,  
322.551

100, 6.396,  
109.688

64, 80.281,  
322.887

60, 91.940,  
323.117

56, 101.353,  
323.205

54, 107.969,  
323.115

■ 52, 111.580,  
322.829

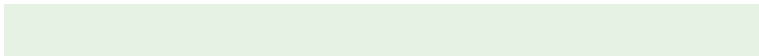
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



92, 8.435, 320.731



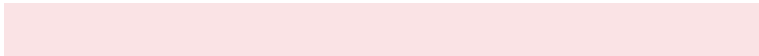
94, 8.398, 140.244

# Rectangle

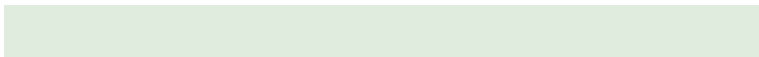
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



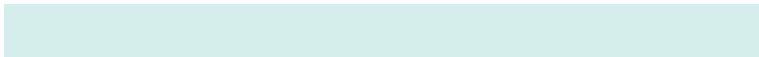
92, 8.435, 320.731



92, 8.435, 10.731



92, 8.435, 140.731



92, 8.435, 190.731

# Sweetspot

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



92, 8.432, 320.730



99, 3.038, 320.497



92, 6.198, 283.923



53, 1.727, 320.488



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, 8.432, 320.730



95, 10.659, 320.793



92, 6.884, 336.734



49, 6.701, 320.822



40, 92.266, 322.755

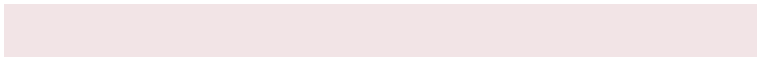


9, 40.934, 323.454

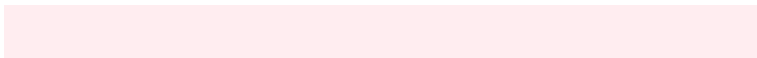


# Inverse Universe

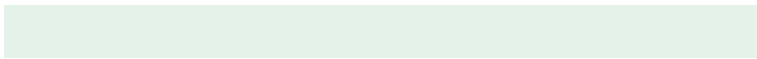
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



92, 5.145, 8.089



95, 6.521, 8.225



94, 6.846, 156.022



48, 4.105, 8.286



39, 76.212, 33.428

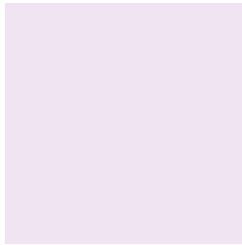


8, 30.233, 19.184



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 92, 8.435, 320.731 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

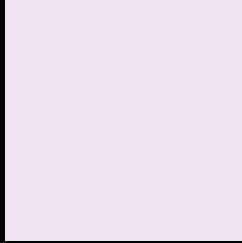
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 8.435, 320.731 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

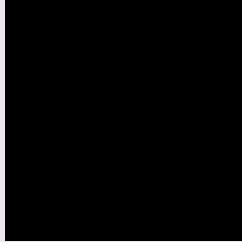
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

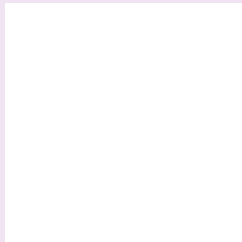
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 92, 8.435, 320.731

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 8.435, 320.731.

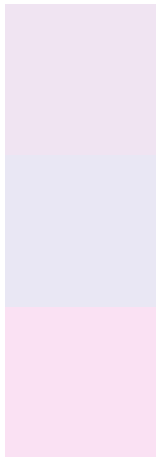


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 8.435, 320.731.

# 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, 8.435, 320.731

### Protanopia

92, 6.778, 296.613

### Deuteranopia

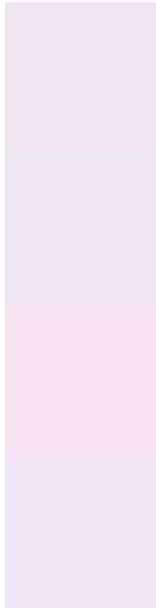
92, 12.892, 334.136





**Tritanopia**  
92, 10.421, 316.721

# Trichromacy



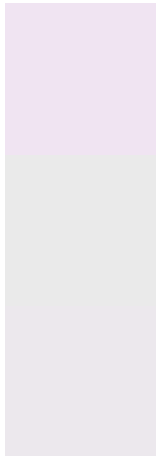
**Original Color**  
92, 8.435, 320.731

**Protanomaly**  
92, 7.081, 307.942

**Deuteranomaly**  
92, 11.332, 329.301

**Tritanomaly**  
92, 9.961, 318.022

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
92, 8.435, 320.731

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
92, 2.969, 318.825

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 92, 8.435, 320.731 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(240, 228, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 228, 242)  
}
```

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(240, 228, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 228, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 92, 8.435, 320.731 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(240, 228, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 228, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(240, 228, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 228, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 228, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 228,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 92, 8.435, 320.731 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 228, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
228, 242) }
```

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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