

# Converting Colors

CIE LCh(92, 8.804, 144.136)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(92, 8.804, 144.136) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(92, 8.836, 144.134)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEECDE
RGB	222, 236, 222
RGB Percent	87%, 93%, 87%
CMY	0.1299, 0.0749, 0.1298
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.06, 0.07
HSL	120°, 27%, 90%
HSV	120°, 6%, 93%
XYZ	73.2216, 80.7044, 80.7461
YIQ	230.2180, -3.8500, -7.3220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

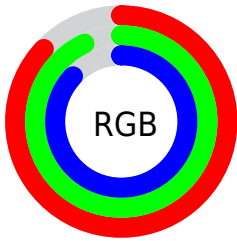
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 236, 236
Decimal	14609630
CIE Lab	92.00, -7.16, 5.18
CIE LCh	92, 8.836, 144.134
Yxy	80.7044, 0.3120, 0.3439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292799710 (0xFFDEECDE)
YUV	230.2180, -4.0515, -7.2072
Hunter-Lab	89.8356, -11.7239, 9.5939

# Details

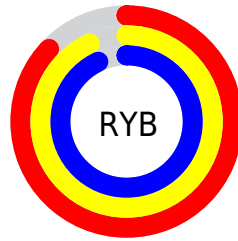
The CIELCh color **92, 8.836, 144.134** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **90, 8.858, 324.736**, and the grayscale version is **91, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **72, 8.641, 144.057** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 23.879, 143.457**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 6.013, 324.608**.

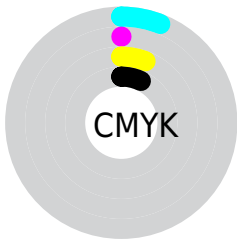
# Distribution



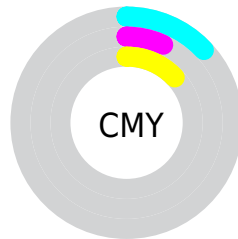
- Red (87%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 92, 8.836, 144.134 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, 8.836, 144.134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



92, 8.836, 144.134

92, 8.836, 144.134

100, 8.836,  
144.134

82, 8.836, 144.134

72, 8.836, 144.134

62, 8.836, 144.134

52, 8.836, 144.134

42, 8.836, 144.134

32, 8.836, 144.134

22, 8.836, 144.134

12, 8.836, 144.134

2, 8.836, 144.134

92, 8.836, 144.134

92, 8.836, 144.134

90, 23.879,  
143.457

94, 6.013, 324.608

88, 38.918,  
142.680

95, 11.924,  
324.830

86, 53.695,  
141.781


85, 67.863,  
140.762

84, 80.989,  
139.648

83, 92.541,  
138.503

82, 101.915,  
137.440

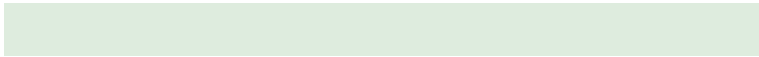
82, 108.525,  
136.609

 82, 112.062,  
136.135

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



92, 8.836, 144.134



90, 8.858, 324.736

# Rectangle

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



92, 8.836, 144.134



92, 8.836, 194.134



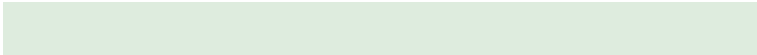
92, 8.836, 324.134



92, 8.836, 14.134

# Sweetspot

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



92, 8.838, 144.134



100, 3.155, 144.429



93, 7.193, 109.597



53, 1.793, 144.440



0, 0.000, 0.000



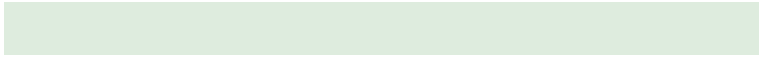
53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

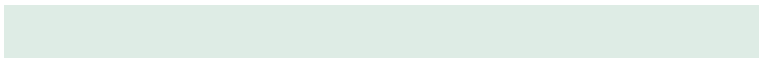
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



92, 8.838, 144.134



98, 11.113, 144.063



92, 6.171, 163.234



48, 6.746, 144.027



64, 92.620, 136.016



18, 38.236, 138.277



# Inverse Universe

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



90, 8.858, 324.736



96, 11.134, 324.802



90, 6.229, 344.068



47, 6.758, 324.834



43, 89.361, 328.234

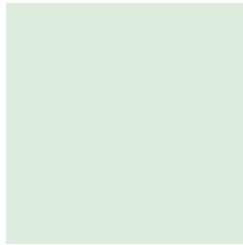


9, 38.266, 328.234



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 92, 8.836, 144.134 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

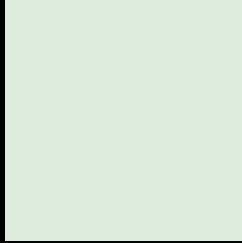
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 8.836, 144.134 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

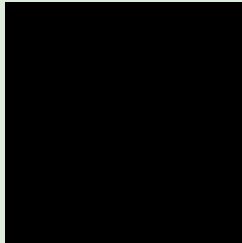
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

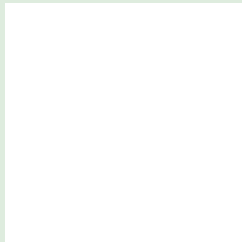
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 92, 8.836, 144.134**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 8.836, 144.134.

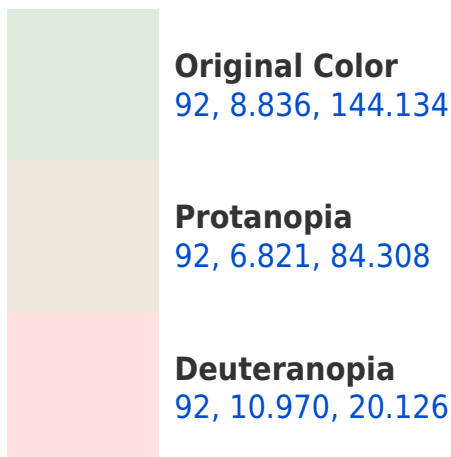


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 92, 8.836, 144.134.

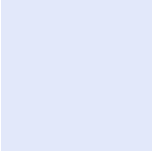
# Color Blindness Simulation

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

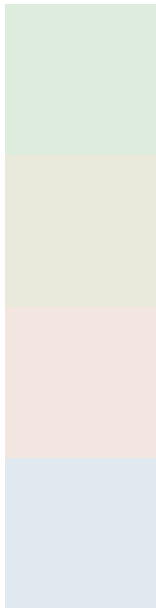






**Tritanopia**  
92, 9.498, 278.458

# Trichromacy



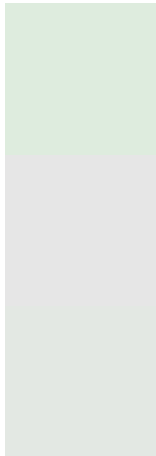
**Original Color**  
92, 8.836, 144.134

**Protanomaly**  
92, 6.693, 109.631

**Deuteranomaly**  
92, 5.687, 46.528

**Tritanomaly**  
92, 4.529, 252.591

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
92, 8.836, 144.134

**Achromatopsia**  
91, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
92, 3.150, 144.413

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 92, 8.836, 144.134 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(222, 236, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 236, 222)  
}
```

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(222, 236, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 236, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 92, 8.836, 144.134 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(222, 236, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 236, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 236, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 236, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 236, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 236, 222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 92, 8.836, 144.134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 236, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
236, 222) }
```

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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