

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(94, 5.343, 176.530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(94, 5.343, 176.530) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(94, 5.347, 176.528)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3F1ED
RGB	227, 241, 237
RGB Percent	89%, 95%, 93%
CMY	0.1102, 0.0553, 0.0710
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.02, 0.06
HSL	163°, 33%, 92%
HSV	163°, 6%, 94%
XYZ	78.3418, 85.2715, 92.3714
YIQ	236.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

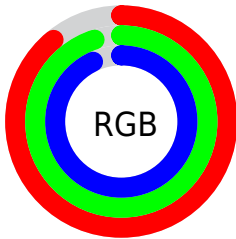
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	227, 235, 241
Decimal	14938605
CIE Lab	94.00, -5.34, 0.32
CIE LCh	94, 5.347, 176.528
Yxy	85.2715, 0.3060, 0.3331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293128685 (0xFFE3F1ED)
YUV	236.3580, 0.3165, -8.2070
Hunter-Lab	92.3426, -10.1634, 5.3313

# Details

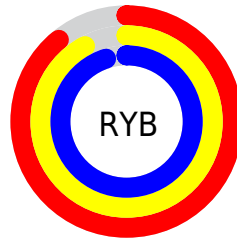
The CIELCh color **94, 5.347, 176.528** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **91, 5.450, 357.388**, and the grayscale version is **93, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **74, 5.281, 174.877** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 14.431, 175.485**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96, 3.883, 357.172**.

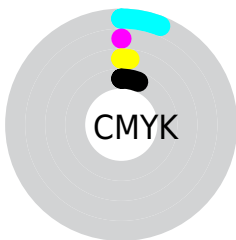
# Distribution



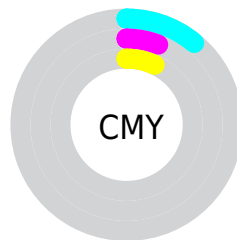
- Red (89%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (95%)



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



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 94, 5.347, 176.528 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 94, 5.347, 176.528 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 94, 5.347, 176.528

 94, 5.347, 176.528

 100, 5.347,  
176.528

 84, 5.347, 176.528

 74, 5.347, 176.528

 64, 5.347, 176.528

 54, 5.347, 176.528

 44, 5.347, 176.528

 34, 5.347, 176.528

 24, 5.347, 176.528

 14, 5.347, 176.528

 4, 5.347, 176.528

94, 5.347, 176.528

94, 5.347, 176.528

92, 14.431,  
175.485

96, 3.883, 357.172

91, 23.236,  
174.434

96, 7.081, 334.889

97, 8.787, 324.712

89, 31.619,  
173.304

88, 39.422,  
172.069

87, 46.493,  
170.705

86, 52.697,  
169.187

86, 57.949,  
167.490

85, 62.229,  
165.595

■ 85, 65.613,  
163.502

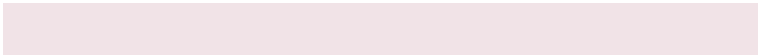
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



94, 5.347, 176.528



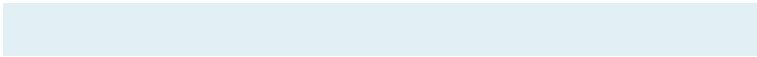
91, 5.450, 357.388

# Rectangle

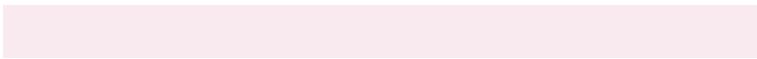
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



94, 5.347, 176.528



94, 5.347, 226.528



94, 5.347, 356.528



94, 5.347, 46.528

# Sweetspot

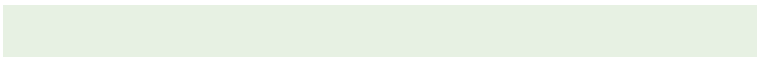
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



94, 5.349, 176.514



100, 1.928, 177.062



94, 8.026, 135.514



53, 1.096, 177.086



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

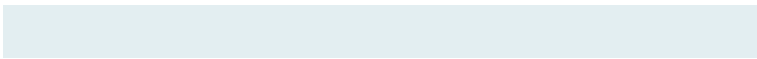
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



94, 5.349, 176.514



99, 6.742, 176.383



93, 4.133, 219.780



50, 4.162, 176.324



66, 54.209, 163.006



20, 22.495, 166.431



# Inverse Universe

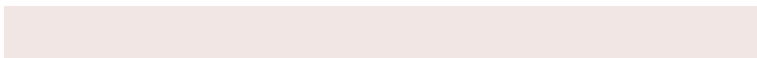
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



91, 5.450, 357.388



95, 6.891, 357.525



92, 4.281, 39.215



47, 4.261, 357.586



39, 68.983, 22.345

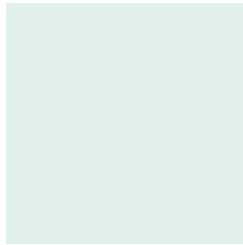


8, 28.800, 11.134



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 94, 5.347, 176.528 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

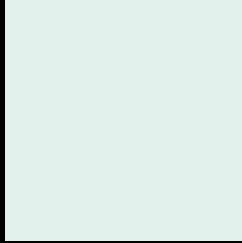
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 94, 5.347, 176.528 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

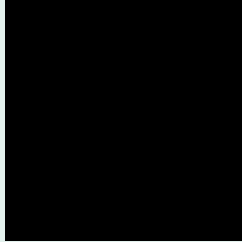
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

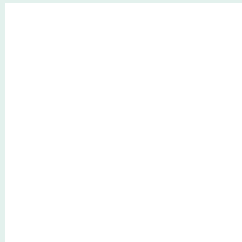
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 94, 5.347, 176.528**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 94, 5.347, 176.528.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 94, 5.347, 176.528.

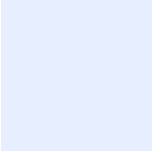
# Color Blindness Simulation

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

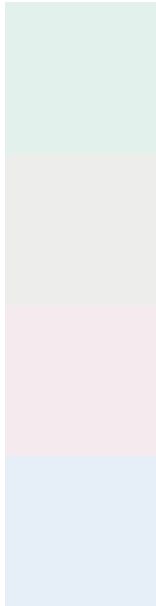






**Tritanopia**  
94, 9.029, 275.554

# Trichromacy



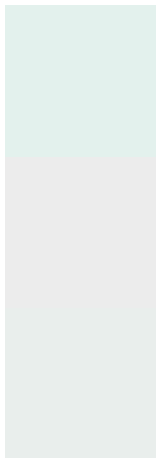
**Original Color**  
94, 5.347, 176.528

**Protanomaly**  
94, 1.576, 123.025

**Deuteranomaly**  
94, 3.895, 356.196

**Tritanomaly**  
94, 5.530, 256.431

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
94, 5.347, 176.528

**Achromatopsia**  
93, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
94, 2.050, 169.476

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 94, 5.347, 176.528 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(227, 241, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 241, 237)  
}
```

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(227, 241, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 241, 237) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 94, 5.347, 176.528 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(227, 241, 237) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 241, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 241, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 241, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 241, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 241,  
237) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 94, 5.347, 176.528 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 241, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
241, 237) }
```

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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