

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(95, 1.485, 110.016)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(95, 1.485, 110.016) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(95, 1.527, 110.010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1F1EE
RGB	241, 241, 238
RGB Percent	95%, 95%, 93%
CMY	0.0557, 0.0557, 0.0674
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.06
HSL	60°, 10%, 94%
HSV	60°, 1%, 94%
XYZ	83.0060, 87.6183, 93.2718
YIQ	240.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

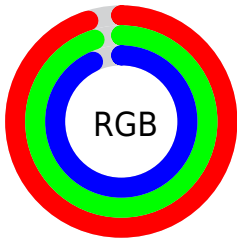
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	238, 241, 238
Decimal	15856110
CIE Lab	95.00, -0.52, 1.43
CIE LCh	95, 1.527, 110.010
Yxy	87.6183, 0.3145, 0.3320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294046190 (0xFFFF1F1EE)
YUV	240.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999
Hunter-Lab	93.6047, -5.5193, 6.4441

# Details

The CIELCh color **95, 1.527, 110.010** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **94, 1.555, 290.401**, and the grayscale version is **95, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **75, 1.607, 109.987** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 13.853, 109.142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95, 7.294, 290.829**.

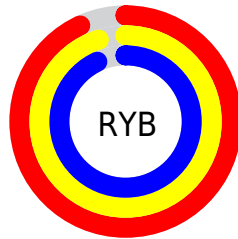
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (95%)

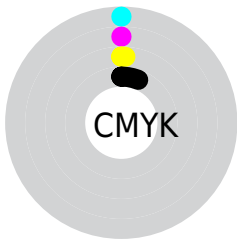
Blue (93%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (93%)

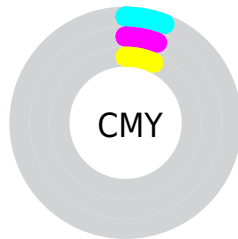


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (6%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 95, 1.527, 110.010 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 95, 1.527, 110.010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



95, 1.527, 110.010

95, 1.527, 110.010

100, 1.527,  
110.010

85, 1.527, 110.010

75, 1.527, 110.010

65, 1.527, 110.010

55, 1.527, 110.010

45, 1.527, 110.010

35, 1.527, 110.010

25, 1.527, 110.010

15, 1.527, 110.010

5, 1.527, 110.010

95, 1.527, 110.010

95, 1.527, 110.010

94, 13.853,  
109.142

95, 7.294, 290.829

94, 26.086,  
108.169

95, 7.294, 290.920

94, 38.131,  
107.201

95, 7.294, 291.012

93, 49.837,  
106.260

95, 7.294, 291.195

93, 60.969,  
105.372

95, 7.295, 291.287

93, 71.175,  
104.569

95, 7.295, 291.470

93, 79.959,  
103.892

95, 7.296, 291.561

92, 86.729,  
103.381

■ 92, 90.986,  
103.069

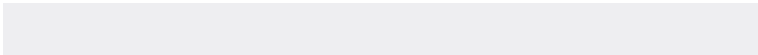
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



95, 1.527, 110.010



94, 1.555, 290.401

# Rectangle

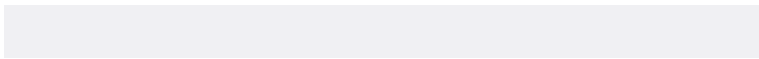
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



95, 1.527, 110.010



95, 1.527, 160.010



95, 1.527, 290.010



95, 1.527, 340.010

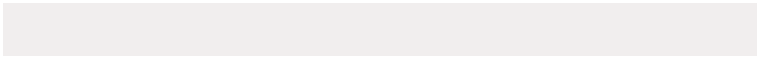
# Sweetspot

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



95, 1.529, 110.066

100, 0.012, 296.813



94, 1.066, 18.888



53, 0.007, 296.813



0, 0.000, 0.000

# Same Dimension

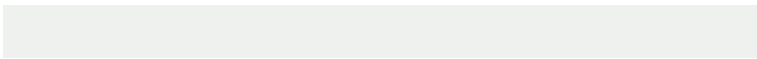
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



95, 1.529, 110.066



100, 1.282, 110.078



95, 1.625, 129.098



50, 0.692, 110.080



72, 75.720, 102.939



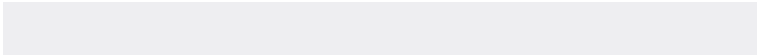
23, 31.944, 103.385





# Inverse Universe

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



94, 1.555, 290.401



99, 1.308, 290.388



94, 1.650, 309.041



50, 0.707, 290.386



22, 104.548, 306.291

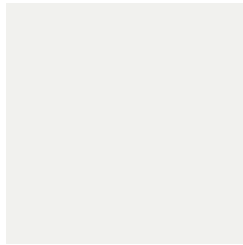


3, 37.812, 298.783



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 95, 1.527, 110.010 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

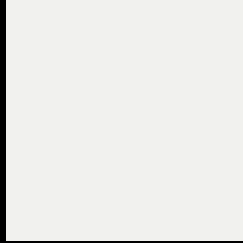
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 95, 1.527, 110.010 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

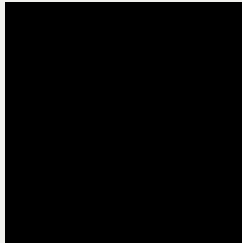
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

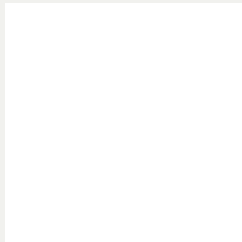
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 95, 1.527, 110.010**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 95, 1.527, 110.010.

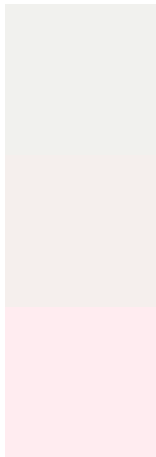


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 95, 1.527, 110.010.

# 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**  
95, 1.527, 110.010

**Protanopia**  
95, 2.357, 45.013

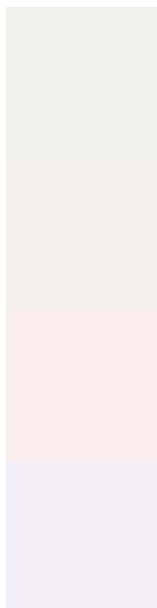
**Deuteranopia**  
95, 7.104, 3.065



**Tritanopia**  
95, 8.941, 301.971



# Trichromacy



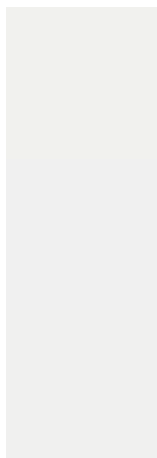
**Original Color**  
95, 1.527, 110.010

**Protanomaly**  
95, 1.854, 74.891

**Deuteranomaly**  
95, 4.314, 12.738

**Tritanomaly**  
95, 5.267, 302.023

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
95, 1.527, 110.010

**Achromatopsia**  
95, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
95, 0.502, 109.991

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 95, 1.527, 110.010 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(241, 241, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(241, 241, 238)  
}
```

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(241, 241, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(241, 241, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 95, 1.527, 110.010 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(241, 241, 238) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(241, 241, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(241, 241, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(241, 241, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 241, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 241,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 95, 1.527, 110.010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(241, 241, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(241,  
241, 238) }
```

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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