

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(95, 5.430, 344.888)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(95, 5.430, 344.888) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(95, 5.569, 346.133)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAEDF3
RGB	250, 237, 243
RGB Percent	98%, 93%, 95%
CMY	0.0184, 0.0694, 0.0458
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.03, 0.02
HSL	332°, 58%, 96%
HSV	332°, 5%, 98%
XYZ	86.1339, 87.6183, 97.4115
YIQ	241.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

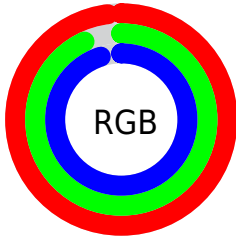
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	250, 237, 243
Decimal	16444915
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	95.00, 5.41, -1.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 5.569, 346.133
Yxy	87.6183, 0.3176, 0.3231
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294634995 (0xFFFAEDF3)
YUV	241.5710, 0.7045, 7.3922
Hunter-Lab	93.6047, 0.4454, 3.8220

# Details

The CIELCh color **95, 5.569, 346.133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **97, 5.511, 165.434**, 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, 5.852, 346.275** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 16.498, 347.128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 1.627, 199.709**.

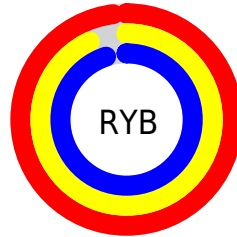
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (93%)

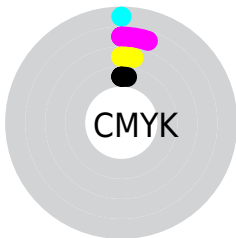
Blue (95%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (95%)

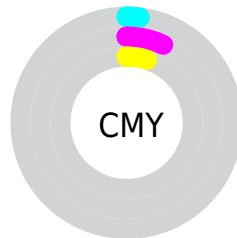


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 95, 5.569, 346.133 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, 5.569, 346.133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 95, 5.569, 346.133

 95, 5.569, 346.133

 100, 5.569,  
346.133

 85, 5.569, 346.133

 75, 5.569, 346.133

 65, 5.569, 346.133

 55, 5.569, 346.133

 45, 5.569, 346.133

 35, 5.569, 346.133

 25, 5.569, 346.133

 15, 5.569, 346.133

 5, 5.569, 346.133

95, 5.569, 346.133

95, 5.569, 346.133

89, 16.498,  
347.128

100, 1.627,  
199.709

82, 27.630,  
348.182

76, 38.765,  
349.380

71, 49.598,  
350.777

66, 59.693,  
352.446

62, 68.501,  
354.495

58, 75.451,  
357.066

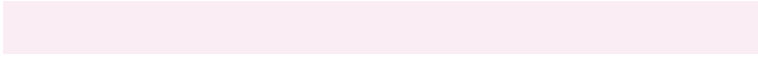
56, 80.132, 0.334

■ 54, 82.551, 4.461

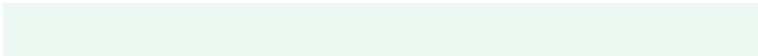
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



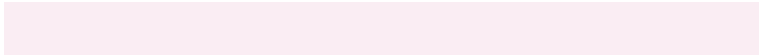
95, 5.569, 346.133



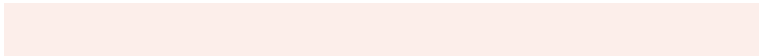
97, 5.511, 165.434

# Rectangle

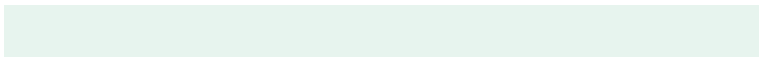
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



95, 5.569, 346.133



95, 5.569, 36.133



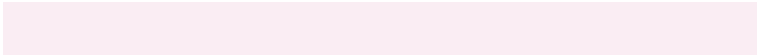
95, 5.569, 166.133



95, 5.569, 216.133

# Sweetspot

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



95, 5.566, 346.143



99, 2.170, 345.725



95, 7.145, 310.427



53, 1.234, 345.704



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

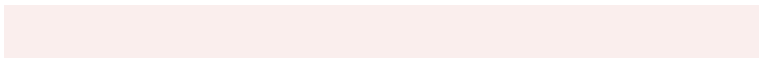
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



95, 5.566, 346.143



96, 6.536, 346.226



95, 4.495, 22.393



50, 4.268, 346.291



40, 67.329, 5.786



10, 30.754, 359.317



# Inverse Universe

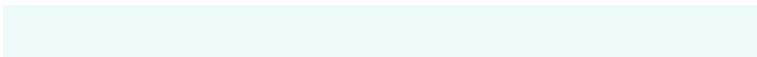
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



95, 5.566, 346.143



96, 6.536, 346.226



97, 4.349, 202.198



50, 4.268, 346.291



40, 67.329, 5.786

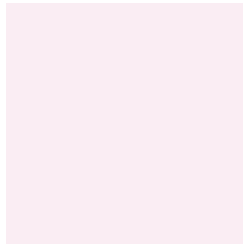


10, 30.754, 359.317



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 95, 5.569, 346.133 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

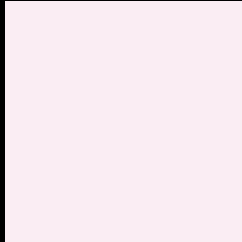
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 5.569, 346.133 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

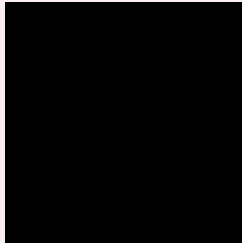
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

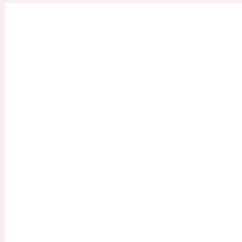
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 95, 5.569, 346.133**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 95, 5.569, 346.133.

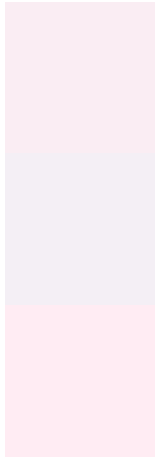


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 95, 5.569, 346.133.

# 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, 5.569, 346.133


### Protanopia

95, 3.575, 319.839

### Deuteranopia

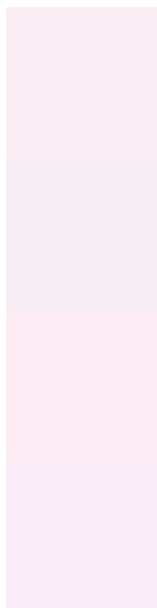
95, 7.676, 352.016





**Tritanopia**  
95, 10.859, 321.717

# Trichromacy



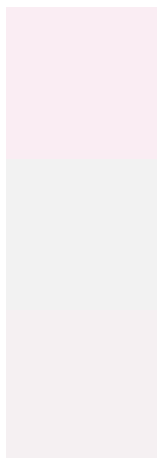
**Original Color**  
95, 5.569, 346.133

**Protanomaly**  
95, 4.209, 332.461

**Deuteranomaly**  
95, 7.052, 349.225

**Tritanomaly**  
95, 8.962, 326.589

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
95, 5.569, 346.133

**Achromatopsia**  
95, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
95, 2.059, 349.346

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 95, 5.569, 346.133 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(250, 237, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 237, 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(250, 237, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 237, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 95, 5.569, 346.133 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(250, 237, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 237, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 237, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 237, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 237, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 237,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 95, 5.569, 346.133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 237, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
237, 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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