

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(95, 9.266, 229.662)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(95, 9.266, 229.662) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(95, 9.237, 229.128)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DDF5FE
RGB	221, 245, 254
RGB Percent	87%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.1343, 0.0402, 0.0049
CMYK	0.13, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	196°, 93%, 93%
HSV	196°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	80.1620, 87.6183, 106.2329
YIQ	238.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

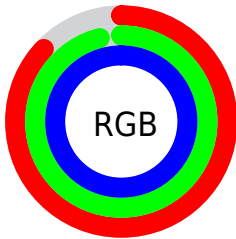
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	221, 235, 254
Decimal	14546430
CIE Lab	95.00, -6.04, -6.98
CIE LCh	95, 9.237, 229.128
Yxy	87.6183, 0.2925, 0.3198
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292736510 (0xFFDDDF5FE)
YUV	238.8500, 7.4690, -15.6544
Hunter-Lab	93.6047, -10.9427, -1.7656

# Details

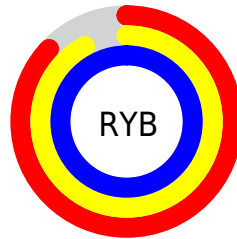
The CIELCh color `95, 9.237, 229.128` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `93, 9.970, 47.438`, and the grayscale version is `94, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `75, 9.071, 227.420` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `92, 15.914, 229.997`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `98, 2.183, 228.633`.

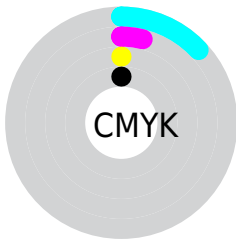
# Distribution



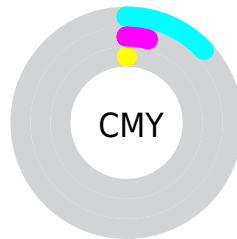
- Red (87%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 95, 9.237, 229.128 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, 9.237, 229.128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 95, 9.237, 229.128

 95, 9.237, 229.128

 100, 9.237,  
229.128

 85, 9.237, 229.128

 75, 9.237, 229.128

 65, 9.237, 229.128

 55, 9.237, 229.128

 45, 9.237, 229.128

 35, 9.237, 229.128

 25, 9.237, 229.128

 15, 9.237, 229.128

 5, 9.237, 229.128

95, 9.237, 229.128

95, 9.237, 229.128

92, 15.914,  
229.997

98, 2.183, 228.633

88, 22.122,  
231.168

100, 0.628,  
110.008

85, 27.765,  
232.686

82, 32.753,  
234.633

79, 37.024,  
237.102

77, 40.559,  
240.189

74, 43.413,  
243.968

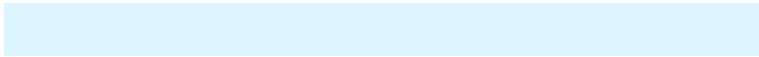
72, 45.733,  
248.453

■ 71, 47.208,  
251.891

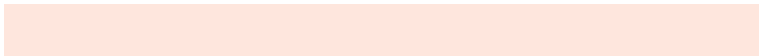
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



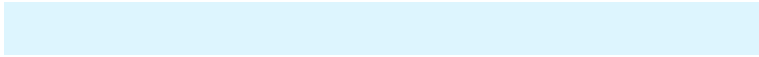
95, 9.237, 229.128



93, 9.970, 47.438

# Rectangle

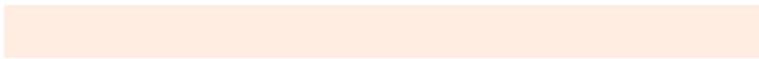
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



95, 9.237, 229.128



95, 9.237, 279.128



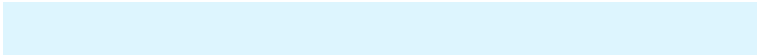
95, 9.237, 49.128



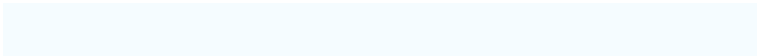
95, 9.237, 99.128

# Sweetspot

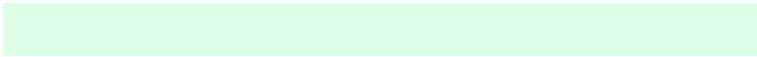
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



95, 9.237, 229.115



99, 2.913, 228.625



97, 17.078, 152.073



52, 2.066, 228.639



0, 0.000, 0.000



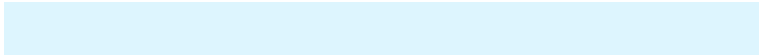
53, 0.007, 296.813



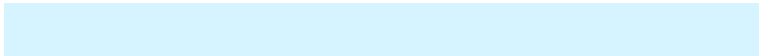


# Same Dimension

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



95, 9.237, 229.115



94, 11.327, 229.351



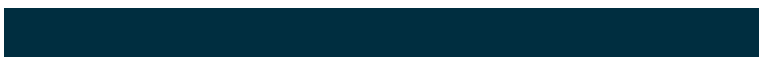
91, 13.323, 279.999



51, 4.089, 228.873



54, 37.922, 250.968



17, 16.782, 244.247



# Inverse Universe

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



91, 17.092, 334.060



90, 21.153, 334.276



97, 13.174, 96.776



50, 7.485, 333.809



43, 75.663, 342.960

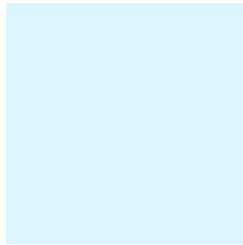


11, 35.608, 340.721



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 95, 9.237, 229.128 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

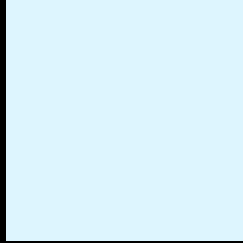
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 95, 9.237, 229.128 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

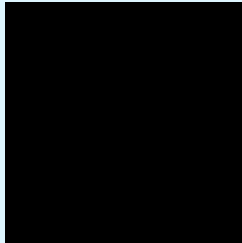
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

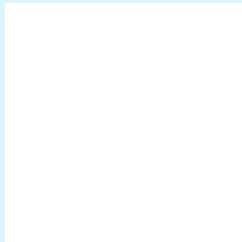
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 95, 9.237, 229.128

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 95, 9.237, 229.128.

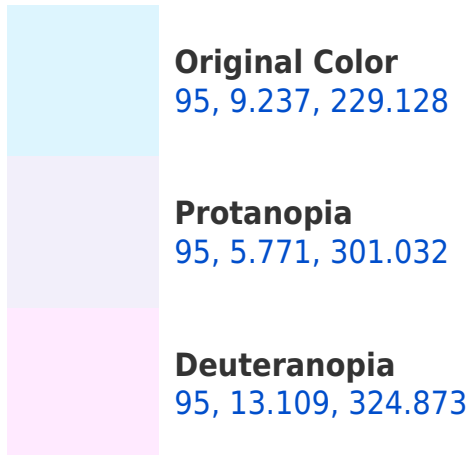


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 95, 9.237, 229.128.

# 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

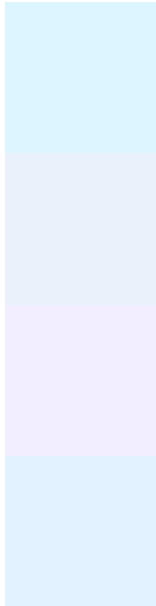






**Tritanopia**  
95, 7.933, 256.823

# Trichromacy



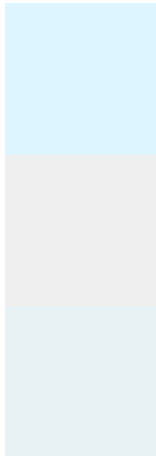
**Original Color**  
95, 9.237, 229.128

**Protanomaly**  
95, 5.639, 265.289

**Deuteranomaly**  
95, 8.941, 301.971

**Tritanomaly**  
95, 8.345, 246.963

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
95, 9.237, 229.128

**Achromatopsia**  
94, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
95, 3.468, 225.833

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 95, 9.237, 229.128 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(221, 245, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 245, 254)  
}
```

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(221, 245, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 245, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 95, 9.237, 229.128 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(221, 245, 254) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 245, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(221, 245, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(221, 245, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 245, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 245,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 95, 9.237, 229.128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(221, 245, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
245, 254) }
```

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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