

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 13.646, 254.171)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 13.646, 254.171)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(96, 9.299, 225.246)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	21
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	27

# **Color**

**CIELCh(96, 9.299, 225.246)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFF8FF
RGB	223, 248, 255
RGB Percent	87%, 97%, 100%
CMY	0.1260, 0.0279, 0.0000
CMYK	0.13, 0.03, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	193°, 100%, 94%
HSV	193°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	82.1161, 90.0078, 108.4052
YIQ	241.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

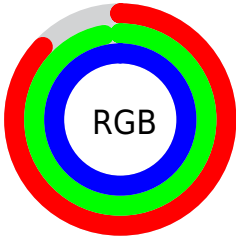
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 237, 255
Decimal	14678271
CIE Lab	96.00, -6.55, -6.60
CIE LCh	96, 9.299, 225.246
Yxy	90.0078, 0.2927, 0.3209
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292868351 (0xFFDFF8FF)
YUV	241.3230, 6.7428, -16.0693
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -11.5275, -1.3365

# Details

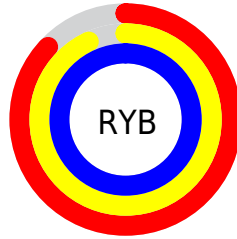
The CIELCh color `96, 9.299, 225.246` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `93, 9.883, 41.563`, and the grayscale version is `95, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `76, 8.971, 220.028` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `93, 15.908, 223.159`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `99, 1.932, 222.399`.

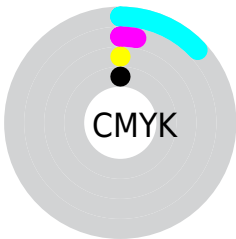
# Distribution



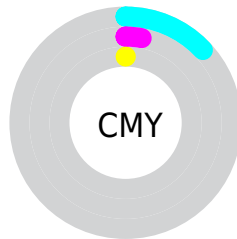
- Red (87%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 9.299, 225.246 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 96, 9.299, 225.246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 9.299, 225.246

 96, 9.299, 225.246

 100, 9.299,  
225.246

 86, 9.299, 225.246

 76, 9.299, 225.246

 66, 9.299, 225.246

 56, 9.299, 225.246

 46, 9.299, 225.246

 36, 9.299, 225.246

 26, 9.299, 225.246

 16, 9.299, 225.246

 6, 9.299, 225.246

96, 9.299, 225.246

96, 9.299, 225.246

93, 15.908,  
223.159

99, 1.932, 222.399

90, 22.158,  
223.992

100, 0.012,  
296.813

87, 27.771,  
225.120

85, 32.639,  
226.613

82, 36.679,  
228.556

80, 39.850,  
231.042

78, 42.179,  
234.156

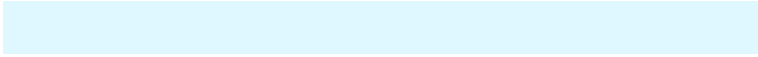
76, 43.786,  
237.954

■ 75, 44.688,  
241.127

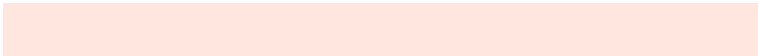
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



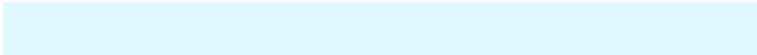
96, 9.299, 225.246



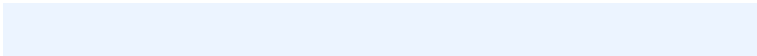
93, 9.883, 41.563

# Rectangle

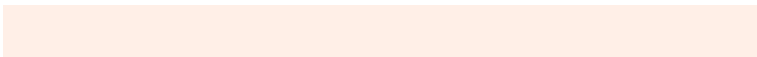
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



96, 9.299, 225.246



96, 9.299, 275.246



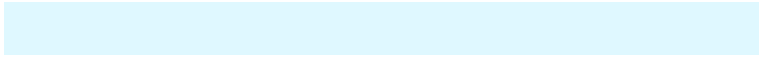
96, 9.299, 45.246



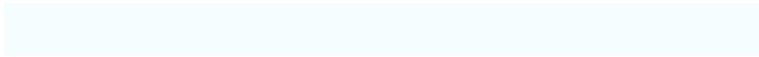
96, 9.299, 95.246

# Sweetspot

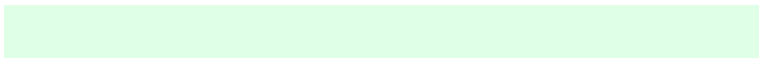
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96, 9.131, 222.573



99, 2.962, 222.335



97, 17.234, 150.281



52, 2.101, 222.330



0, 0.000, 0.000



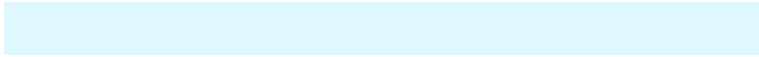
53, 0.007, 296.813



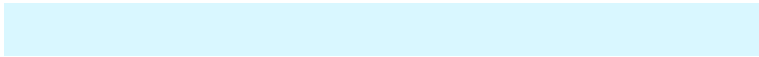


# Same Dimension

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



96, 9.131, 222.573



95, 10.800, 222.692



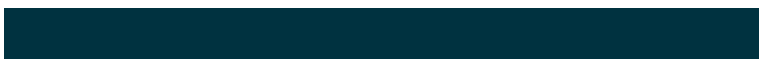
92, 12.239, 276.595



52, 4.153, 222.443



57, 35.883, 240.301



18, 16.244, 234.515



# Inverse Universe

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



92, 17.241, 332.074



91, 20.552, 332.237



97, 12.178, 93.356



50, 7.764, 331.864



43, 78.439, 339.517

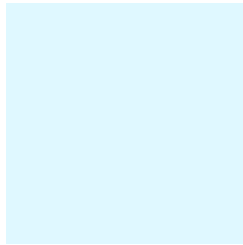


11, 36.801, 337.864



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 9.299, 225.246 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

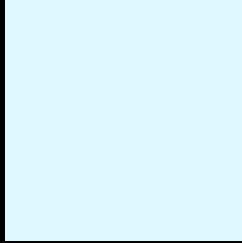
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 96, 9.299, 225.246 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

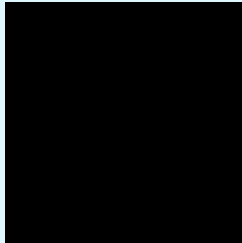
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

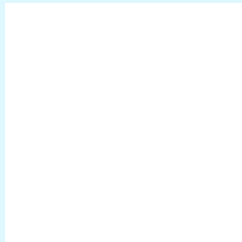
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 96, 9.299, 225.246

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 9.299, 225.246.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 9.299, 225.246.

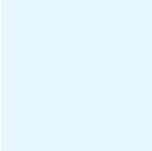
# Color Blindness Simulation

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

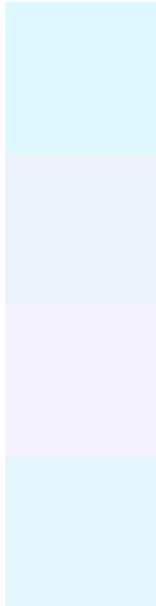






**Tritanopia**  
96, 6.300, 253.916

# Trichromacy



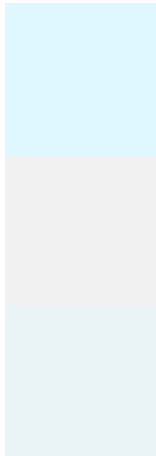
**Original Color**  
96, 9.105, 222.250

**Protanomaly**  
96, 4.726, 259.800

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 6.176, 293.868

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 7.066, 240.063

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 9.105, 222.250

**Achromatopsia**  
95, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 3.606, 215.911

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 9.299, 225.246 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(223, 248, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 248, 255)  
}
```

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(223, 248, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 248, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 9.299, 225.246 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(223, 248, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 248, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 248, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 248, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 248, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 248,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 9.299, 225.246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 248, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
248, 255) }
```

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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