

# **Converting Colors**

**CIELCh(96, 19.815, 198.199)**

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 19.815, 198.199)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIECh(96, 19.913, 198.193)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2FFFF
RGB	194, 255, 255
RGB Percent	76%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.2401, 0.0009, 0.0009
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 99%, 88%
HSV	180°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	75.8815, 90.0078, 107.7772
YIQ	236.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

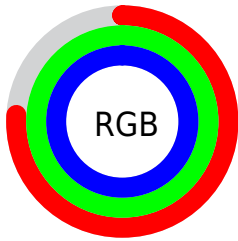
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	194, 225, 255
Decimal	12779519
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.00, -18.92, -6.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 19.913, 198.193
Yxy	90.0078, 0.2773, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290969599 (0xFFC2FFFF)
YUV	236.7610, 8.9918, -37.5014
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -23.2577, -0.9441

# Details

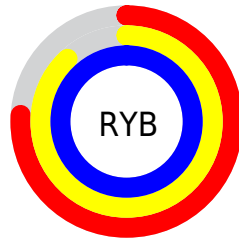
The CIELCh color **96, 19.913, 198.193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **84, 23.407, 21.247**, and the grayscale version is **94, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 1.042, 199.975**, and **76, 19.795, 197.941** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 27.151, 197.739**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 11.972, 198.702**.

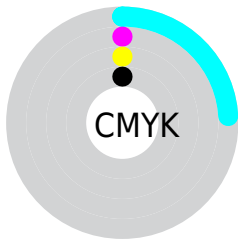
# Distribution



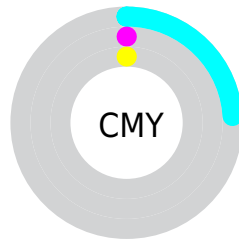
- Red (76%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 19.913, 198.193 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, 19.913, 198.193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 96, 19.913,  
198.193


 96, 19.913,  
198.193


 100, 19.913,  
198.193


 86, 19.913,  
198.193


 76, 19.913,  
198.193

 66, 19.913,  
198.193

 56, 19.913,  
198.193

 46, 19.913,  
198.193

 36, 19.913,  
198.193

 26, 19.913,

198.193

■ 16, 19.913,  
198.193

■ 6, 19.913, 198.193

■ 96, 19.913,  
198.193

■ 96, 19.913,  
198.193

■ 95, 27.151,  
197.739

■ 97, 11.972,  
198.702

■ 94, 33.540,  
197.351

■ 99, 3.472, 199.372

100, 0.085, 11.418

■ 93, 38.952,  
197.028

100, 0.085, 11.069

■ 92, 43.292,  
196.773

100, 0.086, 10.720

■ 92, 46.513,  
196.586

100, 0.086, 10.373

100, 0.086, 10.026

■ 91, 48.635,  
196.464

100, 0.086, 9.680

■ 91, 49.755,  
196.399

100, 0.086, 9.334

■ 91, 50.081,  
196.380

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



96, 19.913, 198.193



84, 23.407, 21.247

# Rectangle

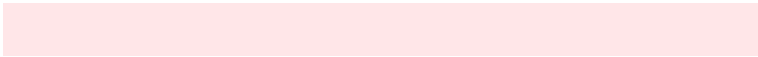
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



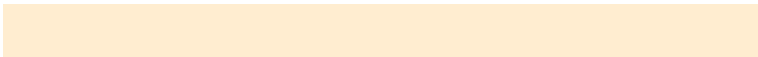
96, 19.913, 198.193



96, 19.913, 248.193



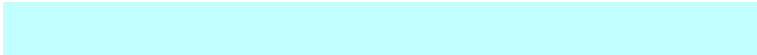
96, 19.913, 18.193



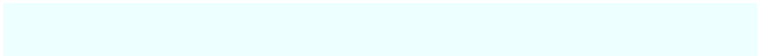
96, 19.913, 68.193

# Sweetspot

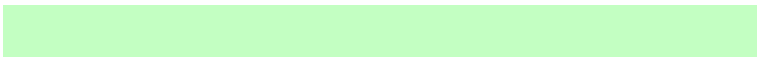
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96, 19.914, 198.188



99, 6.127, 199.122



95, 38.037, 142.431



53, 3.975, 199.081



0, 0.000, 0.000



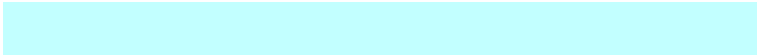
53, 0.007, 296.813



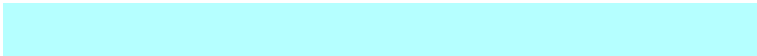


# Same Dimension

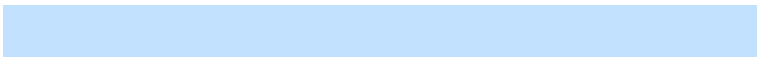
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96, 19.914, 198.188



95, 23.690, 197.953



88, 18.187, 257.158



52, 4.945, 198.959



70, 40.366, 196.380



24, 18.570, 196.381



# Inverse Universe

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



84, 23.407, 21.247



81, 28.928, 21.822



91, 19.546, 70.649



49, 5.254, 19.940



40, 84.228, 39.999

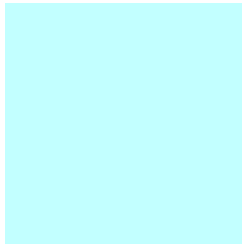


10, 33.367, 27.175



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 19.913, 198.193 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

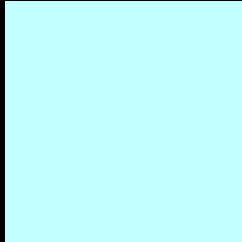
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 19.913, 198.193 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

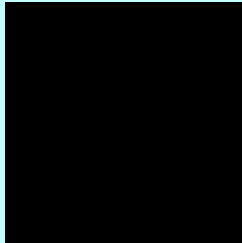
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 96, 19.913, 198.193

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 19.913, 198.193.

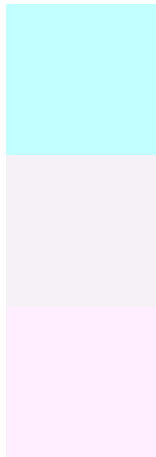


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 19.913, 198.193.

# 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

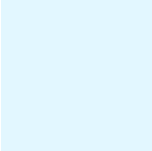


**Original Color**  
96, 19.913, 198.193

**Protanopia**  
96, 3.570, 319.838

**Deuteranopia**  
96, 10.602, 324.781



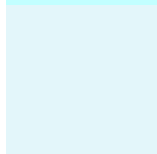


**Tritanopia**  
96, 8.139, 229.412

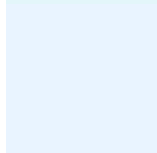
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 19.913, 198.193



**Protanomaly**  
96, 6.785, 216.739



**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 6.718, 256.610

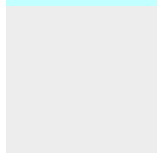


**Tritanomaly**  
96, 12.255, 210.839

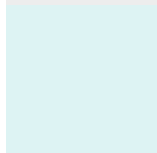
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 19.913, 198.193



**Achromatopsia**  
94, 0.011, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
94, 7.582, 198.992

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 19.913, 198.193 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(194, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 255, 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(194, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 19.913, 198.193 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(194, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 255, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 19.913, 198.193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
255, 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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