

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 2.189, 185.805)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 2.189, 185.805) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(96, 2.166, 185.894)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EFF5F4
RGB	239, 245, 244
RGB Percent	94%, 96%, 96%
CMY	0.0636, 0.0400, 0.0440
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	170°, 23%, 95%
HSV	170°, 2%, 96%
XYZ	84.4094, 90.0078, 98.3422
YIQ	243.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

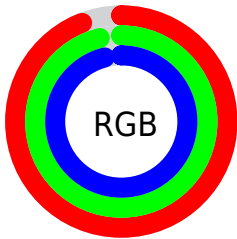
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	239, 242, 245
Decimal	15726068
CIE Lab	96.00, -2.15, -0.22
CIE LCh	96, 2.166, 185.894
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3095, 0.3300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293916148 (0xFFEFF5F4)
YUV	243.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -7.2127, 4.9523

# Details

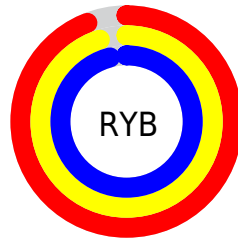
The CIELCh color **96, 2.166, 185.894** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **95, 2.198, 5.724**, and the grayscale version is **96, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **76, 2.274, 185.775** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 10.869, 184.752**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 3.951, 356.003**.

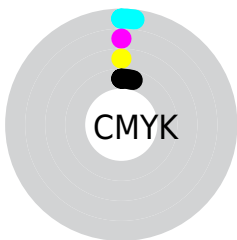
# Distribution



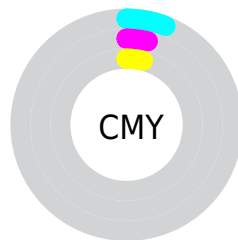
- Red (94%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 2.166, 185.894 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, 2.166, 185.894 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96, 2.166, 185.894

96, 2.166, 185.894

100, 2.166,  
185.894

86, 2.166, 185.894

76, 2.166, 185.894

66, 2.166, 185.894

56, 2.166, 185.894

46, 2.166, 185.894

36, 2.166, 185.894

26, 2.166, 185.894

16, 2.166, 185.894

6, 2.166, 185.894

96, 2.166, 185.894

96, 2.166, 185.894

94, 10.869,  
184.752

97, 3.951, 356.003

93, 19.219,  
183.816

97, 5.161, 334.333

97, 6.357, 324.614

91, 27.077,  
182.850

90, 34.291,  
181.832

89, 40.714,  
180.743

88, 46.217,  
179.563

88, 50.712,  
178.269

87, 54.175,  
176.839

■ 87, 56.660,  
175.255

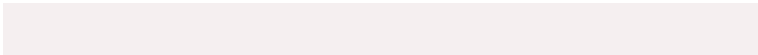
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



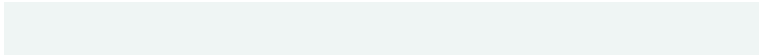
96, 2.166, 185.894



95, 2.198, 5.724

# Rectangle

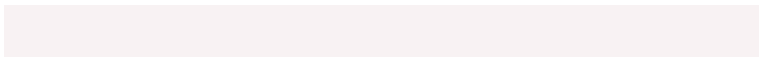
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



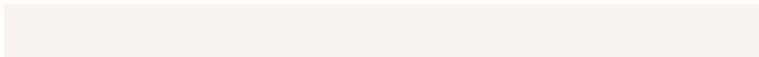
96, 2.166, 185.894



96, 2.166, 235.894



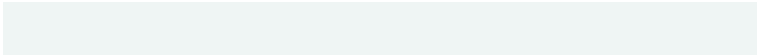
96, 2.166, 5.894



96, 2.166, 55.894

# Sweetspot

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



96, 2.168, 185.850



100, 0.913, 186.378



96, 3.535, 139.267



53, 0.519, 186.418



0, 0.000, 0.000



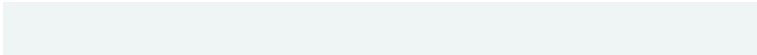
53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



96, 2.168, 185.850



99, 2.741, 185.751



96, 1.726, 234.146



51, 2.008, 185.636



68, 47.092, 174.290



21, 20.374, 176.777



# Inverse Universe

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



95, 2.198, 5.724



98, 2.784, 5.824



95, 1.738, 53.115



50, 2.045, 5.942



39, 74.991, 31.836

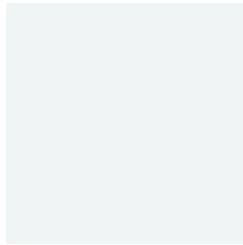


8, 30.129, 18.163



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 96, 2.166, 185.894 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

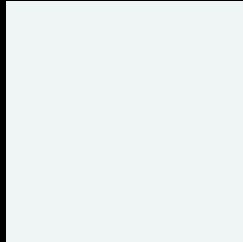
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 2.166, 185.894 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

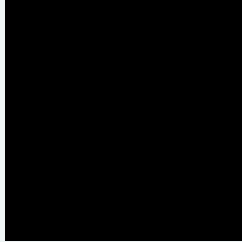
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

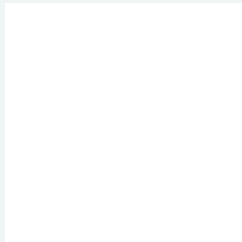
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 96, 2.166, 185.894**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 2.166, 185.894.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 2.166, 185.894.

# 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

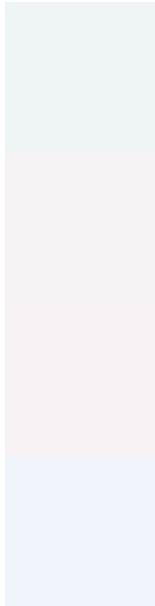






**Tritanopia**  
96, 6.161, 287.455

# Trichromacy



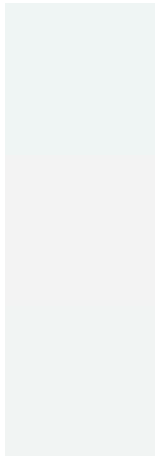
**Original Color**  
96, 2.166, 185.894

**Protanomaly**  
96, 0.707, 18.548

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 2.929, 347.760

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 3.725, 274.261

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 2.166, 185.894

**Achromatopsia**  
96, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 1.172, 174.041

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 2.166, 185.894 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(239, 245, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 245, 244)  
}
```

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(239, 245, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 245, 244) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 2.166, 185.894 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(239, 245, 244) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 245, 244) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(239, 245, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 245, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 245, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 245,  
244) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 2.166, 185.894 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 245, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
245, 244) }
```

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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