

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 2.510, 187.141)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 2.510, 187.141) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(96, 2.507, 187.708)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EEF5F4
RGB	238, 245, 244
RGB Percent	93%, 96%, 96%
CMY	0.0667, 0.0392, 0.0432
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	171°, 26%, 95%
HSV	171°, 3%, 96%
XYZ	84.2357, 90.0078, 98.5160
YIQ	242.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

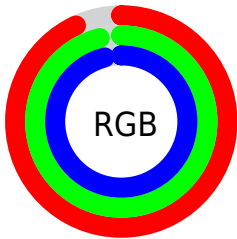
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	238, 242, 245
Decimal	15660532
CIE Lab	96.00, -2.48, -0.34
CIE LCh	96, 2.507, 187.708
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3088, 0.3300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293850612 (0xFFEEF5F4)
YUV	242.7930, 0.5951, -4.2035
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -7.5394, 4.8437

# Details

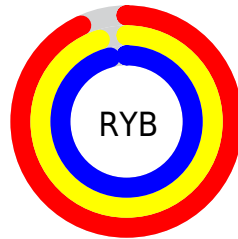
The CIELCh color **96, 2.507, 187.708** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **95, 2.548, 7.670**, and the grayscale version is **96, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **76, 2.630, 187.590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 11.116, 186.633**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 3.772, 359.671**.

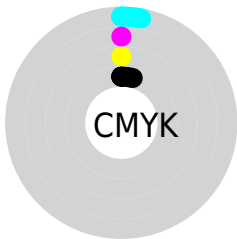
# Distribution



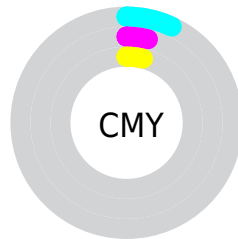
- Red (93%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 2.507, 187.708 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, 2.507, 187.708 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96, 2.507, 187.708

96, 2.507, 187.708

100, 2.507,  
187.708

86, 2.507, 187.708

76, 2.507, 187.708

66, 2.507, 187.708

56, 2.507, 187.708

46, 2.507, 187.708

36, 2.507, 187.708

26, 2.507, 187.708

16, 2.507, 187.708

6, 2.507, 187.708

96, 2.507, 187.708

96, 2.507, 187.708

94, 11.116,  
186.633

97, 3.772, 359.671

93, 19.342,  
185.734

97, 4.699, 338.742

91, 27.046,  
184.815

98, 6.032, 325.889

90, 34.076,  
183.854

89, 40.287,  
182.837

88, 45.556,  
181.743

88, 49.802,  
180.553

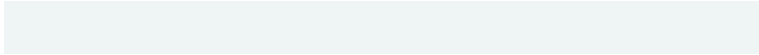
87, 53.004,  
179.243

■ 87, 55.226,  
177.798

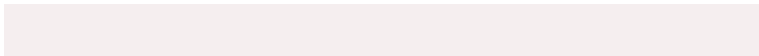
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



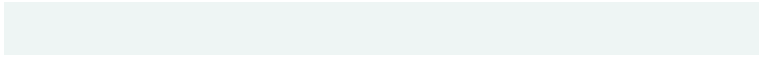
96, 2.507, 187.708



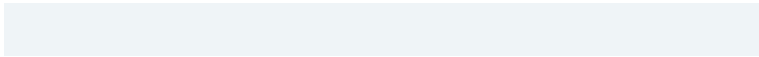
95, 2.548, 7.670

# Rectangle

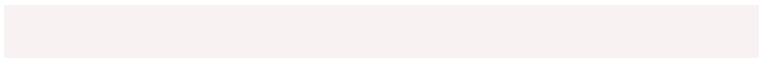
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



96, 2.507, 187.708



96, 2.507, 237.708



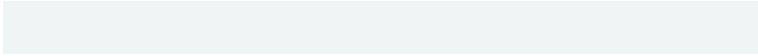
96, 2.507, 7.708



96, 2.507, 57.708

# Sweetspot

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



96, 2.509, 187.669



100, 0.906, 188.276



96, 4.171, 140.213



53, 0.515, 188.316



0, 0.000, 0.000



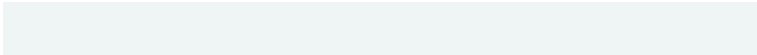
53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



96, 2.509, 187.669



99, 2.719, 187.645



95, 2.017, 238.293



51, 1.991, 187.531



68, 45.725, 176.982



21, 19.873, 179.228



# Inverse Universe

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



95, 2.548, 7.670



98, 2.763, 7.694



95, 2.033, 57.246



50, 2.030, 7.811



39, 76.188, 33.398

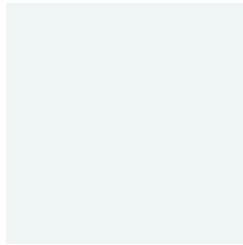


8, 30.231, 19.164



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 96, 2.507, 187.708 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

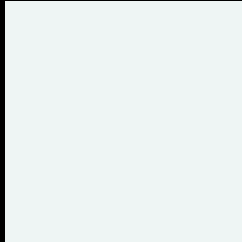
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 96, 2.507, 187.708 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

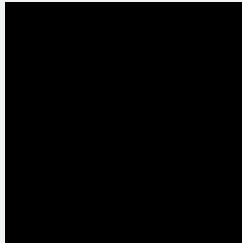
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

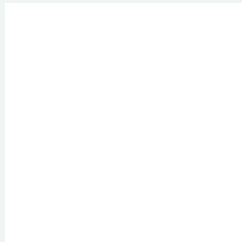
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 96, 2.507, 187.708**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 2.507, 187.708.

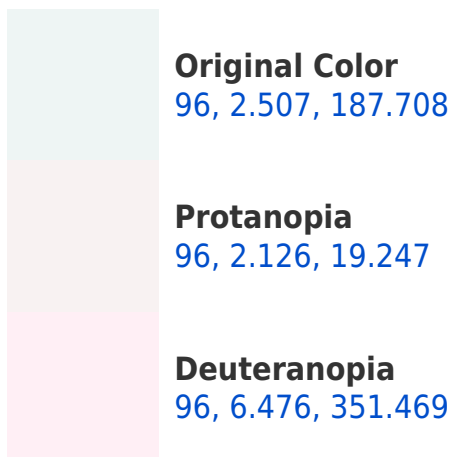


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 2.507, 187.708.


# 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

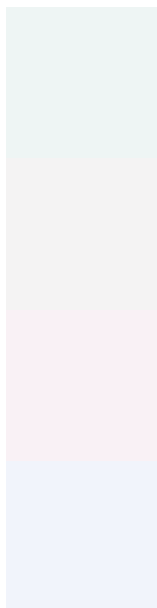






**Tritanopia**  
96, 6.161, 287.455

# Trichromacy



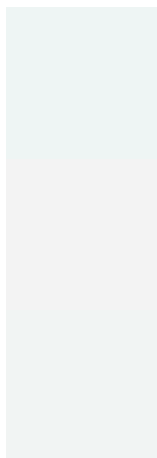
**Original Color**  
96, 2.507, 187.708

**Protanomaly**  
96, 0.354, 17.624

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 3.513, 343.779

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 3.725, 274.261

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 2.507, 187.708

**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, 2.507, 187.708 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(238, 245, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 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(238, 245, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 245, 244) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 2.507, 187.708 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(238, 245, 244) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 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(238, 245, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 245, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 245, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 245,  
244) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 2.507, 187.708 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 245, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238,  
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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