

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 4.021, 269.412)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 4.021, 269.412) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(96, 3.830, 269.269)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0F4FB
RGB	240, 244, 251
RGB Percent	94%, 96%, 98%
CMY	0.0597, 0.0440, 0.0165
CMYK	0.04, 0.03, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	218°, 57%, 96%
HSV	218°, 4%, 98%
XYZ	85.5237, 90.0078, 103.9505
YIQ	243.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

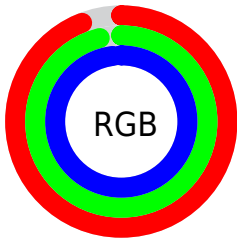
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 243, 251
Decimal	15791355
CIE Lab	96.00, -0.05, -3.83
CIE LCh	96, 3.830, 269.269
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3060, 0.3221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293981435 (0xFFFF0F4FB)
YUV	243.6020, 3.6472, -3.1590
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -5.1161, 1.4474

# Details

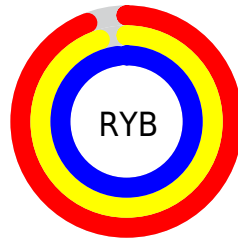
The CIELCh color **96, 3.830, 269.269** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **97, 3.819, 87.965**, and the grayscale version is **96, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **76, 4.017, 269.409** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 12.613, 270.620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 2.128, 109.983**.

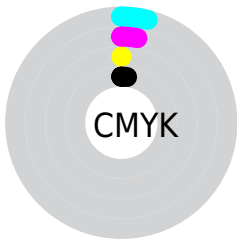
# Distribution



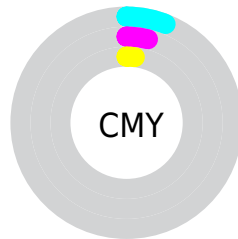
- Red (94%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 3.830, 269.269 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, 3.830, 269.269 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 3.830, 269.269

 96, 3.830, 269.269

 100, 3.830,  
269.269

 86, 3.830, 269.269

 76, 3.830, 269.269

 66, 3.830, 269.269

 56, 3.830, 269.269

 46, 3.830, 269.269

 36, 3.830, 269.269

 26, 3.830, 269.269

 16, 3.830, 269.269

 6, 3.830, 269.269

96, 3.830, 269.269

96, 3.830, 269.269

90, 12.613,  
270.620

100, 2.128,  
109.983

84, 21.501,  
272.292

79, 30.496,  
274.263

73, 39.607,  
276.576

67, 48.859,  
279.273

62, 58.298,  
282.373

57, 67.973,  
285.851

52, 77.909,  
289.609

■ 47, 88.032,  
293.463

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



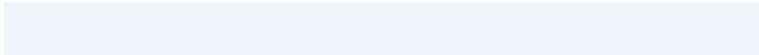
96, 3.830, 269.269



97, 3.819, 87.965

# Rectangle

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



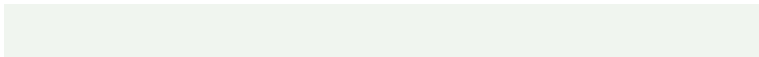
96, 3.830, 269.269



96, 3.830, 319.269



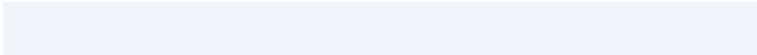
96, 3.830, 89.269



96, 3.830, 139.269

# Sweetspot

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



96, 3.829, 269.239



99, 0.891, 269.074



98, 4.376, 171.238



53, 0.507, 269.086



0, 0.000, 0.000



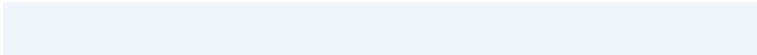
53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



96, 3.829, 269.239



97, 4.425, 269.312



95, 5.687, 295.756



50, 2.970, 269.396



34, 74.303, 294.853

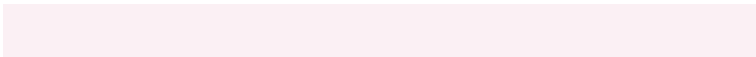


8, 29.110, 289.146



# Inverse Universe

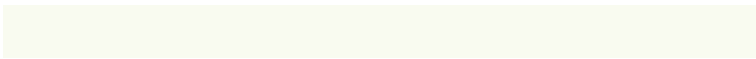
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



96, 4.423, 351.960



97, 5.116, 352.033



98, 5.614, 115.072



50, 3.437, 352.111



40, 68.222, 15.232

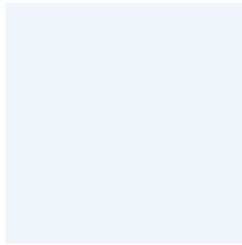


9, 30.456, 7.369



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 3.830, 269.269 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

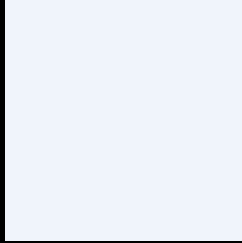
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 3.830, 269.269 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

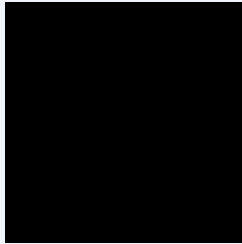
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

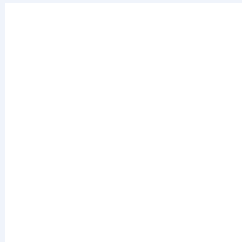
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 96, 3.830, 269.269

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 3.830, 269.269.

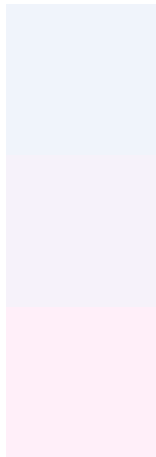


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 3.830, 269.269.

# 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, 3.830, 269.269


### Protanopia

96, 4.358, 309.177

### Deuteranopia

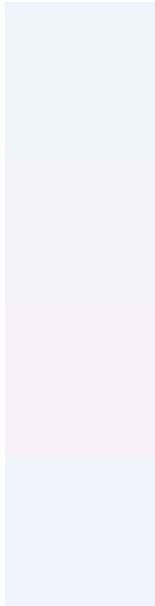
96, 7.657, 337.891





**Tritanopia**  
96, 6.161, 287.455

# Trichromacy



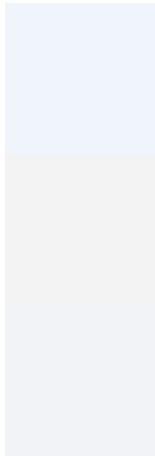
**Original Color**  
96, 3.830, 269.269

**Protanomaly**  
96, 3.617, 295.997

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 5.433, 321.524

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 5.168, 282.903

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 3.830, 269.269

**Achromatopsia**  
96, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 1.581, 277.560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 3.830, 269.269 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(240, 244, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 244, 251)  
}
```

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(240, 244, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 244, 251) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 3.830, 269.269 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(240, 244, 251) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 244, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(240, 244, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 244, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 244, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 244,  
251) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 3.830, 269.269 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 244, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
244, 251) }
```

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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