

# Converting Colors

CIE LCh(96, 4.211, 268.780)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 4.211, 268.780) contains.

<b>CIELCh(96, 4.427, 267.548)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	21
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	27

# **Color**

**CIELCh(96, 4.427, 267.548)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EFF4FC
RGB	239, 244, 252
RGB Percent	94%, 96%, 99%
CMY	0.0631, 0.0435, 0.0121
CMYK	0.05, 0.03, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	217°, 68%, 96%
HSV	217°, 5%, 99%
XYZ	85.4491, 90.0078, 104.8928
YIQ	243.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

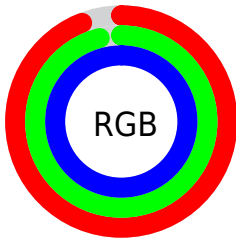
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	239, 243, 252
Decimal	15725820
CIE Lab	96.00, -0.19, -4.42
CIE LCh	96, 4.427, 267.548
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3048, 0.3211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293915900 (0xFFEFF4FC)
YUV	243.4170, 4.2314, -3.8737
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -5.2566, 0.8586

# Details

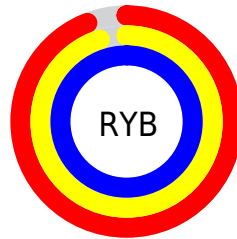
The CIELCh color **96, 4.427, 267.548** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **97, 4.426, 86.051**, and the grayscale version is **96, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **76, 4.154, 264.739** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 13.044, 268.938**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 1.554, 110.012**.

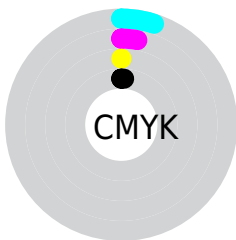
# Distribution



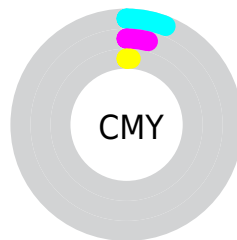
- Red (94%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 4.427, 267.548 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, 4.427, 267.548 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 4.427, 267.548

 96, 4.427, 267.548

 100, 4.427,  
267.548

 86, 4.427, 267.548

 76, 4.427, 267.548

 66, 4.427, 267.548

 56, 4.427, 267.548

 46, 4.427, 267.548

 36, 4.427, 267.548

 26, 4.427, 267.548

 16, 4.427, 267.548

 6, 4.427, 267.548

96, 4.427, 267.548

96, 4.427, 267.548

90, 13.044,  
268.938

100, 1.554,  
110.012

85, 21.738,  
270.646

79, 30.504,  
272.661

73, 39.349,  
275.030

68, 48.298,  
277.795

63, 57.394,  
280.977

58, 66.695,  
284.549

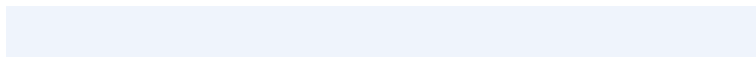
53, 76.244,  
288.414

■ 48, 86.000,  
292.383

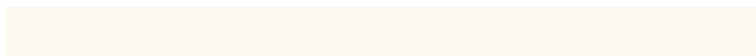
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



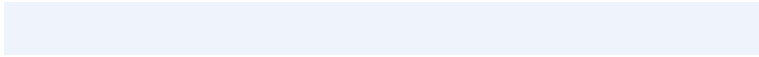
96, 4.427, 267.548



97, 4.426, 86.051

# Rectangle

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



96, 4.427, 267.548



96, 4.427, 317.548



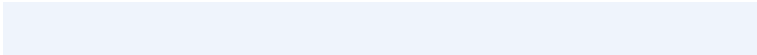
96, 4.427, 87.548



96, 4.427, 137.548

# Sweetspot

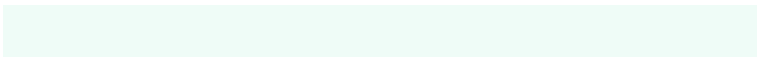
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96, 4.426, 267.522



99, 1.736, 267.222



98, 5.280, 169.056



53, 0.987, 267.219



0, 0.000, 0.000



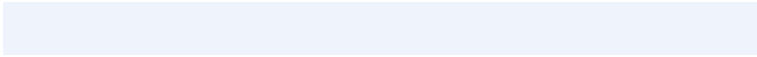
53, 0.007, 296.813



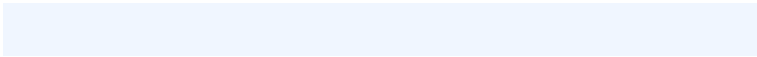


# Same Dimension

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



96, 4.426, 267.522



97, 5.197, 267.626



95, 6.711, 294.545



50, 3.391, 267.708



35, 71.684, 293.509

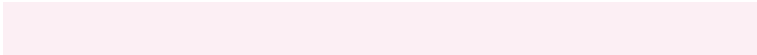


9, 28.106, 287.612



# Inverse Universe

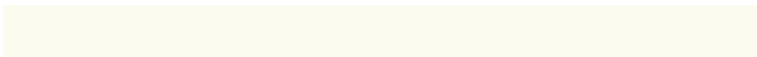
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



96, 5.296, 350.719



96, 6.227, 350.812



99, 6.616, 113.685



50, 4.067, 350.881



40, 67.848, 13.218

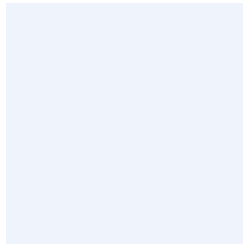


10, 30.463, 5.677



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 96, 4.427, 267.548 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

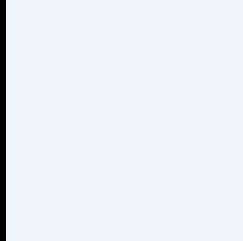
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 4.427, 267.548 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

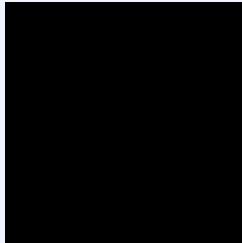
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

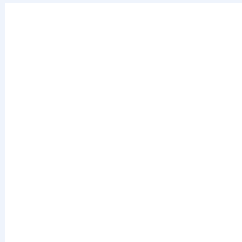
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 96, 4.427, 267.548

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 4.427, 267.548.

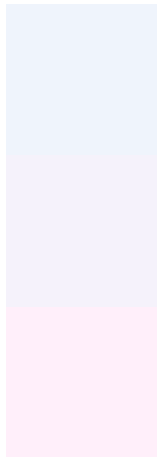


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 4.427, 267.548.

# 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, 4.427, 267.548


### Protanopia

96, 4.753, 303.229

### Deuteranopia

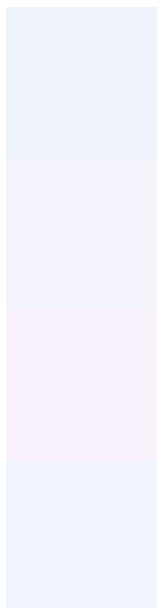
96, 8.008, 335.179





**Tritanopia**  
96, 6.161, 287.455

# Trichromacy



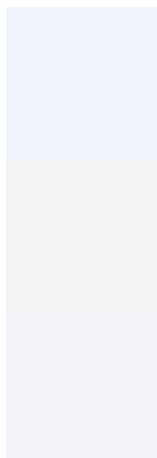
**Original Color**  
96, 4.427, 267.548

**Protanomaly**  
96, 4.108, 290.511

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 5.877, 318.946

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 5.676, 283.644

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 4.427, 267.548

**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, 4.427, 267.548 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, 244, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 244, 252)  
}
```

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, 244, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 244, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 4.427, 267.548 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, 244, 252) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 244, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(239, 244, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 244, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 244, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 244,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 4.427, 267.548 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 244, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
244, 252) }
```

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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