

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 5.343, 30.529)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 5.343, 30.529) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(96, 5.464, 30.405)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFF0EE
RGB	255, 240, 238
RGB Percent	100%, 94%, 93%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0576, 0.0655
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.07, 0.00
HSL	7°, 100%, 97%
HSV	7°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	88.0796, 90.0078, 93.8528
YIQ	244.2570, 9.5820, 2.5580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

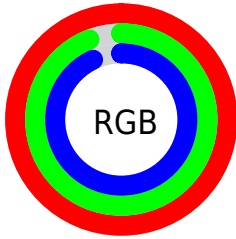
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 240, 238
Decimal	16773358
CIE Lab	96.00, 4.71, 2.77
CIE LCh	96, 5.464, 30.405
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3239, 0.3310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963438 (0xFFFFF0EE)
YUV	244.2570, -3.0847, 9.4216
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -0.3074, 7.7579

# Details

The CIELCh color **96, 5.464, 30.405** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **98, 5.133, 210.727**, 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, 5.390, 31.194** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 14.107, 30.990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.012, 296.813**.

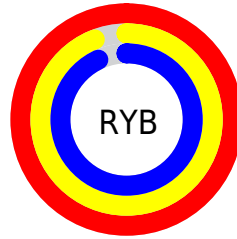
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (94%)

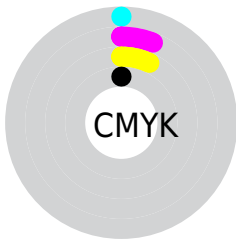
Blue (93%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (93%)

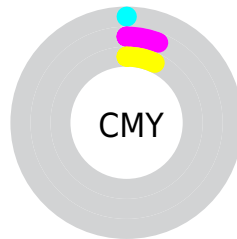


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 5.464, 30.405 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, 5.464, 30.405 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 5.464, 30.405	 96, 5.464, 30.405
 100, 5.464, 30.405	 86, 5.464, 30.405
	 76, 5.464, 30.405
	 66, 5.464, 30.405
	 56, 5.464, 30.405
	 46, 5.464, 30.405
	 36, 5.464, 30.405
	 26, 5.464, 30.405
	 16, 5.464, 30.405
	 6, 5.464, 30.405

96, 5.464, 30.405

96, 5.464, 30.405

90, 14.107, 30.990

100, 0.012,  
296.813

84, 23.607, 31.438

78, 33.877, 32.091

73, 44.897, 33.014

68, 56.566, 34.269

63, 68.669, 35.890

60, 80.779, 37.823

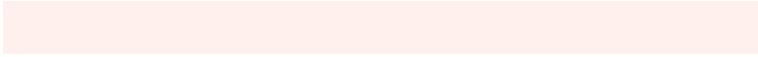
57, 91.996, 39.765

55, 100.393,  
40.922

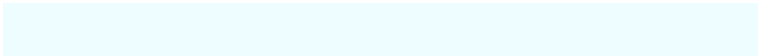
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



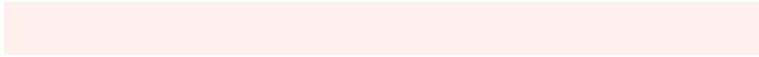
96, 5.464, 30.405



98, 5.133, 210.727

# Rectangle

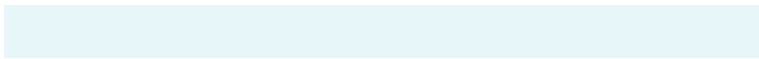
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



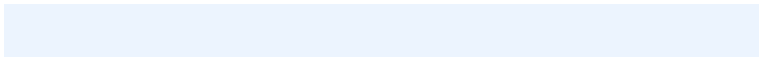
96, 5.464, 30.405



96, 5.464, 80.405



96, 5.464, 210.405



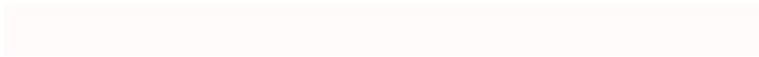
96, 5.464, 260.405

# Sweetspot

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



96, 5.353, 30.647



99, 1.604, 30.278



96, 9.609, 328.132



53, 0.912, 30.255



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

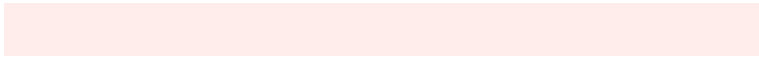


# Same Dimension

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



96, 5.353, 30.647



95, 6.580, 30.700



98, 5.695, 86.030



50, 4.706, 30.751



41, 82.272, 41.491



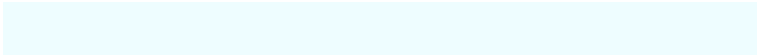
11, 31.163, 33.065



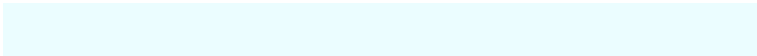


# Inverse Universe

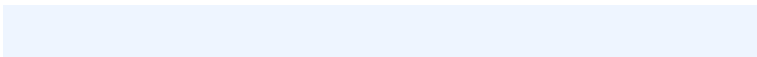
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



98, 5.133, 210.727



98, 6.248, 210.694



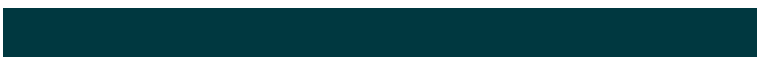
96, 5.682, 267.836



52, 4.422, 210.671



63, 35.478, 218.368

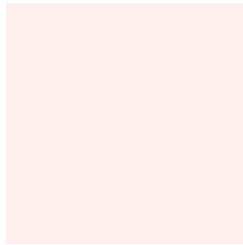


21, 16.468, 215.388



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 96, 5.464, 30.405 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

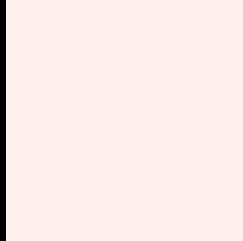
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 5.464, 30.405 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

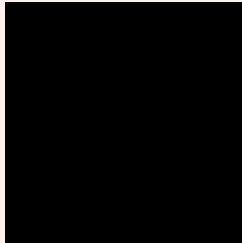
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

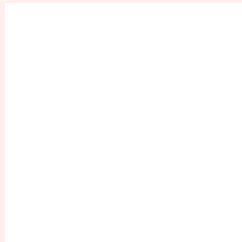
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 96, 5.464, 30.405

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 5.464, 30.405.

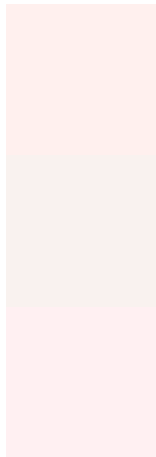


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 5.464, 30.405.

# 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, 5.464, 30.405

### Protanopia

96, 2.910, 51.087

### Deuteranopia

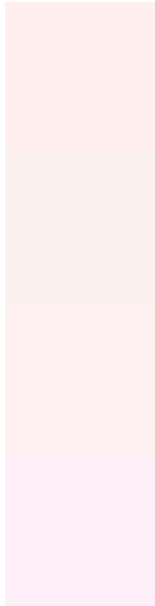
96, 5.448, 8.855



**Tritanopia**  
96, 9.560, 326.487



# Trichromacy



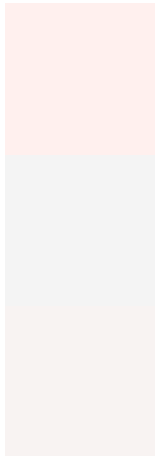
**Original Color**  
96, 5.464, 30.405

**Protanomaly**  
96, 3.700, 35.485

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 5.379, 14.205

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 7.326, 340.860

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 5.464, 30.405

**Achromatopsia**  
96, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 1.836, 35.320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 5.464, 30.405 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(255, 240, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 240, 238)  
}
```

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(255, 240, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 240, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 5.464, 30.405 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(255, 240, 238) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 240, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 240, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 240, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 240, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 240,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 5.464, 30.405 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 240, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
240, 238) }
```

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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