

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 5.469, 17.854)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 5.469, 17.854) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(96, 5.358, 19.646)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF0F0
RGB	255, 240, 240
RGB Percent	100%, 94%, 94%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0582, 0.0582
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.06, 0.00
HSL	0°, 100%, 97%
HSV	0°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	88.2605, 90.0078, 95.2860
YIQ	244.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

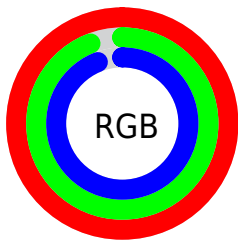
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">255, 240, 240</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16773360</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">96.00, 5.05, 1.80</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">96, 5.358, 19.646</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">90.0078, 0.3226, 0.3290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294963440</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFFF0F0</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">244.4850, -2.2111, 9.2217</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">94.8724, 0.0331, 6.8623</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **96, 5.358, 19.646** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **99, 5.105, 199.236**, 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, 5.267, 19.738** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 14.986, 20.490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.012, 296.813**.

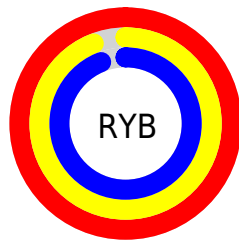
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (94%)

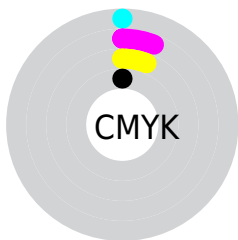
Blue (94%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (94%)

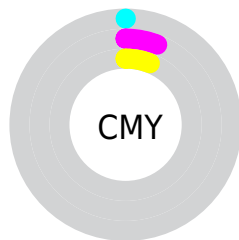


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 5.358, 19.646 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, 5.358, 19.646 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 5.358, 19.646	 96, 5.358, 19.646
 100, 5.358, 19.646	 86, 5.358, 19.646
	 76, 5.358, 19.646
	 66, 5.358, 19.646
	 56, 5.358, 19.646
	 46, 5.358, 19.646
	 36, 5.358, 19.646
	 26, 5.358, 19.646
	 16, 5.358, 19.646
	 6, 5.358, 19.646

96, 5.358, 19.646

96, 5.358, 19.646

89, 14.986, 20.490

100, 0.012,  
296.813

83, 25.437, 21.477

76, 36.622, 22.753

70, 48.427, 24.423

65, 60.621, 26.603

61, 72.852, 29.388

57, 84.625, 32.759

55, 95.112, 36.364

54, 102.489,  
39.178

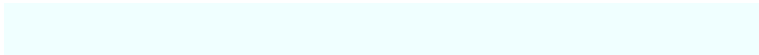
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



96, 5.358, 19.646



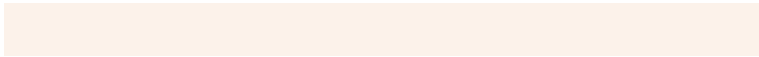
99, 5.105, 199.236

# Rectangle

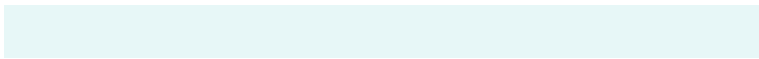
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



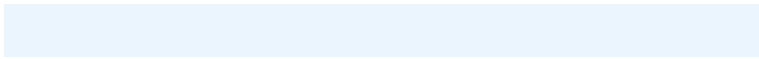
96, 5.358, 19.646



96, 5.358, 69.646



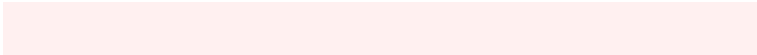
96, 5.358, 199.646



96, 5.358, 249.646

# Sweetspot

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



96, 5.297, 19.665



99, 1.794, 19.182



96, 9.248, 324.730



53, 1.020, 19.157



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

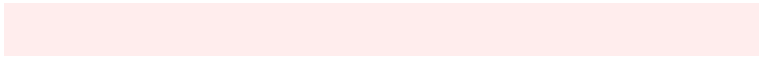


# Same Dimension

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



96, 5.297, 19.665



95, 6.403, 19.765



98, 4.589, 74.612



50, 4.170, 19.814



40, 84.226, 40.003



10, 33.361, 27.191



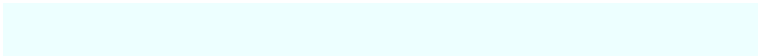


# Inverse Universe

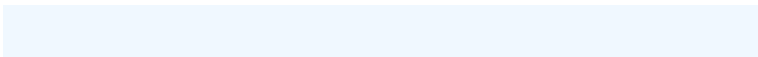
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



99, 5.105, 199.236



99, 6.125, 199.151



97, 4.538, 256.256



53, 3.974, 199.110



70, 40.348, 196.432

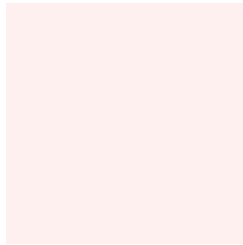


24, 18.563, 196.426



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 5.358, 19.646 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

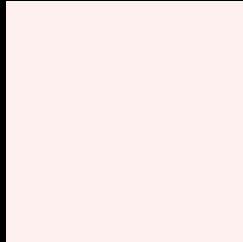
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 5.358, 19.646 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

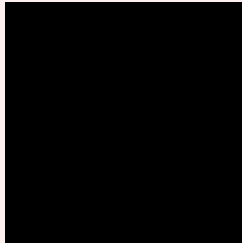
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

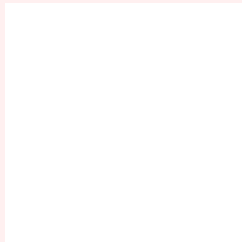
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 96, 5.358, 19.646**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 5.358, 19.646.

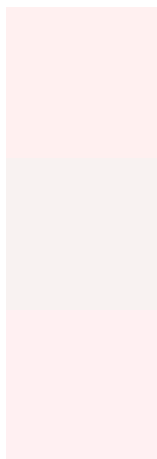


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 5.358, 19.646.

# 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, 5.358, 19.646

### Protanopia

96, 2.182, 32.792

### Deuteranopia

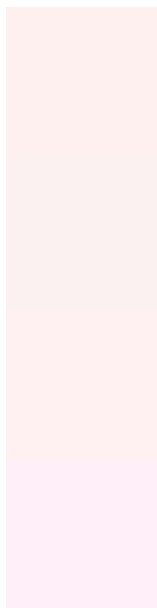
96, 5.448, 8.855



**Tritanopia**  
96, 9.560, 326.487



# Trichromacy



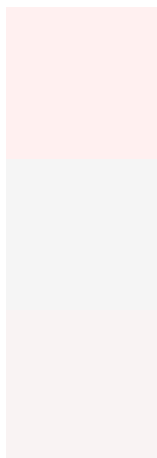
**Original Color**  
96, 5.358, 19.646

**Protanomaly**  
96, 3.556, 19.464

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 5.379, 14.205

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 7.657, 337.891

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 5.358, 19.646

**Achromatopsia**  
97, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 2.124, 19.245

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 5.358, 19.646 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, 240)` looks like.

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

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, 240) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 5.358, 19.646 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, 240) }
```

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

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

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, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 5.358, 19.646 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, 240) }
```

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

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

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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