

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 5.873, 264.827)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 5.873, 264.827) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(96, 6.091, 267.411)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDF4FF
RGB	237, 244, 255
RGB Percent	93%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.0702, 0.0427, 0.0000
CMYK	0.07, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	217°, 100%, 96%
HSV	217°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	85.4035, 90.0078, 107.5626
YIQ	243.1610, -7.7030, 1.9370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

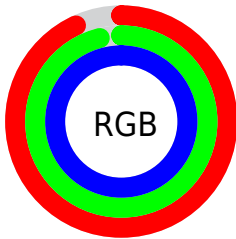
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	237, 242, 255
Decimal	15594751
CIE Lab	96.00, -0.28, -6.08
CIE LCh	96, 6.091, 267.411
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3018, 0.3181
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293784831 (0xFFEDF4FF)
YUV	243.1610, 5.8366, -5.4032
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -5.3423, -0.8099

# Details

The CIELCh color **96, 6.091, 267.411** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **98, 6.065, 85.264**, 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, 5.897, 265.516** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 14.699, 268.674**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.012, 296.813**.

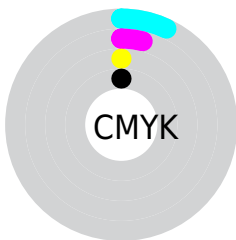
# Distribution



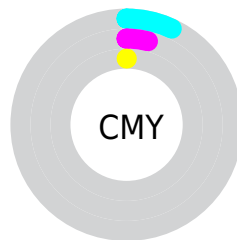
- Red (93%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 6.091, 267.411 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, 6.091, 267.411 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 6.091, 267.411

 96, 6.091, 267.411

 100, 6.091,  
267.411

 86, 6.091, 267.411

 76, 6.091, 267.411

 66, 6.091, 267.411

 56, 6.091, 267.411

 46, 6.091, 267.411

 36, 6.091, 267.411

 26, 6.091, 267.411

 16, 6.091, 267.411

 6, 6.091, 267.411

96, 6.091, 267.411

96, 6.091, 267.411

90, 14.699,  
268.674

100, 0.012,  
296.813

85, 23.420,  
270.441

79, 32.204,  
272.526

73, 41.059,  
274.976

68, 50.011,  
277.833

63, 59.110,  
281.110

58, 68.416,  
284.772

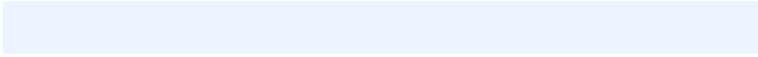
53, 77.968,  
288.705

■ 49, 87.719,  
292.703

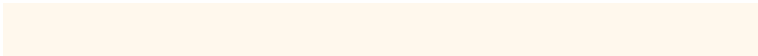
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



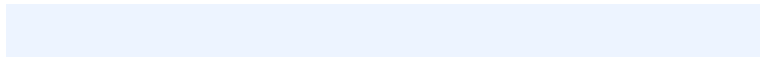
96, 6.091, 267.411



98, 6.065, 85.264

# Rectangle

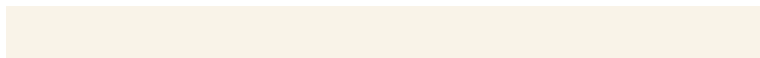
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



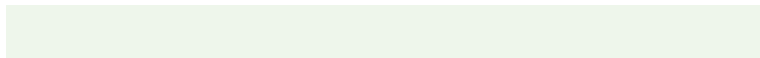
96, 6.091, 267.411



96, 6.091, 317.411



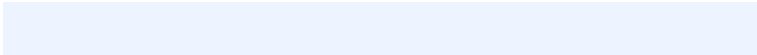
96, 6.091, 87.411



96, 6.091, 137.411

# Sweetspot

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



96, 6.043, 267.194



99, 1.725, 266.661



99, 7.255, 168.860



53, 0.981, 266.658



0, 0.000, 0.000



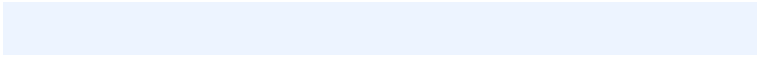
53, 0.007, 296.813



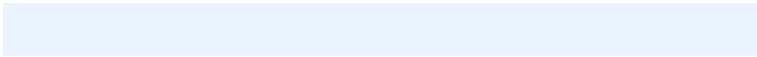


# Same Dimension

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



96, 6.043, 267.194



95, 6.888, 267.325



94, 9.250, 294.709



50, 4.897, 267.533



36, 71.674, 293.121



9, 28.779, 287.478



# Inverse Universe

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



95, 7.325, 350.523



95, 8.362, 350.625



99, 9.092, 113.534



50, 5.957, 350.781



41, 68.443, 12.659

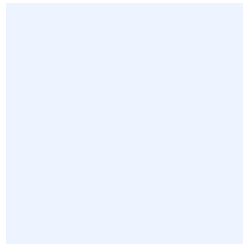


10, 31.289, 5.535



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 6.091, 267.411 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

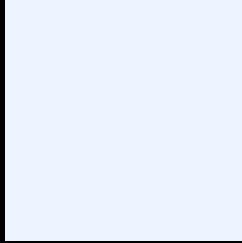
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 96, 6.091, 267.411 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

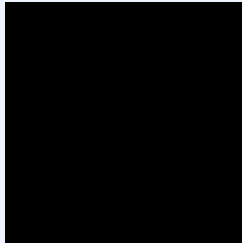
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

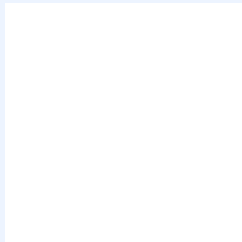
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 96, 6.091, 267.411**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 6.091, 267.411.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 6.091, 267.411.

# 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, 6.091, 267.411

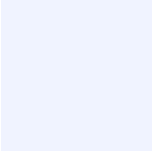
### Protanopia

96, 6.262, 300.203

### Deuteranopia

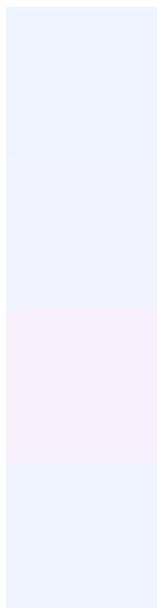
96, 8.758, 330.441





**Tritanopia**  
96, 6.226, 281.124

# Trichromacy



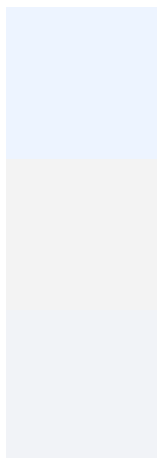
**Original Color**  
96, 6.091, 267.411

**Protanomaly**  
96, 5.650, 287.121

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 6.655, 312.098

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 6.286, 278.034

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 6.091, 267.411

**Achromatopsia**  
96, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 2.164, 271.557

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 6.091, 267.411 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(237, 244, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 244, 255)  
}
```

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(237, 244, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 244, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 6.091, 267.411 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(237, 244, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 244, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 244, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 244, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 244, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 244,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 6.091, 267.411 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 244, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
244, 255) }
```

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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