

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 7.163, 235.419)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 7.163, 235.419) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(96, 7.321, 238.340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5F6FF
RGB	229, 246, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.1009, 0.0342, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.03, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	200°, 100%, 95%
HSV	200°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	83.5231, 90.0078, 107.8004
YIQ	241.9430, -13.0210, -0.8050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 239, 255
Decimal	15070975
CIE Lab	96.00, -3.84, -6.23
CIE LCh	96, 7.321, 238.340
Yxy	90.0078, 0.2969, 0.3199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293261055 (0xFFE5F6FF)
YUV	241.9430, 6.4371, -11.3510
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -8.8803, -0.9585

# Details

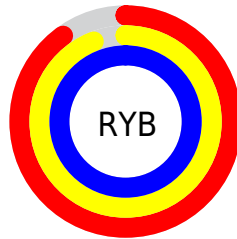
The CIELCh color **96, 7.321, 238.340** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **95, 7.612, 55.540**, and the grayscale version is **96, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **76, 7.326, 235.196** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 14.125, 238.577**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.075, 244.228**.

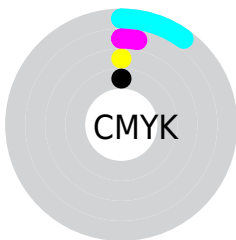
# Distribution



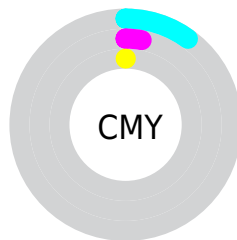
- Red (90%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 7.321, 238.340 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, 7.321, 238.340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 7.321, 238.340

 96, 7.321, 238.340

 100, 7.321,  
238.340

 86, 7.321, 238.340

 76, 7.321, 238.340

 66, 7.321, 238.340

 56, 7.321, 238.340

 46, 7.321, 238.340

 36, 7.321, 238.340

 26, 7.321, 238.340

 16, 7.321, 238.340

 6, 7.321, 238.340

96, 7.321, 238.340

96, 7.321, 238.340

92, 14.125,  
238.577

100, 0.075,  
244.228

88, 20.651,  
240.014

100, 0.012,  
296.813

85, 26.745,  
241.817

81, 32.337,  
244.069

78, 37.380,  
246.857

75, 41.870,  
250.266

71, 45.868,  
254.347

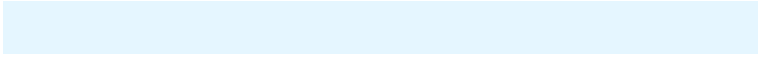
69, 49.517,  
259.080

■ 66, 53.032,  
264.197

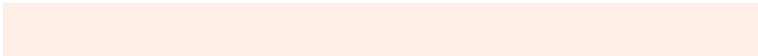
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



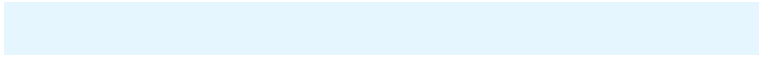
96, 7.321, 238.340



95, 7.612, 55.540

# Rectangle

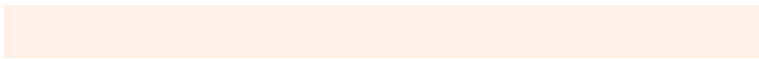
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



96, 7.321, 238.340



96, 7.321, 288.340



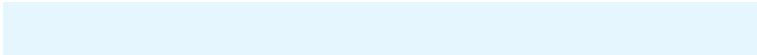
96, 7.321, 58.340



96, 7.321, 108.340

# Sweetspot

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



96, 7.241, 237.456



99, 2.182, 236.961



98, 12.652, 154.957



52, 1.651, 236.977



0, 0.000, 0.000



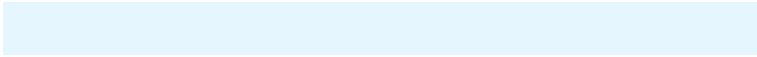
53, 0.007, 296.813



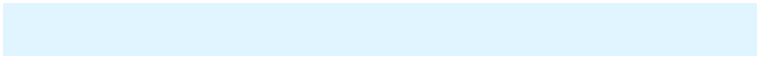


# Same Dimension

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



96, 7.241, 237.456



95, 8.577, 237.646



93, 11.149, 283.543



51, 4.083, 237.400



50, 42.251, 263.218



16, 18.123, 255.974



# Inverse Universe

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



93, 12.678, 336.612



92, 15.095, 336.760



98, 10.988, 101.196



50, 7.137, 336.567



42, 72.568, 347.949

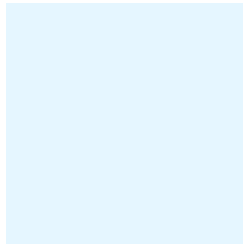


11, 34.221, 344.828



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 96, 7.321, 238.340 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

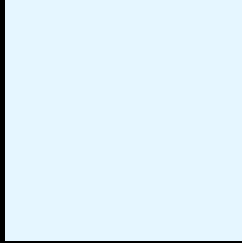
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 7.321, 238.340 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

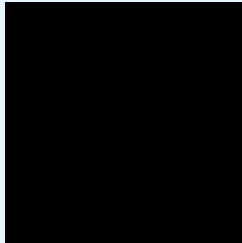
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

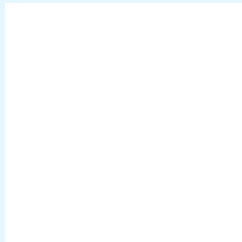
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 96, 7.321, 238.340

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 7.321, 238.340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 7.321, 238.340.

# 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

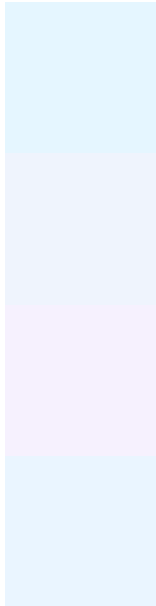






**Tritanopia**  
96, 6.091, 267.411

# Trichromacy



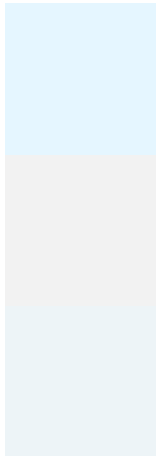
**Original Color**  
96, 7.321, 238.340

**Protanomaly**  
96, 4.901, 269.952

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 6.921, 305.187

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 6.300, 253.916

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 7.321, 238.340

**Achromatopsia**  
95, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 2.861, 232.049

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 7.321, 238.340 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(229, 246, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 246, 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(229, 246, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 246, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 7.321, 238.340 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(229, 246, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 246, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 246, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 246, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 246, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 246,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 7.321, 238.340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 246, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
246, 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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