

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 7.449, 280.477)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 7.449, 280.477) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(96, 6.286, 278.034)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EFF3FF
RGB	239, 243, 255
RGB Percent	94%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.0612, 0.0455, 0.0000
CMYK	0.06, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	225°, 100%, 97%
HSV	225°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	86.0176, 90.0078, 107.7887
YIQ	243.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

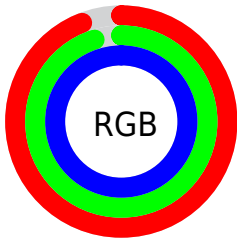
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	239, 242, 255
Decimal	15725567
CIE Lab	96.00, 0.88, -6.22
CIE LCh	96, 6.286, 278.034
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3031, 0.3171
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293915647 (0xFFEFF3FF)
YUV	243.1720, 5.8312, -3.6588
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -4.1869, -0.9513

# Details

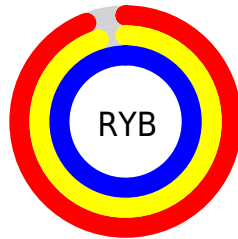
The CIELCh color `96, 6.286, 278.034` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `99, 6.042, 96.015`, and the grayscale version is `96, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `76, 6.074, 277.059` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `89, 16.203, 278.933`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `100, 0.012, 296.813`.

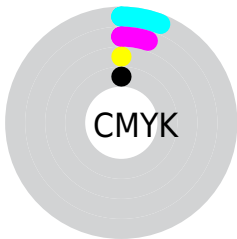
# Distribution



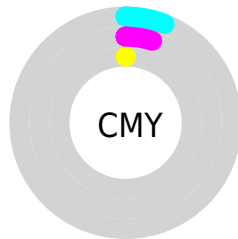
- Red (94%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 6.286, 278.034 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, 6.286, 278.034 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 6.286, 278.034

 96, 6.286, 278.034

 100, 6.286,  
278.034

 86, 6.286, 278.034

 76, 6.286, 278.034

 66, 6.286, 278.034

 56, 6.286, 278.034

 46, 6.286, 278.034

 36, 6.286, 278.034

 26, 6.286, 278.034

 16, 6.286, 278.034

 6, 6.286, 278.034

96, 6.286, 278.034

96, 6.286, 278.034

89, 16.203,  
278.933

100, 0.012,  
296.813

83, 26.582,  
280.554

76, 37.241,  
282.455

70, 48.210,  
284.674

63, 59.528,  
287.240

57, 71.220,  
290.145

51, 83.246,  
293.325

46, 95.396,  
296.630

■ 41, 107.140,  
299.817

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



96, 6.286, 278.034



99, 6.042, 96.015

# Rectangle

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



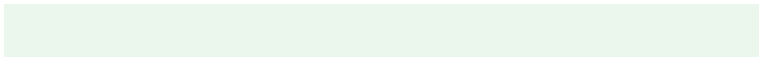
96, 6.286, 278.034



96, 6.286, 328.034



96, 6.286, 98.034



96, 6.286, 148.034

# Sweetspot

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



96, 6.082, 277.566



99, 1.986, 277.130



99, 5.833, 177.849



53, 1.129, 277.124



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, 6.082, 277.566



95, 6.966, 277.675



95, 8.136, 299.674



50, 4.529, 277.752



29, 88.274, 300.403



7, 35.362, 295.612



# Inverse Universe

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



96, 5.927, 359.507



95, 6.797, 359.606



99, 8.018, 118.886



50, 4.422, 359.674



40, 72.339, 25.057

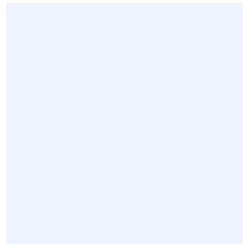


10, 31.664, 15.584



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 96, 6.286, 278.034 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

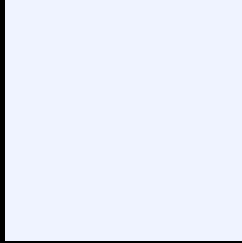
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 6.286, 278.034 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

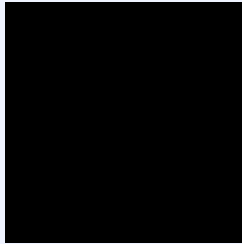
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

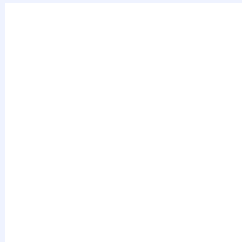
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 96, 6.286, 278.034

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 6.286, 278.034.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 6.286, 278.034.

# 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, 6.286, 278.034


### Protanopia

96, 6.210, 297.055

### Deuteranopia

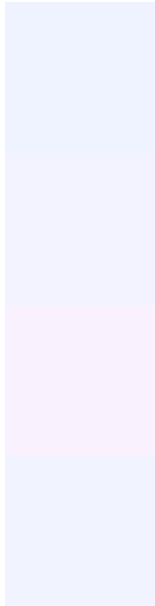
96, 8.758, 330.441





**Tritanopia**  
96, 6.161, 287.455

# Trichromacy



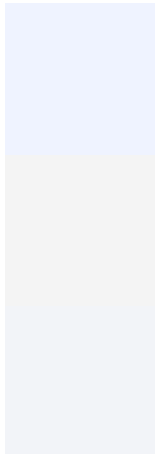
**Original Color**  
96, 6.286, 278.034

**Protanomaly**  
96, 5.650, 287.121

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 6.794, 314.836

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 6.184, 284.270

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 6.286, 278.034

**Achromatopsia**  
96, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 2.163, 271.557

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 6.286, 278.034 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, 243, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 243, 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(239, 243, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 243, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 6.286, 278.034 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, 243, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 243, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(239, 243, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 243, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 243, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 243,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 6.286, 278.034 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 243, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
243, 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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