

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 7.861, 163.106)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 7.861, 163.106) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(96, 7.861, 163.106)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6F8EF
RGB	230, 248, 239
RGB Percent	90%, 97%, 94%
CMY	0.0989, 0.0283, 0.0636
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.04, 0.03
HSL	150°, 56%, 94%
HSV	150°, 7%, 97%
XYZ	81.6129, 90.0078, 94.5660
YIQ	241.5920, -7.8390, -6.6150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

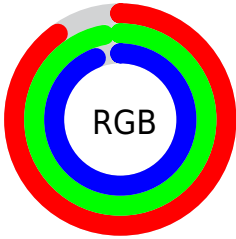
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	230, 242, 248
Decimal	15137007
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.00, -7.52, 2.28
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 7.861, 163.106
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3066, 0.3381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293327087 (0xFFE6F8EF)
YUV	241.5920, -1.2779, -10.1662
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -12.4742, 7.3122

# Details

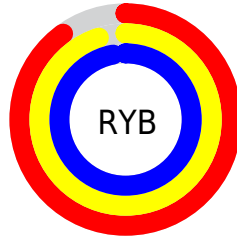
The CIELCh color **96, 7.861, 163.106** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **93, 7.947, 344.193**, and the grayscale version is **95, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **76, 8.252, 162.921** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 18.687, 162.156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98, 2.963, 343.701**.

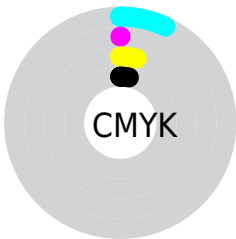
# Distribution



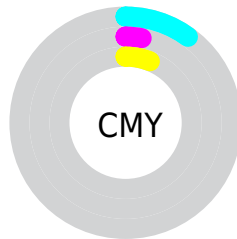
- Red (90%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 7.861, 163.106 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, 7.861, 163.106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 7.861, 163.106

 96, 7.861, 163.106

 100, 7.861,  
163.106

 86, 7.861, 163.106

 76, 7.861, 163.106

 66, 7.861, 163.106

 56, 7.861, 163.106

 46, 7.861, 163.106

 36, 7.861, 163.106

 26, 7.861, 163.106

 16, 7.861, 163.106

 6, 7.861, 163.106

96, 7.861, 163.106

96, 7.861, 163.106

94, 18.687,  
162.156

98, 2.963, 343.701

98, 4.490, 324.529

92, 29.373,  
161.131

91, 39.760,  
159.986

90, 49.664,  
158.692

89, 58.898,  
157.223

88, 67.290,  
155.556

87, 74.715,  
153.674

87, 81.122,  
151.577

■ 86, 86.569,  
149.302

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



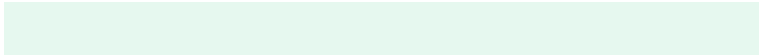
96, 7.861, 163.106



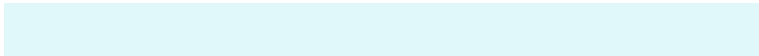
93, 7.947, 344.193

# Rectangle

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



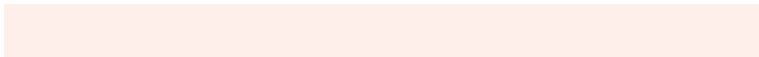
96, 7.861, 163.106



96, 7.861, 213.106



96, 7.861, 343.106



96, 7.861, 33.106

# Sweetspot

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



96, 7.863, 163.100



100, 2.207, 163.703



96, 9.721, 128.172



53, 1.255, 163.722



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, 7.863, 163.100



98, 9.974, 162.936



96, 6.217, 197.688



51, 6.198, 162.891



67, 71.070, 149.103



22, 30.048, 152.500



# Inverse Universe

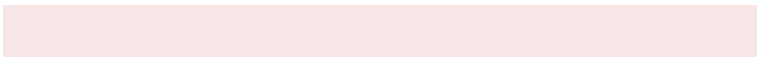
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



93, 7.947, 344.193



94, 10.098, 344.357



93, 6.500, 18.404



49, 6.278, 344.402



41, 67.574, 2.061

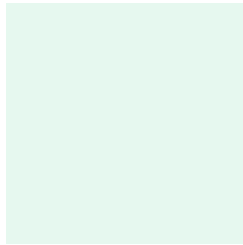


10, 31.066, 356.210



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 7.861, 163.106 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

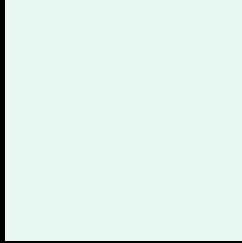
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 7.861, 163.106 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

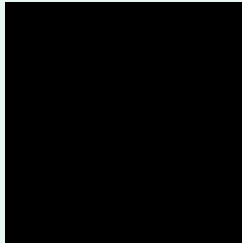
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

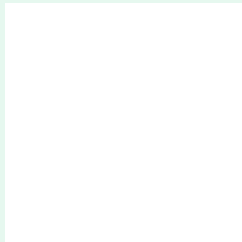
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 96, 7.861, 163.106

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 7.861, 163.106.

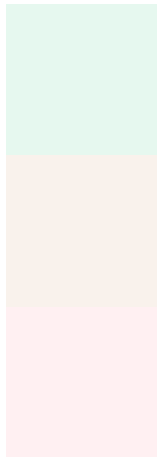


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 7.861, 163.106.

# 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, 7.861, 163.106

### Protanopia

96, 3.938, 70.414

### Deuteranopia

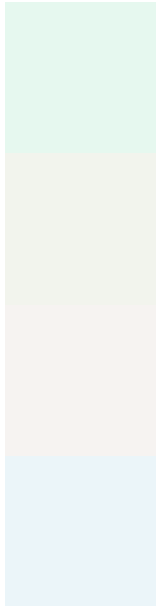
96, 5.448, 8.855





**Tritanopia**  
96, 5.971, 270.445

# Trichromacy



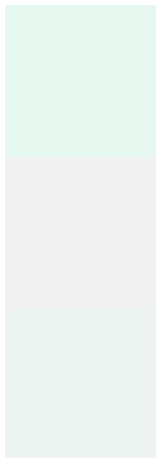
**Original Color**  
96, 7.861, 163.106

**Protanomaly**  
96, 3.648, 121.111

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 1.460, 63.334

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 3.992, 230.311

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 7.861, 163.106

**Achromatopsia**  
95, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
95, 2.623, 163.628

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 7.861, 163.106 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(230, 248, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 248, 239)  
}
```

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(230, 248, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 248, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 7.861, 163.106 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(230, 248, 239) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 248, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(230, 248, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 248, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 248, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 248,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 7.861, 163.106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 248, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
248, 239) }
```

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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