

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 7.921, 153.294)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 7.921, 153.294) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(96, 7.772, 152.613)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8F7EC
RGB	232, 247, 236
RGB Percent	91%, 97%, 93%
CMY	0.0889, 0.0301, 0.0732
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.04, 0.03
HSL	136°, 49%, 94%
HSV	136°, 6%, 97%
XYZ	81.9332, 90.0078, 92.6601
YIQ	241.2610, -5.4090, -6.6010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

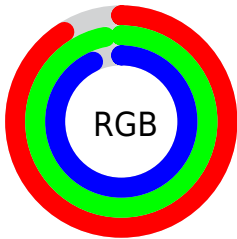
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 244, 247
Decimal	15267820
CIE Lab	96.00, -6.90, 3.58
CIE LCh	96, 7.772, 152.613
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3096, 0.3402
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293457900 (0xFFE8F7EC)
YUV	241.2610, -2.5937, -8.1219
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -11.8717, 8.5033

# Details

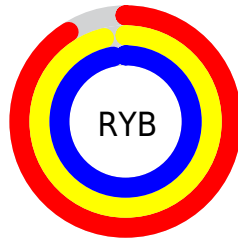
The CIELCh color **96, 7.772, 152.613** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **94, 7.807, 333.322**, and the grayscale version is **95, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **76, 8.167, 152.484** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 20.694, 151.826**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98, 4.551, 326.468**.

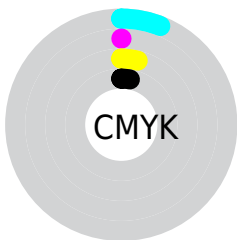
# Distribution



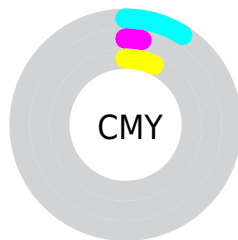
- Red (91%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 7.772, 152.613 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, 7.772, 152.613 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 7.772, 152.613

 96, 7.772, 152.613

 100, 7.772,  
152.613

 86, 7.772, 152.613

 76, 7.772, 152.613

 66, 7.772, 152.613

 56, 7.772, 152.613

 46, 7.772, 152.613

 36, 7.772, 152.613

 26, 7.772, 152.613

 16, 7.772, 152.613

 6, 7.772, 152.613

96, 7.772, 152.613

96, 7.772, 152.613

94, 20.694,  
151.826

98, 4.551, 326.468

98, 4.773, 324.543

92, 33.597,  
150.949

90, 46.292,  
149.939


89, 58.552,  
148.774

88, 70.122,  
147.436

87, 80.737,  
145.914

86, 90.154,  
144.220

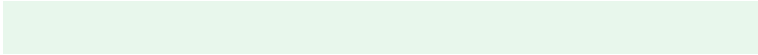
86, 98.175,  
142.393

 86,104.673,  
140.515

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



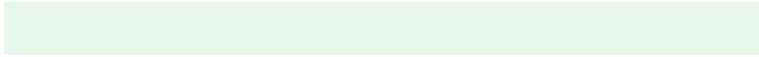
96, 7.772, 152.613



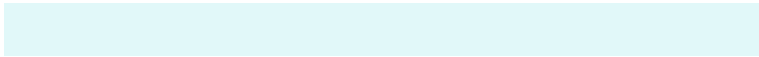
94, 7.807, 333.322

# Rectangle

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



96, 7.772, 152.613



96, 7.772, 202.613



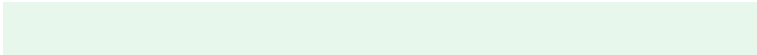
96, 7.772, 332.613



96, 7.772, 22.613

# Sweetspot

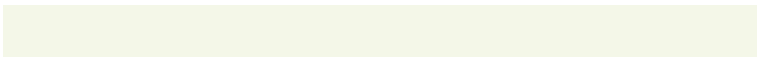
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96, 7.774, 152.611



100, 2.613, 152.990



97, 7.776, 119.538



53, 1.485, 153.004



0, 0.000, 0.000



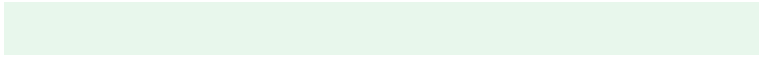
53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



96, 7.774, 152.611



98, 9.200, 152.537



96, 5.596, 179.066



50, 5.783, 152.493



66, 85.629, 140.170



21, 35.476, 143.254



# Inverse Universe

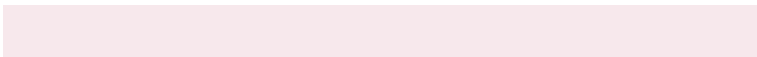
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



94, 7.807, 333.322



96, 9.238, 333.392



93, 5.718, 359.987



49, 5.808, 333.434



42, 74.484, 342.503

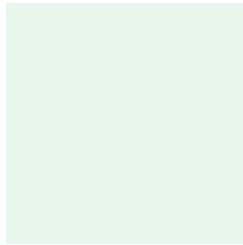


10, 33.943, 340.136



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 7.772, 152.613 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

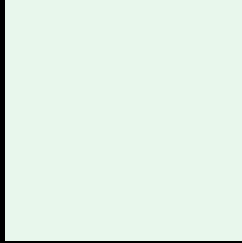
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 7.772, 152.613 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

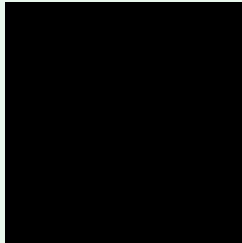
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

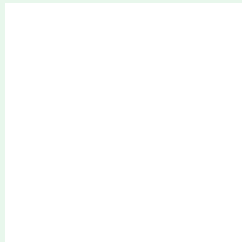
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **CIELCh 96, 7.772, 152.613**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 7.772, 152.613.

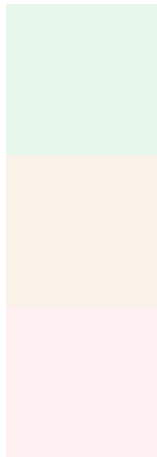


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 7.772, 152.613.

# 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, 7.772, 152.613

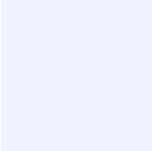
### Protanopia

96, 5.403, 77.611

### Deuteranopia

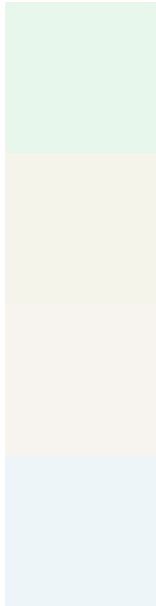
96, 5.379, 14.205





**Tritanopia**  
96, 6.286, 278.034

# Trichromacy



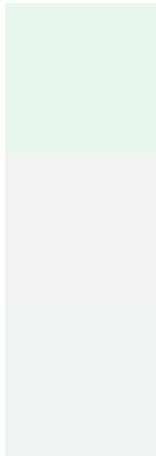
**Original Color**  
96, 7.772, 152.613

**Protanomaly**  
96, 5.102, 109.769

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 2.471, 74.852

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 3.154, 228.644

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 7.772, 152.613

**Achromatopsia**  
95, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 2.956, 155.631

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 7.772, 152.613 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(232, 247, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 247, 236)  
}
```

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(232, 247, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 247, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 7.772, 152.613 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(232, 247, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 247, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 247, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 247, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 247, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 247,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 7.772, 152.613 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 247, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
247, 236) }
```

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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