

# Converting Colors

CIE LCh(96, 9.015, 192.015)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 9.015, 192.015) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(96, 8.998, 192.338)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFF9F7
RGB	223, 249, 247
RGB Percent	87%, 98%, 97%
CMY	0.1262, 0.0242, 0.0321
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.01, 0.02
HSL	175°, 68%, 92%
HSV	175°, 10%, 98%
XYZ	80.9611, 90.0078, 100.9598
YIQ	240.9980, -14.8540, -6.1340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

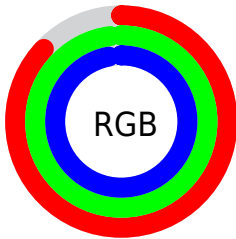
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	223, 237, 249
Decimal	14678519
CIE Lab	96.00, -8.79, -1.92
CIE LCh	96, 8.998, 192.338
Yxy	90.0078, 0.2977, 0.3310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292868599 (0xFFDFF9F7)
YUV	240.9980, 2.9590, -15.7842
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -13.7005, 3.3164

# Details

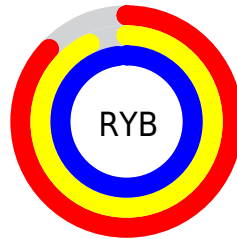
The CIELCh color `96, 8.998, 192.338` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `91, 9.529, 13.809`, and the grayscale version is `95, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `76, 9.038, 191.895` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `94, 17.186, 191.560`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `98, 0.391, 194.617`.

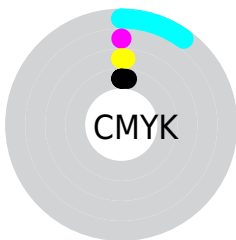
# Distribution



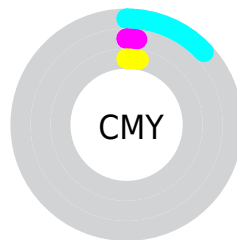
- Red (87%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 8.998, 192.338 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, 8.998, 192.338 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 8.998, 192.338

 96, 8.998, 192.338

 100, 8.998,  
192.338

 86, 8.998, 192.338

 76, 8.998, 192.338

 66, 8.998, 192.338

 56, 8.998, 192.338

 46, 8.998, 192.338

 36, 8.998, 192.338

 26, 8.998, 192.338

 16, 8.998, 192.338

 6, 8.998, 192.338

96, 8.998, 192.338

96, 8.998, 192.338

94, 17.186,  
191.560

98, 0.391, 194.617

93, 24.811,  
190.815

98, 2.375, 356.167

98, 2.909, 338.314

92, 31.723,  
190.073

98, 3.632, 326.777

91, 37.781,  
189.324

98, 3.842, 324.495

90, 42.862,  
188.557

89, 46.884,  
187.761

89, 49.822,  
186.918

89, 51.728,  
186.013

■ 89, 52.779,  
185.088

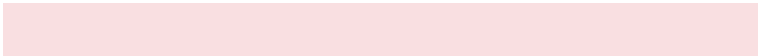
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



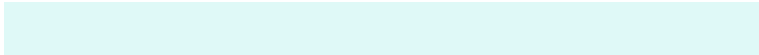
96, 8.998, 192.338



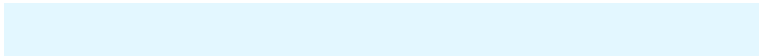
91, 9.529, 13.809

# Rectangle

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



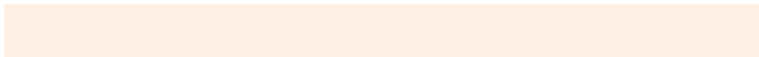
96, 8.998, 192.338



96, 8.998, 242.338



96, 8.998, 12.338



96, 8.998, 62.338

# Sweetspot

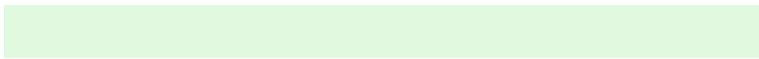
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96, 8.999, 192.327



99, 2.673, 193.045



96, 15.867, 141.638



53, 2.024, 192.935



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

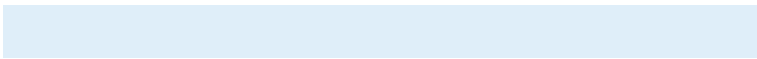
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96, 8.999, 192.327



98, 11.357, 192.125



93, 7.536, 247.196



51, 4.923, 192.403



69, 42.817, 185.263



22, 19.178, 186.580



# Inverse Universe

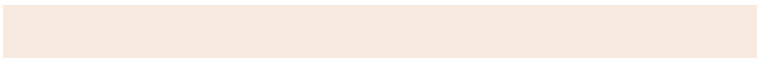
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



91, 9.529, 13.809



91, 12.201, 14.061



93, 7.839, 64.716



49, 5.185, 13.718



39, 80.183, 37.001

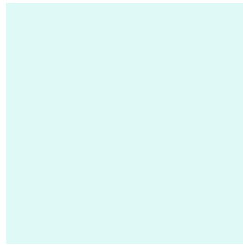


9, 31.660, 23.030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 96, 8.998, 192.338 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

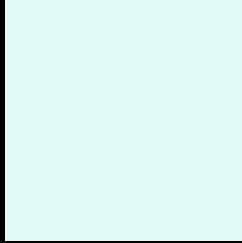
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 8.998, 192.338 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

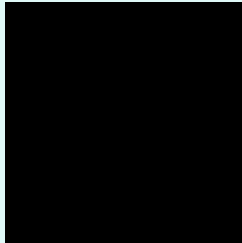
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

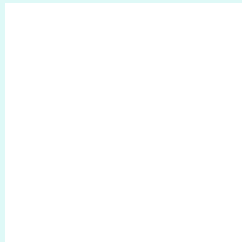
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 96, 8.998, 192.338

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 8.998, 192.338.

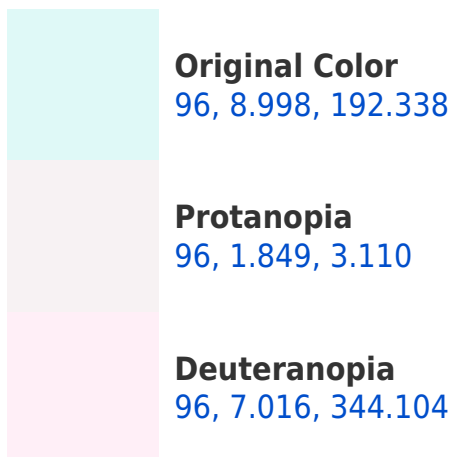


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 8.998, 192.338.

# 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

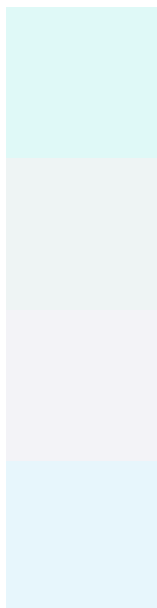






**Tritanopia**  
96, 6.110, 256.507

# Trichromacy



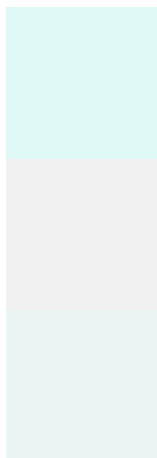
**Original Color**  
96, 8.998, 192.338

**Protanomaly**  
96, 2.098, 199.573

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 2.059, 290.372

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 5.939, 230.462

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 8.998, 192.338

**Achromatopsia**  
95, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
95, 3.535, 191.007

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 8.998, 192.338 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(223, 249, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 249, 247)  
}
```

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(223, 249, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 249, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 8.998, 192.338 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(223, 249, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 249, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 249, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 249, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 249, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 249,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 8.998, 192.338 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 249, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
249, 247) }
```

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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