

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 9.282, 166.667)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 9.282, 166.667) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(96, 9.587, 166.559)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2F9EF
RGB	226, 249, 239
RGB Percent	89%, 98%, 94%
CMY	0.1144, 0.0242, 0.0634
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.04, 0.02
HSL	154°, 65%, 93%
HSV	154°, 9%, 98%
XYZ	80.6877, 90.0078, 94.6493
YIQ	240.9830, -10.4980, -7.9860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

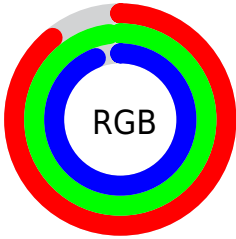
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 241, 249
Decimal	14875119
CIE Lab	96.00, -9.32, 2.23
CIE LCh	96, 9.587, 166.559
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3041, 0.3392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293065199 (0xFFE2F9EF)
YUV	240.9830, -0.9776, -13.1401
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -14.2150, 7.2602

# Details

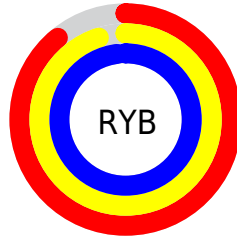
The CIELCh color **96, 9.587, 166.559** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **92, 9.748, 348.091**, and the grayscale version is **95, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **76, 9.753, 165.229** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 19.898, 165.562**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98, 0.792, 346.741**.

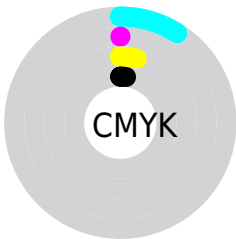
# Distribution



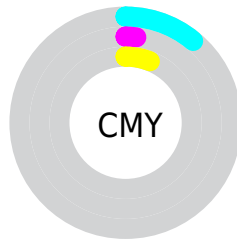
- Red (89%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 9.587, 166.559 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, 9.587, 166.559 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 9.587, 166.559

 96, 9.587, 166.559

 100, 9.587,  
166.559

 86, 9.587, 166.559

 76, 9.587, 166.559

 66, 9.587, 166.559

 56, 9.587, 166.559

 46, 9.587, 166.559

 36, 9.587, 166.559

 26, 9.587, 166.559

 16, 9.587, 166.559

 6, 9.587, 166.559

96, 9.587, 166.559

96, 9.587, 166.559

94, 19.898,  
165.562

98, 0.792, 346.741

98, 3.839, 324.495

93, 29.997,  
164.487

91, 39.721,  
163.293


90, 48.894,  
161.954

89, 57.341,  
160.443

88, 64.912,  
158.735

87, 71.511,  
156.813

87, 77.122,  
154.675

 87, 81.879,  
152.374

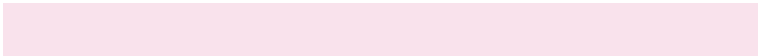
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



96, 9.587, 166.559



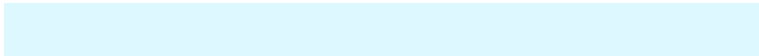
92, 9.748, 348.091

# Rectangle

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



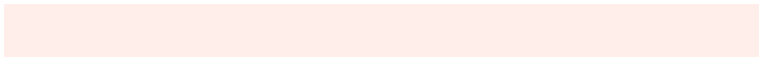
96, 9.587, 166.559



96, 9.587, 216.559



96, 9.587, 346.559



96, 9.587, 36.559

# Sweetspot

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



96, 9.589, 166.553



99, 3.170, 167.221



96, 12.616, 130.409



53, 2.405, 167.116



0, 0.000, 0.000



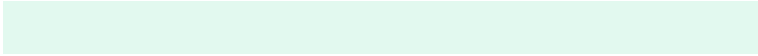
53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

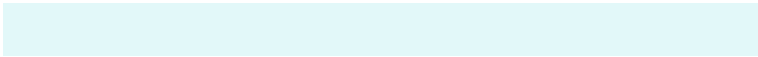
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96, 9.589, 166.553



98, 11.637, 166.381



96, 7.504, 203.528



51, 5.917, 166.529



68, 66.247, 152.630



22, 28.134, 156.021



# Inverse Universe

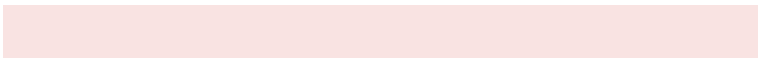
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



92, 9.748, 348.091



93, 11.862, 348.267



92, 7.967, 24.136



49, 6.017, 348.116



40, 67.357, 8.361

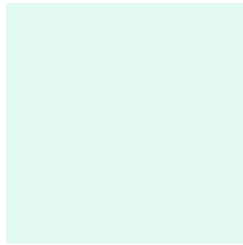


10, 30.604, 1.494



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 9.587, 166.559 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

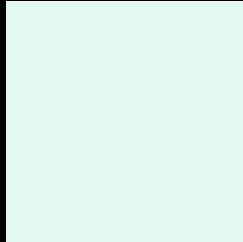
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 9.587, 166.559 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

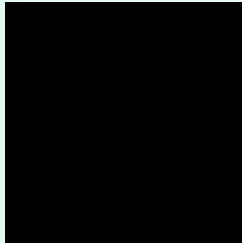
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

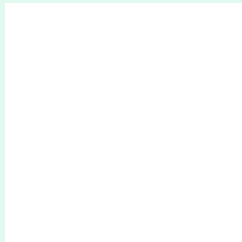
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 96, 9.587, 166.559**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 9.587, 166.559.

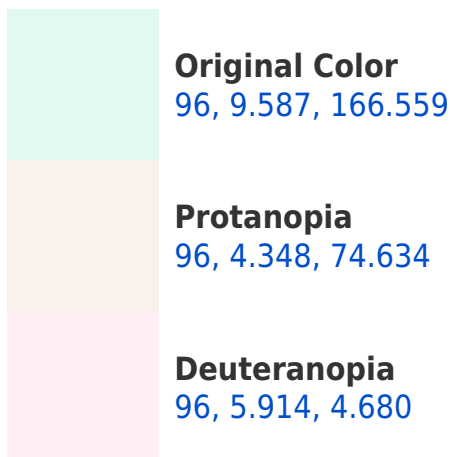


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 9.587, 166.559.

# 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

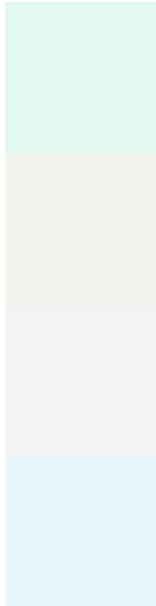






**Tritanopia**  
96, 6.227, 264.506

# Trichromacy



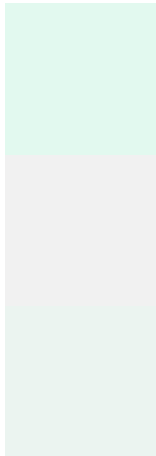
**Original Color**  
96, 9.587, 166.559

**Protanomaly**  
96, 4.231, 124.444

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 1.069, 90.712

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 5.041, 217.020

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 9.587, 166.559

**Achromatopsia**  
95, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
95, 3.787, 166.572

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 9.587, 166.559 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(226, 249, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 249, 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(226, 249, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 249, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 9.587, 166.559 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

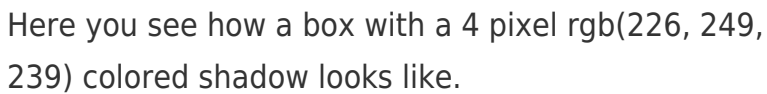
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(226, 249, 239) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 249, 239) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 249, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 249, 239); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 249, 239); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 249, 239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 9.587, 166.559 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 249, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
249, 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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