

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(100, 3.331, 136.290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(100, 3.331, 136.290)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(100, 2.748, 132.469)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<code>FDFFFB</code>
RGB	<code>253, 255, 251</code>
RGB Percent	<code>99%, 100%, 98%</code>
CMY	<code>0.0079, 0.0000, 0.0157</code>
CMYK	<code>0.01, 0.00, 0.02, 0.00</code>
HSL	<code>90°, 100%, 99%</code>
HSV	<code>90°, 2%, 100%</code>
XYZ	<code>93.9928, 100.0000, 105.6058</code>
YIQ	<code>253.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680</code>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

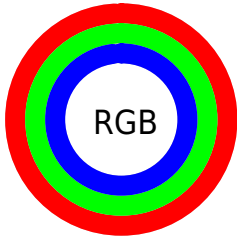
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	251, 255, 253
Decimal	16646139
CIE Lab	100.00, -1.86, 2.03
CIE LCh	100, 2.748, 132.469
Yxy	100.0000, 0.3137, 0.3338
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294836219 (0xFFFDFFFB)
YUV	253.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296
Hunter-Lab	100.0000, -7.2228, 7.3863

# Details

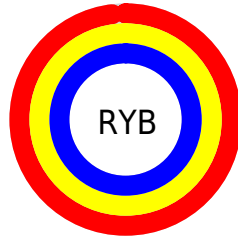
The CIELCh color 100, 2.748, 132.469 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 99, 2.177, 309.102, and the grayscale version is 100, 0.012, 296.813.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 100, 0.012, 296.813, and 80, 1.757, 134.705 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 98, 15.931, 128.587, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 100, 0.012, 296.813.

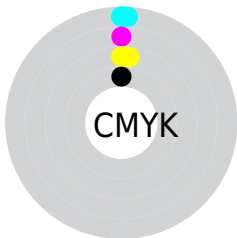
# Distribution



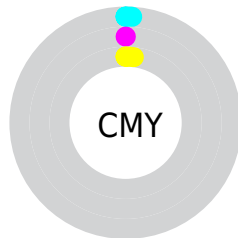
- Red (99%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (99%)



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




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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 100, 2.748, 132.469 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 100, 2.748, 132.469 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 100, 2.748,  
132.469

 100, 2.748,  
132.469

 90, 2.748, 132.469


 98, 15.931,  
128.587

 80, 2.748, 132.469


 97, 29.707,  
128.104

 70, 2.748, 132.469

 60, 2.748, 132.469


 96, 43.359,  
127.611

 50, 2.748, 132.469


 94, 56.714,  
127.132

 40, 2.748, 132.469

 30, 2.748, 132.469

 93, 69.522,  
126.710


 20, 2.748, 132.469


 92, 81.418,  
126.414

 10, 2.748, 132.469

 92, 91.903,

126.347

 91, 100.373,  
126.639

 90, 106.311,  
127.408

 100, 2.748,  
132.469

100, 0.012,  
296.813

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



100, 2.748, 132.469



99, 2.177, 309.102

# Rectangle

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



100, 2.748, 132.469



100, 2.748, 182.469

100, 2.748, 312.469



100, 2.748, 2.469

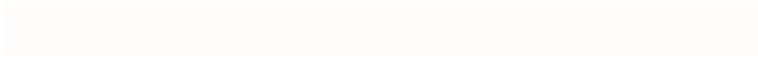
# Sweetspot

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



100, 2.150, 129.096

100, 0.012, 296.813



99, 1.222, 74.868



53, 0.007, 296.813



0, 0.000, 0.000

# Same Dimension

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



100, 2.150, 129.096



100, 2.738, 129.063



100, 2.477, 144.479



53, 1.556, 129.070



69, 87.924, 128.112



23, 39.113, 126.562





# Inverse Universe

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



99, 2.177, 309.102



99, 2.768, 309.134



99, 2.498, 324.405



53, 1.574, 309.127



30, 100.514, 311.889



6, 44.900, 312.901



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color (100, 2, 145) with a luminance of 111.469 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

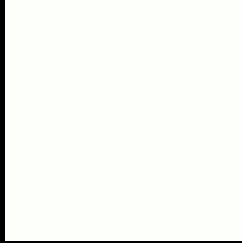
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 100, 2.748, 132.469 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

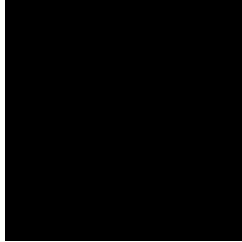
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 100, 2.748, 132.469**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 100, 2.748, 132.469.

# 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

100, 2.144, 129.067

### Protanopia

100, 0.351, 17.546

### Deuteranopia

100, 0.351, 17.546

**Tritanopia**  
100, 0.519, 290.364

# Trichromacy

## Original Color

100, 2.144, 129.067

## Protanomaly

100, 0.496, 109.985

## Deuteranomaly

100, 0.496, 109.985

## Tritanomaly

100, 0.012, 296.813

# Monochromacy

## Original Color

100, 2.144, 129.067

## Achromatopsia

100, 0.012, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

100, 0.496, 109.985



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 100, 2.748, 132.469 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(253, 255, 251)` can be achieved:

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 255, 251)  
}
```

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(253, 255, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 255, 251) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 100, 2.748, 132.469 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(253, 255, 251) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 255, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 255, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 255, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 255, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 255,  
251) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 100, 2.748, 132.469 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 255, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
255, 251) }
```

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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