

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(95, 9.070, 334.803)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(95, 9.070, 334.803) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(95, 8.888, 336.120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<a href="#">FEECF8</a>
RGB	<a href="#">254, 236, 248</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">100%, 93%, 97%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.0050, 0.0755, 0.0285</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.00, 0.07, 0.02, 0.00</a>
HSL	<a href="#">320°, 88%, 96%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">320°, 7%, 100%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">87.5949, 87.6183, 100.8841</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">242.7500, 6.8760, 7.5480</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

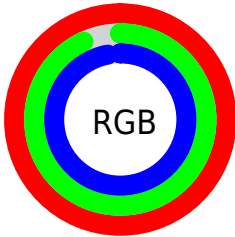
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	254, 236, 248
Decimal	16706808
CIE Lab	95.00, 8.13, -3.60
CIE LCh	95, 8.888, 336.120
Yxy	87.6183, 0.3173, 0.3173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294896888 (0xFFFEECF8)
YUV	242.7500, 2.5883, 9.8663
Hunter-Lab	93.6047, 3.2315, 1.6224

# Details

The CIELCh color `95, 8.888, 336.120` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `98, 8.838, 155.204`, and the grayscale version is `96, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `75, 9.066, 334.594` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `89, 21.576, 336.898`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `100, 0.441, 200.882`.

# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (93%)

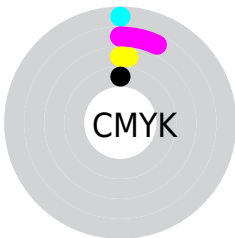
Blue (97%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (97%)

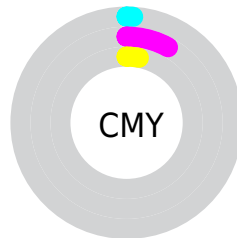


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 95, 8.888, 336.120 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 95, 8.888, 336.120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 95, 8.888, 336.120

 95, 8.888, 336.120

 100, 8.888,  
336.120

 85, 8.888, 336.120

 75, 8.888, 336.120

 65, 8.888, 336.120

 55, 8.888, 336.120

 45, 8.888, 336.120

 35, 8.888, 336.120

 25, 8.888, 336.120

 15, 8.888, 336.120

 5, 8.888, 336.120

95, 8.888, 336.120

95, 8.888, 336.120

89, 21.576,  
336.898

100, 0.441,  
200.882

83, 34.309,  
337.710

77, 46.818,  
338.585

72, 58.709,  
339.544

67, 69.458,  
340.618

63, 78.440,  
341.849

60, 85.034,  
343.305

57, 88.809,  
345.072

■ 56, 89.772,  
347.244

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



95, 8.888, 336.120



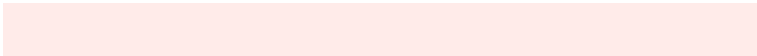
98, 8.838, 155.204

# Rectangle

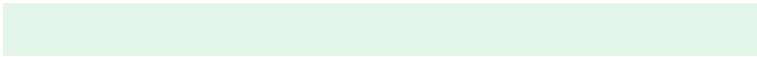
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



95, 8.888, 336.120



95, 8.888, 26.120



95, 8.888, 156.120



95, 8.888, 206.120

# Sweetspot

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



95, 8.885, 336.123



99, 2.509, 335.642



94, 9.531, 303.437



53, 1.427, 335.626



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

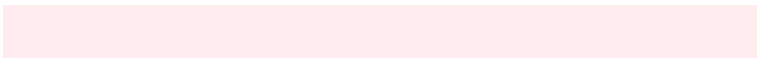
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



95, 8.885, 336.123



94, 11.341, 336.272



95, 6.626, 6.376



50, 7.167, 336.311



42, 72.816, 347.483



11, 34.336, 344.446



# Inverse Universe

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



95, 8.885, 336.123



94, 11.341, 336.272



98, 6.422, 185.308



50, 7.167, 336.311



42, 72.816, 347.483

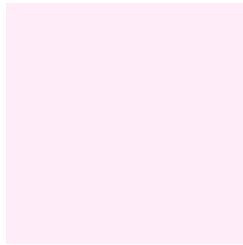


11, 34.336, 344.446



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 95, 8.888, 336.120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

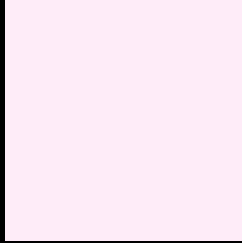
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 95, 8.888, 336.120 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

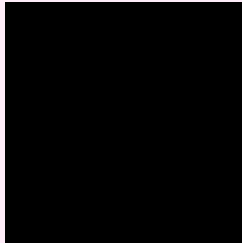
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

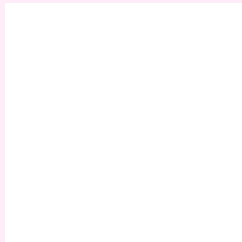
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 95, 8.888, 336.120

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 95, 8.888, 336.120.

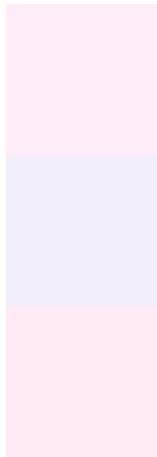


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 95, 8.888, 336.120.

# 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

95, 8.888, 336.120

### Protanopia

95, 5.771, 301.032

### Deuteranopia

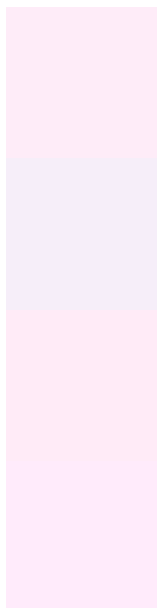
95, 9.093, 341.628





**Tritanopia**  
95, 11.655, 327.699

# Trichromacy



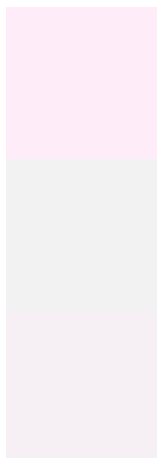
**Original Color**  
95, 8.888, 336.120

**Protanomaly**  
95, 6.346, 316.742

**Deuteranomaly**  
95, 9.417, 339.180

**Tritanomaly**  
95, 10.862, 330.985

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
95, 8.888, 336.120

**Achromatopsia**  
95, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
95, 2.972, 335.699

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 95, 8.888, 336.120 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(254, 236, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 236, 248)  
}
```

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(254, 236, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 236, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 95, 8.888, 336.120 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(254, 236, 248) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 236, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 236, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 236, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 236, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 236,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 95, 8.888, 336.120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 236, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
236, 248) }
```

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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