

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 1.340, 143.553)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 1.340, 143.553) contains.

<b>CIELCh(96, 1.240, 144.638)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

# Color

**CIELCh(96, 1.240, 144.638)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F2F4F2
RGB	242, 244, 242
RGB Percent	95%, 96%, 95%
CMY	0.0509, 0.0430, 0.0509
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.01, 0.04
HSL	120°, 8%, 95%
HSV	120°, 1%, 96%
XYZ	85.0132, 90.0078, 96.9146
YIQ	243.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

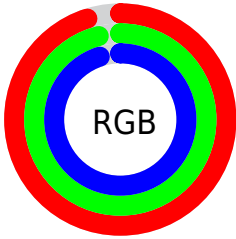
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	242, 244, 244
Decimal	15922418
CIE Lab	96.00, -1.01, 0.72
CIE LCh	96, 1.240, 144.638
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3126, 0.3310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294112498 (0xFF F2 F4 F2)
YUV	243.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -6.0766, 5.8445

# Details

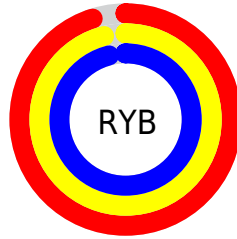
The CIELCh color **96, 1.240, 144.638** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **96, 1.263, 324.252**, and the grayscale version is **96, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **76, 1.305, 144.572** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 16.623, 143.811**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 6.834, 324.634**.

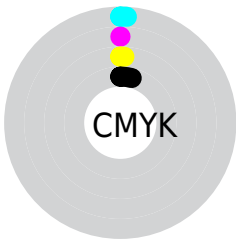
# Distribution



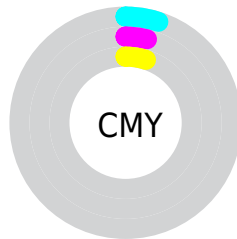
- Red (95%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 1.240, 144.638 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, 1.240, 144.638 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96, 1.240, 144.638

96, 1.240, 144.638

100, 1.240,  
144.638

86, 1.240, 144.638

76, 1.240, 144.638

66, 1.240, 144.638

56, 1.240, 144.638

46, 1.240, 144.638

36, 1.240, 144.638

26, 1.240, 144.638

16, 1.240, 144.638

6, 1.240, 144.638

96, 1.240, 144.638

96, 1.240, 144.638

94, 16.623,  
143.811

97, 6.834, 324.634

92, 32.111,  
143.089

90, 47.475,  
142.252


88, 62.403,  
141.291

87, 76.496,  
140.217

86, 89.254,  
139.074

85, 100.087,  
137.951

85, 108.360,  
136.984

 84, 113.568,  
136.321

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



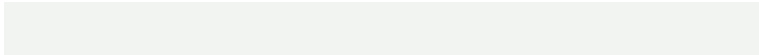
96, 1.240, 144.638



96, 1.263, 324.252

# Rectangle

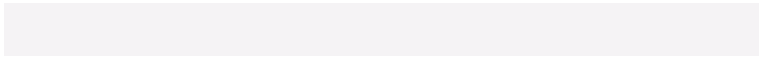
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



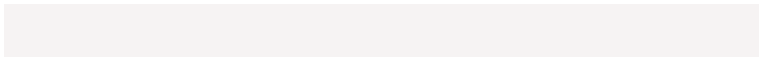
96, 1.240, 144.638



96, 1.240, 194.638



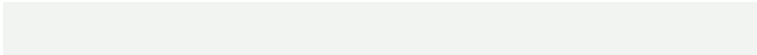
96, 1.240, 324.638



96, 1.240, 14.638

# Sweetspot

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



96, 1.243, 144.639

100, 0.012, 296.813



96, 1.014, 110.026



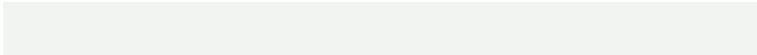
53, 0.007, 296.813



0, 0.000, 0.000

# Same Dimension

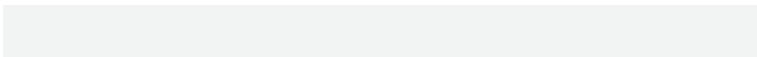
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96, 1.243, 144.639



100, 1.571, 144.585



96, 0.870, 164.125



51, 0.863, 144.599



66, 94.551, 136.016



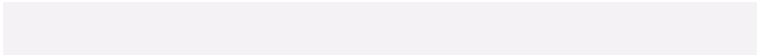
20, 41.093, 137.399





# Inverse Universe

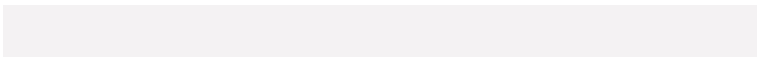
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



96, 1.263, 324.252



99, 1.592, 324.305



96, 0.886, 343.187



51, 0.875, 324.291



44, 91.223, 328.235

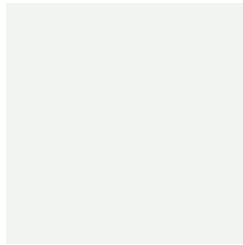


11, 40.559, 328.235



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 96, 1.240, 144.638 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

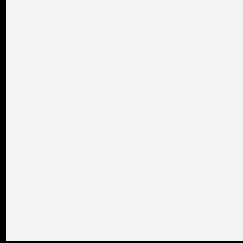
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 1.240, 144.638 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

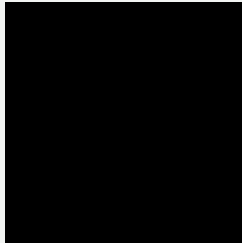
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

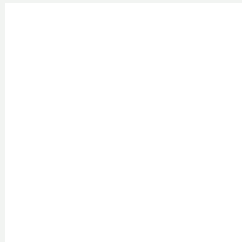
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 96, 1.240, 144.638

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 1.240, 144.638.

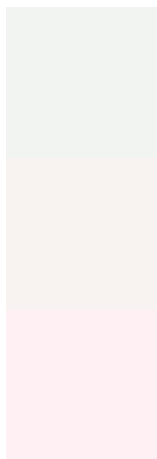


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 1.240, 144.638.

# 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, 1.240, 144.638

### Protanopia

96, 2.182, 32.792

### Deuteranopia

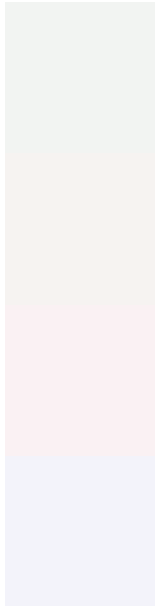
96, 5.723, 358.764



**Tritanopia**  
96, 6.719, 296.596



# Trichromacy



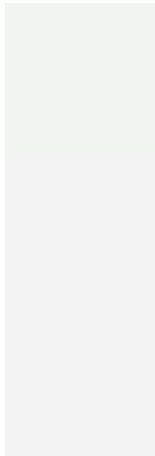
**Original Color**  
96, 1.240, 144.638

**Protanomaly**  
96, 1.460, 63.334

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 3.362, 1.725

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 3.596, 290.474

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 1.240, 144.638

**Achromatopsia**  
96, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 0.011, 296.813

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 1.240, 144.638 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(242, 244, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 244, 242)  
}
```

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(242, 244, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 244, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 1.240, 144.638 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(242, 244, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 244, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(242, 244, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 244, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 244, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 244,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 1.240, 144.638 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 244, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
244, 242) }
```

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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