

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 12.291, 84.888)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 12.291, 84.888) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(96, 12.200, 86.175)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF2DC
RGB	255, 242, 220
RGB Percent	100%, 95%, 86%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0506, 0.1369
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	38°, 100%, 93%
HSV	38°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	85.9831, 90.0078, 80.6132
YIQ	243.3790, 14.8100, -4.0860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	241, 255, 220
Decimal	16773852
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.00, 0.81, 12.17
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 12.200, 86.175
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3351, 0.3508
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963932 (0xFFFFF2DC)
YUV	243.3790, -11.5258, 10.1916
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -4.2518, 16.0319

# Details

The CIELCh color **96, 12.200, 86.175** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **92, 12.087, 270.038**, 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, 12.193, 86.498** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 21.375, 85.017**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99, 3.235, 87.552**.

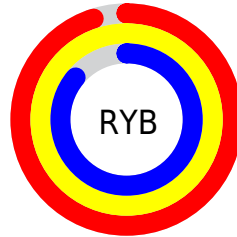
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (95%)

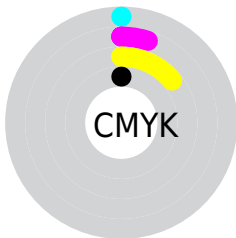
Blue (86%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (86%)

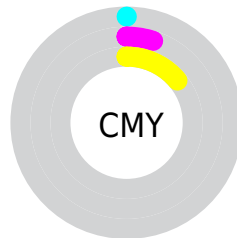


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 12.200, 86.175 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, 12.200, 86.175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 12.200, 86.175

 96, 12.200, 86.175

 100, 12.200,  
86.175

 86, 12.200, 86.175

 76, 12.200, 86.175

 66, 12.200, 86.175

 56, 12.200, 86.175

 46, 12.200, 86.175

 36, 12.200, 86.175

 26, 12.200, 86.175

 16, 12.200, 86.175

 6, 12.200, 86.175

96, 12.200, 86.175

96, 12.200, 86.175

93, 21.375, 85.017

99, 3.235, 87.552

90, 30.784, 83.650

100, 0.012,  
296.813

88, 40.365, 82.241

85, 50.004, 80.784

82, 59.463, 79.255

80, 68.290, 77.596

78, 75.717, 75.683

75, 80.715, 73.304

74, 82.582, 71.539

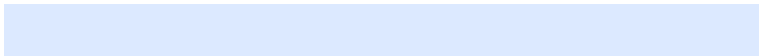
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



96, 12.200, 86.175



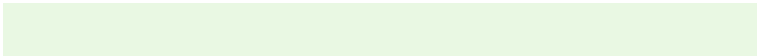
92, 12.087, 270.038

# Rectangle

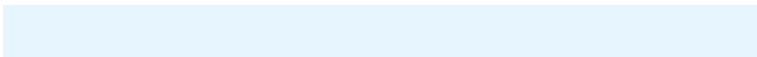
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



96, 12.200, 86.175



96, 12.200, 136.175



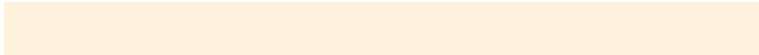
96, 12.200, 266.175



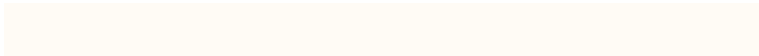
96, 12.200, 316.175

# Sweetspot

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



96, 12.188, 86.337



99, 3.509, 87.521



91, 14.373, 351.719



53, 2.497, 87.440



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

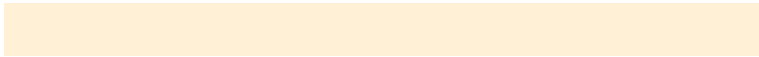


# Same Dimension

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



96, 12.188, 86.337



95, 14.289, 86.037



99, 17.733, 113.670



52, 5.032, 86.870



57, 66.485, 72.142



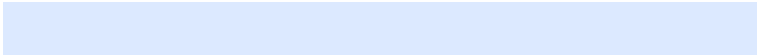
18, 27.662, 74.856



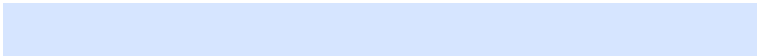


# Inverse Universe

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



92, 12.087, 270.038



91, 14.144, 270.397



89, 18.290, 295.954



50, 5.010, 269.426



34, 74.412, 294.538

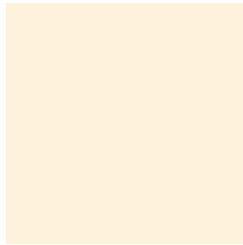


9, 29.853, 289.083



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 96, 12.200, 86.175 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

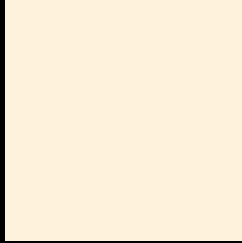
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 12.200, 86.175 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

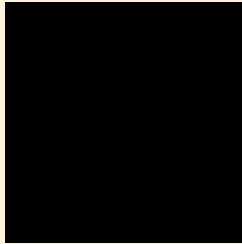
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 96, 12.200, 86.175

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 12.200, 86.175.

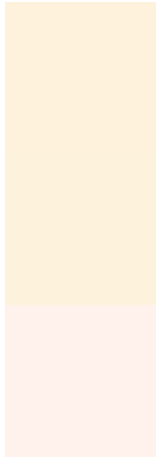


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 12.200, 86.175.

# 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, 12.200, 86.175

### Protanopia

96, 12.287, 91.834

### Deuteranopia

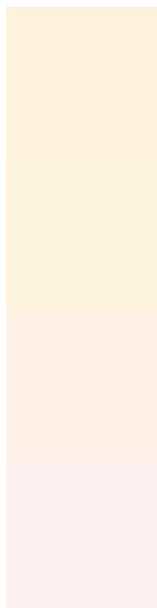
96, 5.628, 46.539



**Tritanopia**  
96, 8.758, 330.441



# Trichromacy



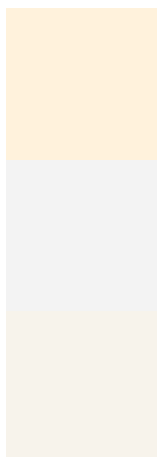
**Original Color**  
96, 12.200, 86.175

**Protanomaly**  
96, 12.402, 90.199

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 7.557, 67.484

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 5.358, 19.646

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 12.200, 86.175

**Achromatopsia**  
96, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 4.312, 90.458

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 12.200, 86.175 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(255, 242, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 242, 220)  
}
```

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(255, 242, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 242, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 12.200, 86.175 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(255, 242, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 242, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 242, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 242, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 242, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 242,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 12.200, 86.175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 242, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
242, 220) }
```

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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