

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 17.055, 91.979)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 17.055, 91.979) contains.

<b>CIELCh(96, 16.917, 93.544)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	20
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	26

# **Color**

**CIELCh(96, 16.917, 93.544)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFF3D3
RGB	255, 243, 211
RGB Percent	100%, 95%, 83%
CMY	0.0003, 0.0473, 0.1728
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.17, 0.00
HSL	44°, 100%, 91%
HSV	44°, 17%, 100%
XYZ	84.9950, 90.0078, 74.4778
YIQ	242.9400, 17.4240, -7.4080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

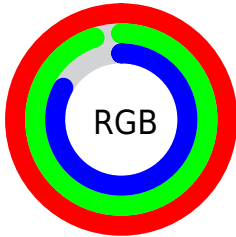
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	228, 255, 211
Decimal	16774099
CIE Lab	96.00, -1.05, 16.88
CIE LCh	96, 16.917, 93.544
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3407, 0.3608
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294964179 (0xFFFFF3D3)
YUV	242.9400, -15.7464, 10.5766
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -6.1110, 19.8662

# Details

The CIELCh color **96, 16.917, 93.544** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **89, 17.054, 278.034**, 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, 17.158, 93.856** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 26.900, 92.276**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98, 7.058, 94.774**.

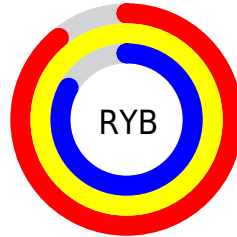
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (95%)

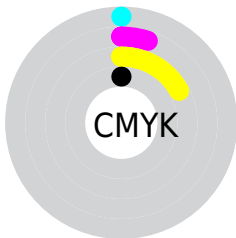
Blue (83%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (83%)

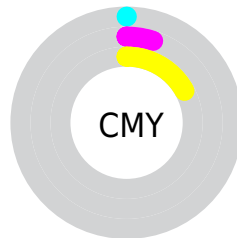


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 16.917, 93.544 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, 16.917, 93.544 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 16.917, 93.544

 96, 16.917, 93.544

 100, 16.917,  
93.544

 86, 16.917, 93.544

 76, 16.917, 93.544

 66, 16.917, 93.544

 56, 16.917, 93.544

 46, 16.917, 93.544

 36, 16.917, 93.544

 26, 16.917, 93.544

 16, 16.917, 93.544

 6, 16.917, 93.544

96, 16.917, 93.544

96, 16.917, 93.544

94, 26.900, 92.276

98, 7.058, 94.774

92, 36.947, 90.959

100, 0.025,  
227.215

90, 46.953, 89.607

87, 56.714, 88.216

86, 65.867, 86.769

84, 73.805, 85.223

82, 79.668, 83.489

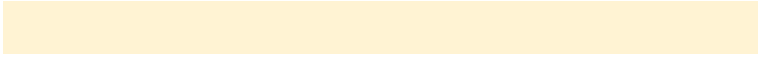
80, 82.660, 81.434

80, 83.181, 80.836

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



96, 16.917, 93.544



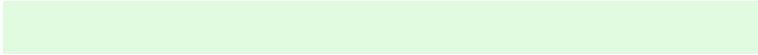
89, 17.054, 278.034

# Rectangle

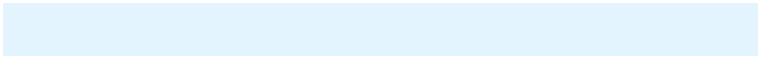
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



96, 16.917, 93.544



96, 16.917, 143.544



96, 16.917, 273.544



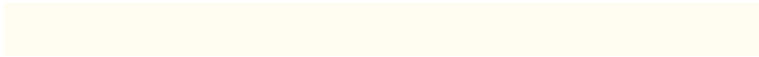
96, 16.917, 323.544

# Sweetspot

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



96, 16.919, 93.553



99, 4.851, 95.033



89, 17.335, 358.854



53, 3.312, 94.954



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

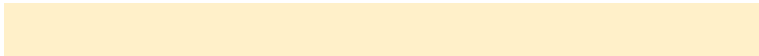


# Same Dimension

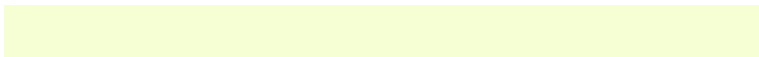
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96, 16.919, 93.553



95, 20.645, 93.080



98, 22.544, 117.481



52, 5.541, 94.507



61, 67.087, 81.276



20, 29.037, 83.866





# Inverse Universe

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



89, 17.054, 278.034



86, 20.844, 278.627



87, 23.385, 299.912



50, 5.572, 276.917



30, 86.415, 299.719



7, 34.652, 294.919



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 16.917, 93.544 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 CIELCh color 96, 16.917, 93.544 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

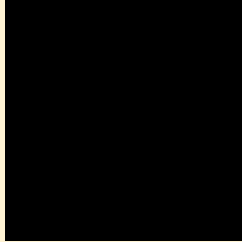
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 96, 16.917, 93.544

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 16.917, 93.544.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 16.917, 93.544.

# 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, 16.917, 93.544

### Protanopia

96, 16.424, 93.135

### Deuteranopia

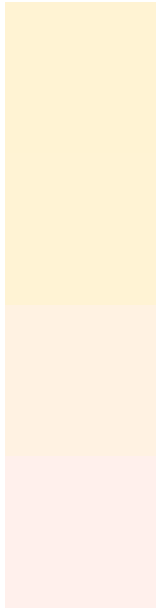
96, 6.168, 54.948



**Tritanopia**  
96, 8.376, 332.702



# Trichromacy



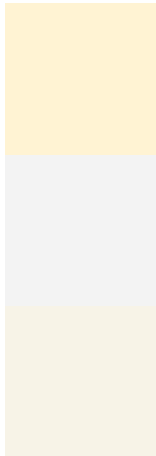
**Original Color**  
96, 16.917, 93.544

**Protanomaly**  
96, 16.424, 93.135

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 9.432, 79.316

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 5.754, 40.409

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 16.917, 93.544

**Achromatopsia**  
96, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 6.282, 96.433

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 16.917, 93.544 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, 243, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 243, 211)  
}
```

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, 243, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 243, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 16.917, 93.544 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, 243, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 243, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 243, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 243, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 243, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 243,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 16.917, 93.544 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 243, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
243, 211) }
```

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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