

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 2.377, 353.250)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 2.377, 353.250) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(96, 2.369, 353.682)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8F2F4
RGB	248, 242, 244
RGB Percent	97%, 95%, 96%
CMY	0.0274, 0.0509, 0.0431
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.03
HSL	340°, 30%, 96%
HSV	340°, 2%, 97%
XYZ	86.8076, 90.0078, 98.4006
YIQ	244.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

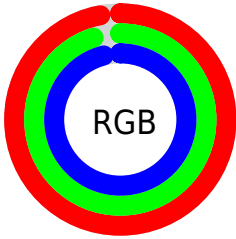
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	248, 242, 244
Decimal	16315124
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.00, 2.35, -0.26
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 2.369, 353.682
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3154, 0.3270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294505204 (0xFFFF8F2F4)
YUV	244.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -2.7005, 4.9158

# Details

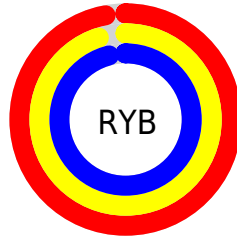
The CIELCh color **96, 2.369, 353.682** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **97, 2.341, 173.737**, and the grayscale version is **96, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **76, 2.487, 353.793** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 12.374, 354.882**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99, 2.419, 199.526**.

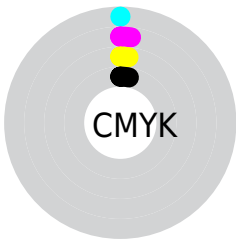
# Distribution



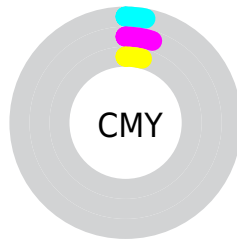
- Red (97%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 2.369, 353.682 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, 2.369, 353.682 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96, 2.369, 353.682

96, 2.369, 353.682

100, 2.369,  
353.682

86, 2.369, 353.682

76, 2.369, 353.682

66, 2.369, 353.682

56, 2.369, 353.682

46, 2.369, 353.682

36, 2.369, 353.682

26, 2.369, 353.682

16, 2.369, 353.682

6, 2.369, 353.682

96, 2.369, 353.682

96, 2.369, 353.682

90, 12.374,  
354.882

99, 2.419, 199.526

83, 22.721,  
356.032

77, 33.277,  
357.362

71, 43.818,  
358.946

66, 53.998, 0.879

62, 63.360, 3.291

58, 71.400, 6.348

55, 77.732, 10.230

53, 82.317, 15.062



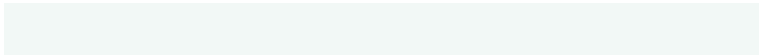
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



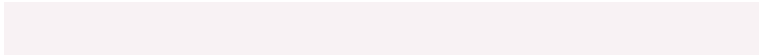
96, 2.369, 353.682



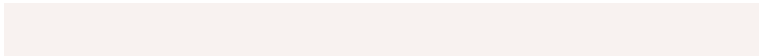
97, 2.341, 173.737

# Rectangle

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



96, 2.369, 353.682



96, 2.369, 43.682



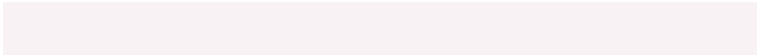
96, 2.369, 173.682



96, 2.369, 223.682

# Sweetspot

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



96, 2.367, 353.712



99, 1.002, 353.256



96, 3.403, 314.710



53, 0.570, 353.222



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, 2.367, 353.712



98, 3.006, 353.812



96, 1.835, 35.320



51, 2.244, 353.925



40, 68.959, 18.178



9, 30.490, 9.733



# Inverse Universe

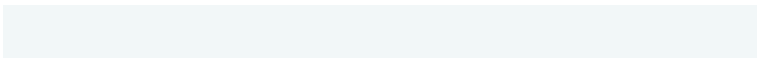
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



96, 2.367, 353.712



98, 3.006, 353.812



97, 1.810, 216.061



51, 2.244, 353.925



40, 68.959, 18.178

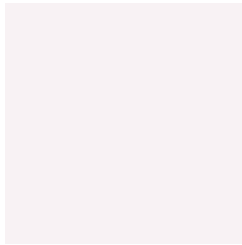


9, 30.490, 9.733



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 2.369, 353.682 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

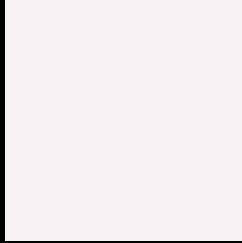
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 2.369, 353.682 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

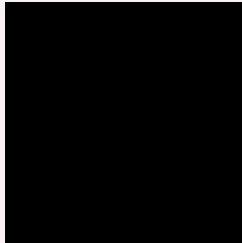
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

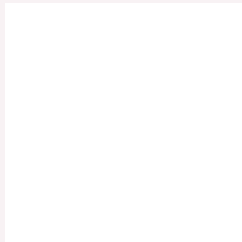
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 96, 2.369, 353.682**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 2.369, 353.682.

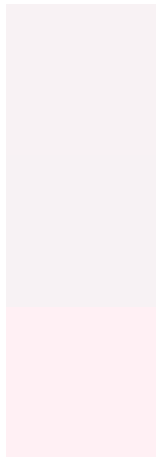


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 2.369, 353.682.

# 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, 2.369, 353.682


### Protanopia

96, 2.056, 349.342

### Deuteranopia

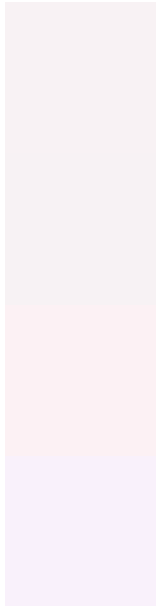
96, 5.723, 358.764





**Tritanopia**  
96, 7.738, 311.734

# Trichromacy



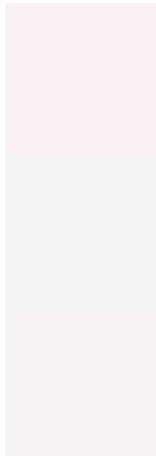
**Original Color**  
96, 2.369, 353.682

**Protanomaly**  
96, 2.056, 349.342

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 4.205, 358.148

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 5.877, 318.946

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 2.369, 353.682

**Achromatopsia**  
96, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 0.884, 343.183

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 2.369, 353.682 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(248, 242, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 242, 244)  
}
```

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(248, 242, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 242, 244) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 2.369, 353.682 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(248, 242, 244) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 242, 244) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(248, 242, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 242, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 242, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 242,  
244) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 2.369, 353.682 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 242, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
242, 244) }
```

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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