

# Converting Colors

CIE LCh(96, 3.047, 341.050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 3.047, 341.050) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(96, 2.635, 343.668)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8F2F5
RGB	248, 242, 245
RGB Percent	97%, 95%, 96%
CMY	0.0277, 0.0512, 0.0394
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.01, 0.03
HSL	330°, 30%, 96%
HSV	330°, 2%, 97%
XYZ	86.9011, 90.0078, 99.1357
YIQ	244.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

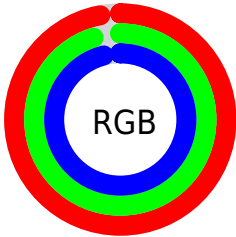
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	248, 242, 245
Decimal	16315125
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.00, 2.53, -0.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 2.635, 343.668
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3148, 0.3261
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294505205 (0xFFFF8F2F5)
YUV	244.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -2.5247, 4.4564

# Details

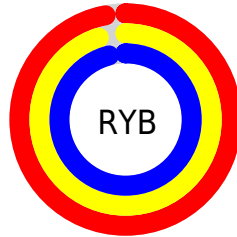
The CIELCh color  $96, 2.635, 343.668$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $97, 2.610, 163.654$ , and the grayscale version is  $96, 0.011, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100, 0.012, 296.813$ , and  $76, 2.766, 343.761$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $90, 13.671, 344.697$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $99, 2.444, 199.521$ .

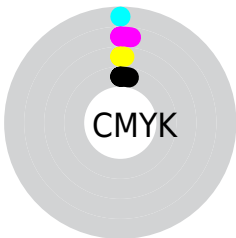
# Distribution



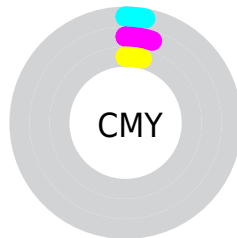
- Red (97%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (96%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (3%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 2.635, 343.668 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, 2.635, 343.668 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 2.635, 343.668

 96, 2.635, 343.668

 100, 2.635,  
343.668

 86, 2.635, 343.668

 76, 2.635, 343.668

 66, 2.635, 343.668

 56, 2.635, 343.668

 46, 2.635, 343.668

 36, 2.635, 343.668

 26, 2.635, 343.668

 16, 2.635, 343.668

 6, 2.635, 343.668

96, 2.635, 343.668

96, 2.635, 343.668

90, 13.671,  
344.697

99, 2.444, 199.521

83, 24.920,  
345.676

77, 36.202,  
346.768

72, 47.235,  
348.020

67, 57.612,  
349.491

62, 66.799,  
351.265

59, 74.206,  
353.461

56, 79.338,  
356.232

■ 54, 82.030,  
359.745

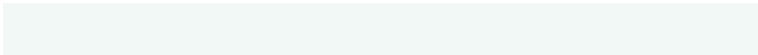
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



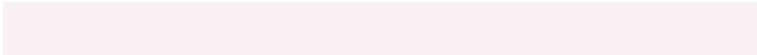
96, 2.635, 343.668



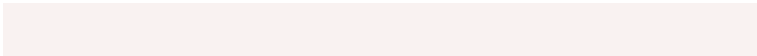
97, 2.610, 163.654

# Rectangle

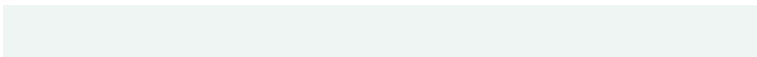
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



96, 2.635, 343.668



96, 2.635, 33.668



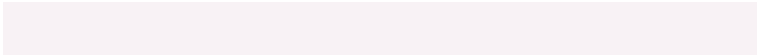
96, 2.635, 163.668



96, 2.635, 213.668

# Sweetspot

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



96, 2.632, 343.686



99, 1.116, 343.315



96, 3.270, 309.132



53, 0.635, 343.288



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, 2.632, 343.686



98, 3.343, 343.770



96, 2.124, 19.247



51, 2.494, 343.867



41, 67.569, 2.101

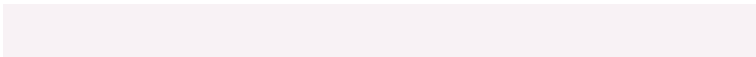


10, 31.062, 356.243



# Inverse Universe

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



96, 2.632, 343.686



98, 3.343, 343.770



97, 2.090, 199.580



51, 2.494, 343.867



41, 67.569, 2.101

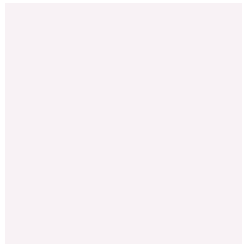


10, 31.062, 356.243



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 2.635, 343.668 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

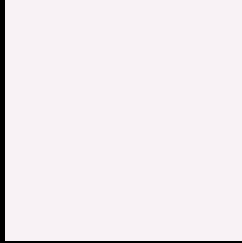
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 2.635, 343.668 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

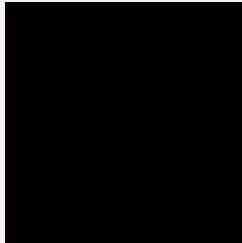
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

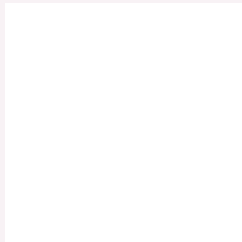
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 96, 2.635, 343.668

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 2.635, 343.668.

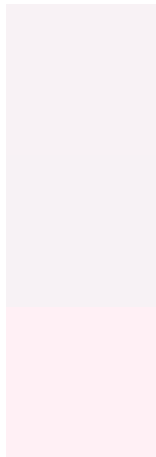


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 2.635, 343.668.

# 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, 2.635, 343.668

### Protanopia

96, 2.359, 338.599

### Deuteranopia

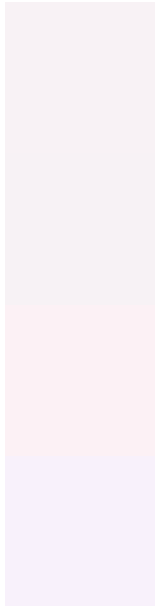
96, 5.924, 354.146





**Tritanopia**  
96, 7.617, 309.293

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96, 2.635, 343.668

## Protanomaly

96, 2.359, 338.599

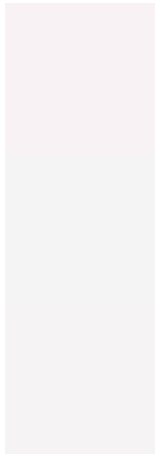
## Deuteranomaly

96, 4.419, 351.980

## Tritanomaly

96, 5.716, 315.863

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96, 2.635, 343.668

## 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, 2.635, 343.668 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, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 242, 245)  
}
```

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, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 242, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 2.635, 343.668 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, 245) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 242, 245) }
```

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, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 242, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 242, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 242,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 2.635, 343.668 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, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
242, 245) }
```

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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