

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 4.983, 348.718)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 4.983, 348.718) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(96, 4.983, 348.718)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FCF0F5
RGB	252, 240, 245
RGB Percent	99%, 94%, 96%
CMY	0.0099, 0.0569, 0.0373
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.03, 0.01
HSL	335°, 70%, 97%
HSV	335°, 5%, 99%
XYZ	88.1740, 90.0078, 99.4950
YIQ	244.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

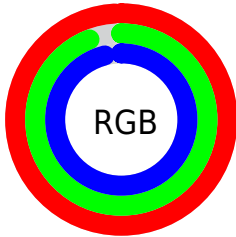
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	252, 240, 245
Decimal	16576757
CIE Lab	96.00, 4.89, -0.97
CIE LCh	96, 4.983, 348.718
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3175, 0.3241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294766837 (0xFFFCF0F5)
YUV	244.1580, 0.4151, 6.8774
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -0.1297, 4.2319

# Details

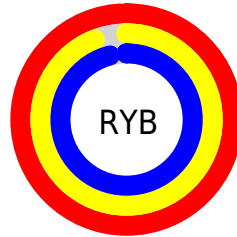
The CIELCh color **96, 4.983, 348.718** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **98, 4.926, 168.101**, and the grayscale version is **96, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **76, 4.917, 346.570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 15.688, 349.761**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.875, 200.107**.

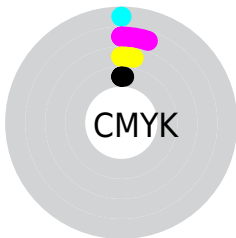
# Distribution



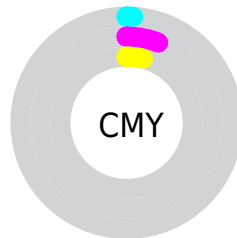
- Red (99%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 4.983, 348.718 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, 4.983, 348.718 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 4.983, 348.718

 96, 4.983, 348.718

 100, 4.983,  
348.718

 86, 4.983, 348.718

 76, 4.983, 348.718

 66, 4.983, 348.718

 56, 4.983, 348.718

 46, 4.983, 348.718

 36, 4.983, 348.718

 26, 4.983, 348.718

 16, 4.983, 348.718

 6, 4.983, 348.718

96, 4.983, 348.718

96, 4.983, 348.718

90, 15.688,  
349.761

100, 0.875,  
200.107

83, 26.639,  
350.865

77, 37.653,  
352.129

72, 48.443,  
353.618

66, 58.591,  
355.416

62, 67.569,  
357.640

58, 74.821, 0.447

56, 79.955, 4.022

 54, 82.991, 8.516

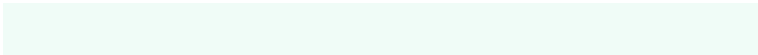
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



96, 4.983, 348.718



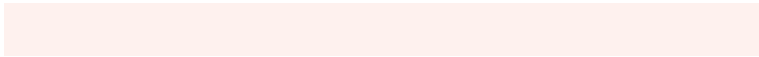
98, 4.926, 168.101

# Rectangle

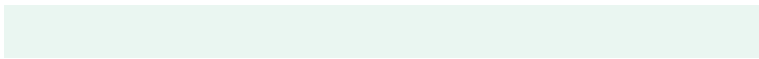
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



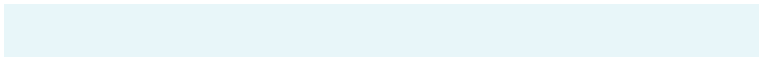
96, 4.983, 348.718



96, 4.983, 38.718



96, 4.983, 168.718



96, 4.983, 218.718

# Sweetspot

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



96, 4.980, 348.730



99, 1.055, 348.006



96, 6.658, 312.099



53, 0.600, 347.976



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

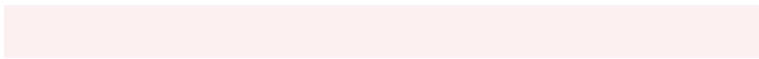
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96, 4.980, 348.730



96, 6.349, 348.866



96, 3.947, 26.931



51, 4.216, 348.934



41, 68.154, 10.208

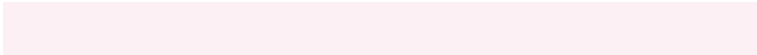


10, 31.341, 3.396



# Inverse Universe

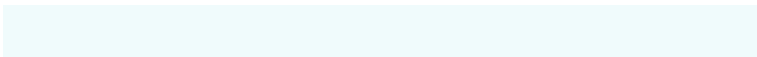
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



96, 4.980, 348.730



96, 6.349, 348.866



98, 3.829, 207.000



51, 4.216, 348.934



41, 68.154, 10.208

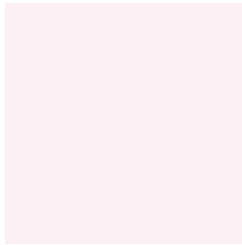


10, 31.341, 3.396



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 96, 4.983, 348.718 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

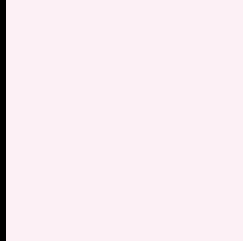
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 4.983, 348.718 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

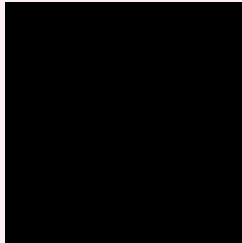
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

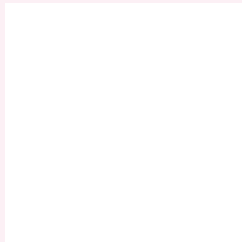
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 96, 4.983, 348.718**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 4.983, 348.718.

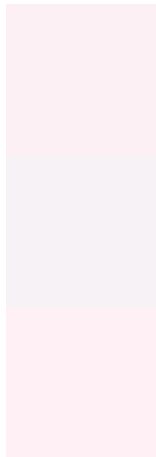


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 4.983, 348.718.

# 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, 4.983, 348.718


### Protanopia

96, 2.725, 330.522

### Deuteranopia

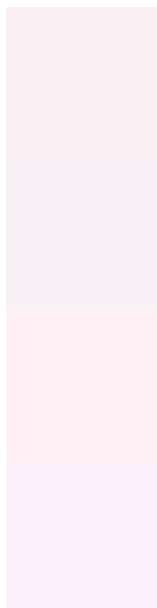
96, 5.924, 354.146





**Tritanopia**  
96, 8.802, 319.044

# Trichromacy



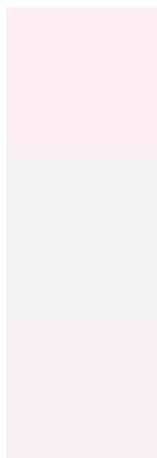
**Original Color**  
96, 4.983, 348.718

**Protanomaly**  
96, 3.837, 337.609

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 5.605, 352.534

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 7.493, 324.664

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 4.983, 348.718

**Achromatopsia**  
97, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 2.055, 349.341

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 4.983, 348.718 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(252, 240, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(252, 240, 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(252, 240, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(252, 240, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 4.983, 348.718 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(252, 240, 245) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(252, 240, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(252, 240, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(252, 240, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 240, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 240,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 4.983, 348.718 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(252, 240, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(252,  
240, 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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