

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 5.298, 51.539)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 5.298, 51.539) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(96, 5.306, 48.298)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FEF1EC
RGB	254, 241, 236
RGB Percent	100%, 95%, 93%
CMY	0.0041, 0.0550, 0.0746
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.07, 0.00
HSL	17°, 90%, 96%
HSV	17°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	87.4400, 90.0078, 92.0944
YIQ	244.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

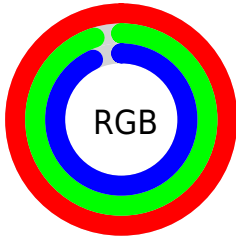
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	254, 243, 236
Decimal	16708076
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.00, 3.53, 3.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 5.306, 48.298
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3244, 0.3339
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294898156 (0xFFFEF1EC)
YUV	244.3170, -4.1003, 8.4920
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -1.5106, 8.8568

# Details

The CIELCh color **96, 5.306, 48.298** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **97, 5.103, 229.415**, 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, 5.267, 50.197** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 13.305, 47.885**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.359, 201.228**.

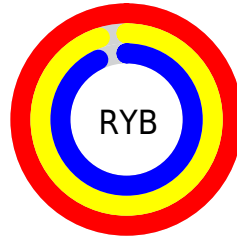
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (95%)

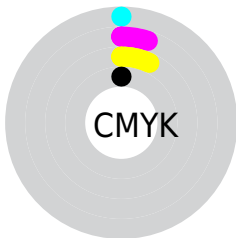
Blue (93%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (93%)

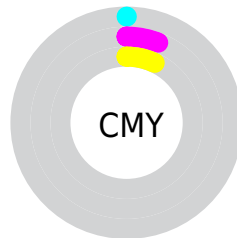


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 5.306, 48.298 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, 5.306, 48.298 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





96, 5.306, 48.298

96, 5.306, 48.298

91, 13.305, 47.885

100, 0.359,  
201.228

86, 21.952, 47.472

81, 31.296, 47.159

76, 41.359, 46.974

72, 52.108, 46.935

68, 63.397, 47.027

64, 74.851, 47.154

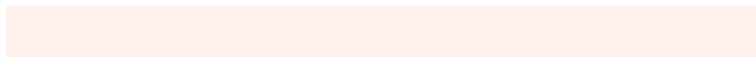
61, 85.600, 47.041

58, 93.982, 46.113

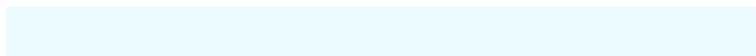
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



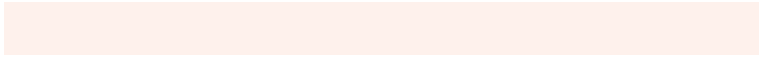
96, 5.306, 48.298



97, 5.103, 229.415

# Rectangle

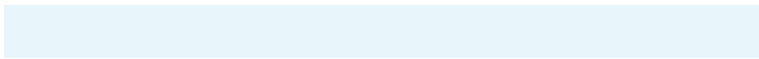
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



96, 5.306, 48.298



96, 5.306, 98.298



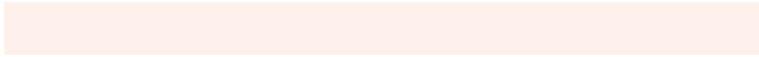
96, 5.306, 228.298



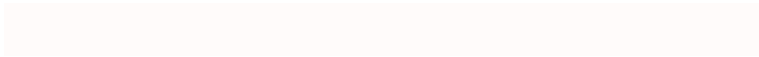
96, 5.306, 278.298

# Sweetspot

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



96, 5.306, 48.328



99, 1.470, 48.308



95, 9.323, 333.401



53, 0.836, 48.292



0, 0.000, 0.000

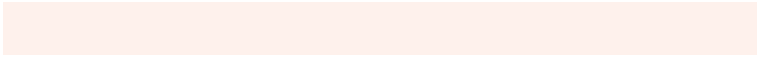


53, 0.007, 296.813

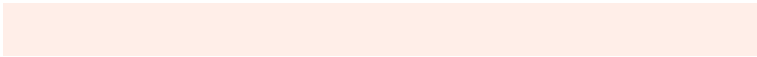


# Same Dimension

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



96, 5.306, 48.328



95, 6.810, 48.250



98, 7.158, 97.470



50, 4.311, 48.228



44, 77.107, 46.339



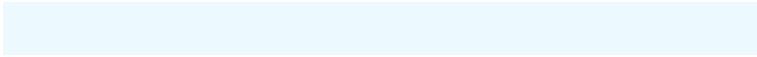
13, 28.853, 42.202



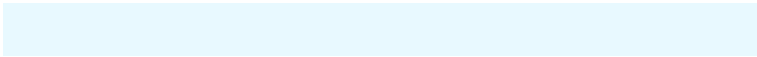


# Inverse Universe

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



97, 5.103, 229.415



97, 6.474, 229.528



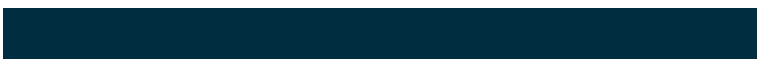
95, 7.216, 279.217



51, 4.085, 229.561



54, 38.206, 252.037

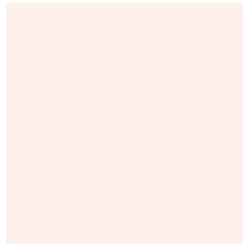


17, 16.865, 245.246



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 5.306, 48.298 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

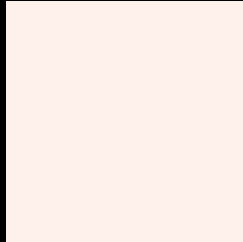
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 5.306, 48.298 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

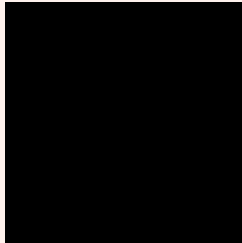
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

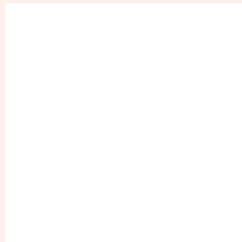
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 96, 5.306, 48.298

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 5.306, 48.298.

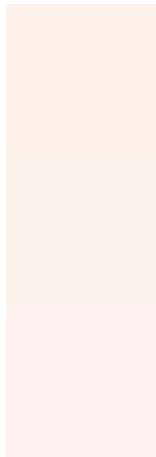


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 5.306, 48.298.

# 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, 5.306, 48.298

### Protanopia

96, 3.555, 65.241

### Deuteranopia

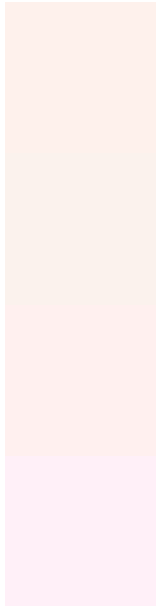
96, 5.379, 14.205



**Tritanopia**  
96, 9.976, 324.758



# Trichromacy



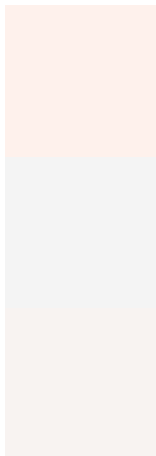
**Original Color**  
96, 5.306, 48.298

**Protanomaly**  
96, 4.090, 58.018

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 5.387, 25.079

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 6.727, 342.302

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 5.306, 48.298

**Achromatopsia**  
96, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 2.033, 49.325

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 5.306, 48.298 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(254, 241, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 241, 236)  
}
```

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(254, 241, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 241, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 5.306, 48.298 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(254, 241, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 241, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 241, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 241, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 241, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 241,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 5.306, 48.298 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 241, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
241, 236) }
```

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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