

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 52.820, 103.451)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 52.820, 103.451)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(96, 52.849, 103.434)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FEF88E
RGB	254, 248, 142
RGB Percent	100%, 97%, 56%
CMY	0.0047, 0.0281, 0.4438
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.44, 0.00
HSL	57°, 98%, 78%
HSV	57°, 44%, 100%
XYZ	79.1869, 90.0078, 38.7244
YIQ	237.7100, 37.6020, -31.6940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

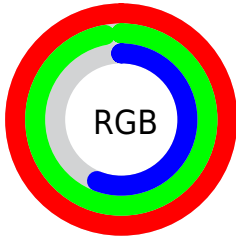
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	148, 254, 142
Decimal	16709774
CIE Lab	96.00, -12.28, 51.40
CIE LCh	96, 52.849, 103.434
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3809, 0.4329
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294899854 (0xFFFEF88E)
YUV	237.7100, -47.1850, 14.2863
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -17.0387, 42.2101

# Details

The CIELCh color **96, 52.849, 103.434** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **65, 58.814, 294.393**, and the grayscale version is **94, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99, 29.230, 107.956**, and **76, 52.948, 103.769** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 63.847, 102.465**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 41.253, 104.450**.

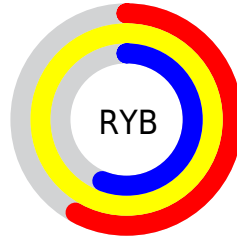
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (97%)

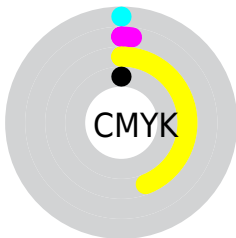
Blue (56%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (56%)

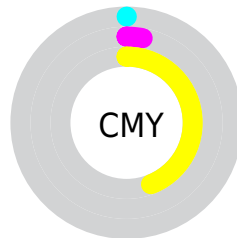


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)


Yellow (44%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 52.849, 103.434 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, 52.849, 103.434 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 52.849,  
103.434


 96, 52.849,  
103.434


 100, 52.849,  
103.434


 86, 52.849,  
103.434

 76, 52.849,  
103.434

 66, 52.849,  
103.434

 56, 52.849,  
103.434

 46, 52.849,  
103.434

 36, 52.849,  
103.434

 26, 52.849,

103.434

■ 16, 52.849,  
103.434

■ 6, 52.849, 103.434

■ 96, 52.849,  
103.434

■ 96, 52.849,  
103.434

■ 95, 63.847,  
102.465

■ 97, 41.253,  
104.450

■ 95, 73.843,  
101.561

■ 97, 29.316,  
105.482

■ 94, 82.269,  
100.757

■ 98, 17.202,  
106.513

■ 94, 88.453,  
100.080

■ 99, 5.015, 107.519

100, 0.344,

■ 93, 91.880, 99.542      236.677

■ 93, 92.811, 99.275      100, 0.412,  
200.988

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



96, 52.849, 103.434



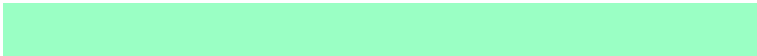
65, 58.814, 294.393

# Rectangle

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



96, 52.849, 103.434



96, 52.849, 153.434



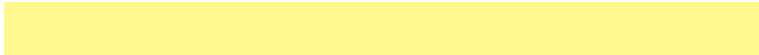
96, 52.849, 283.434



96, 52.849, 333.434

# Sweetspot

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



96, 52.850, 103.437



99, 15.901, 106.627



71, 45.486, 19.173



53, 11.124, 106.401



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, 52.850, 103.437



96, 62.894, 102.570



94, 58.784, 124.540



53, 6.955, 106.983



72, 75.067, 99.339



25, 34.068, 99.962



# Inverse Universe

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



65, 58.814, 294.393



58, 72.232, 296.286



68, 63.427, 309.228



49, 7.096, 288.988



24, 105.403, 305.673

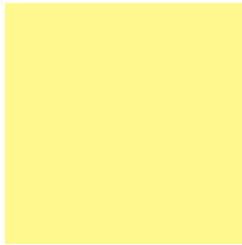


4, 42.430, 300.847



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 96, 52.849, 103.434 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

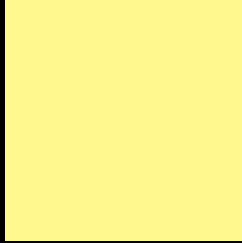
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 52.849, 103.434 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

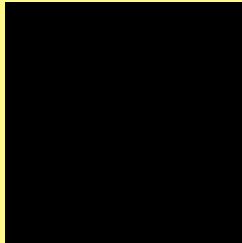
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 96, 52.849, 103.434

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 52.849, 103.434.

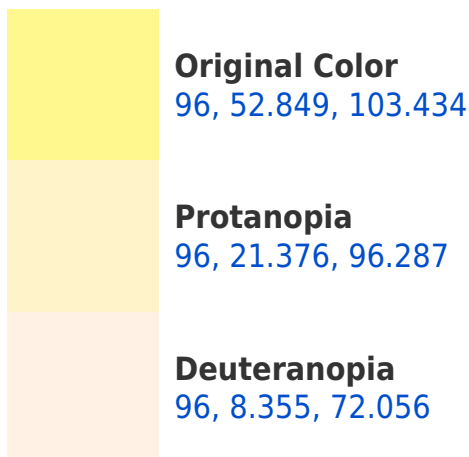


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 52.849, 103.434.


# 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





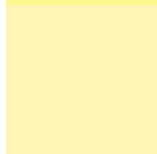


**Tritanopia**  
96, 7.326, 340.860

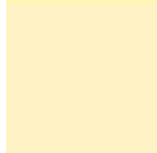
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 52.849, 103.434



**Protanomaly**  
96, 33.166, 100.871



**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 23.865, 97.307

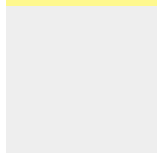


**Tritanomaly**  
96, 17.525, 92.728

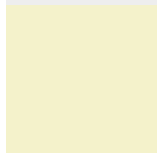
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 52.849, 103.434



**Achromatopsia**  
94, 0.011, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
95, 19.913, 106.453

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 52.849, 103.434 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, 248, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 248, 142)  
}
```

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, 248, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 248, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 52.849, 103.434 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, 248, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 248, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 248, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 248, 142); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 248, 142); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 248, 142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 52.849, 103.434 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 248, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
248, 142) }
```

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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