

# Converting Colors

CIE LCh(96, 7.022, 309.272)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 7.022, 309.272) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(96, 7.134, 310.599)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8F1FE
RGB	248, 241, 254
RGB Percent	97%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.0275, 0.0549, 0.0040
CMYK	0.02, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	272°, 86%, 97%
HSV	272°, 5%, 100%
XYZ	88.0416, 90.0078, 106.4839
YIQ	244.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

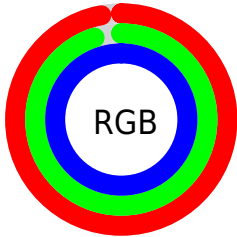
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	248, 241, 254
Decimal	16314878
CIE Lab	96.00, 4.64, -5.42
CIE LCh	96, 7.134, 310.599
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3094, 0.3163
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294504958 (0xFF8F1FE)
YUV	244.5750, 4.6465, 3.0037
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -0.3788, -0.1358

# Details

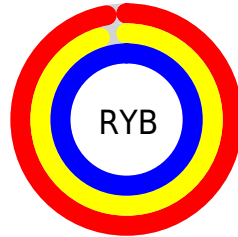
The CIELCh color **96, 7.134, 310.599** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **99, 7.068, 130.200**, and the grayscale version is **96, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **76, 6.986, 312.157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 21.347, 311.066**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.504, 109.987**.

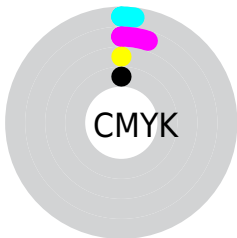
# Distribution



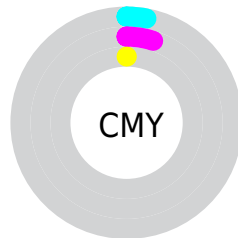
- Red (97%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 7.134, 310.599 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, 7.134, 310.599 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 7.134, 310.599

 96, 7.134, 310.599

 100, 7.134,  
310.599

 86, 7.134, 310.599

 76, 7.134, 310.599

 66, 7.134, 310.599

 56, 7.134, 310.599

 46, 7.134, 310.599

 36, 7.134, 310.599

 26, 7.134, 310.599

 16, 7.134, 310.599

 6, 7.134, 310.599

96, 7.134, 310.599

96, 7.134, 310.599

89, 21.347,  
311.066

100, 0.504,  
109.987

82, 35.916,  
311.560

75, 50.731,  
312.071

68, 65.598,  
312.578

62, 80.176,  
313.041

56, 93.923,  
313.402

50, 106.049,  
313.576

46, 115.584,  
313.457

■ 43,121.676,  
312.944

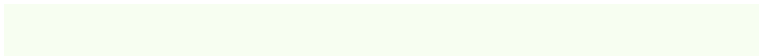
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



96, 7.134, 310.599



99, 7.068, 130.200

# Rectangle

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



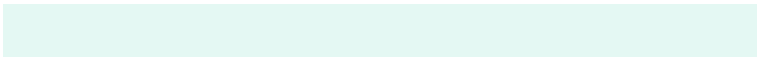
96, 7.134, 310.599



96, 7.134, 0.599



96, 7.134, 130.599



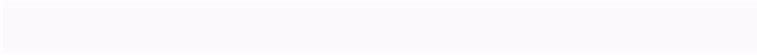
96, 7.134, 180.599

# Sweetspot

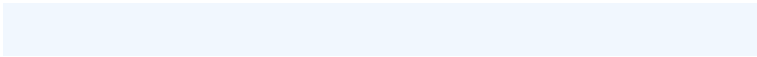
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96, 7.131, 310.594



99, 2.791, 310.425



97, 4.090, 259.701



53, 1.587, 310.418



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, 7.131, 310.594



96, 8.398, 310.636



96, 7.923, 325.589



51, 5.575, 310.667



31, 99.704, 312.778



6, 44.845, 313.939



# Inverse Universe

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



96, 5.551, 346.117



96, 6.537, 346.208



98, 7.901, 145.086



51, 4.340, 346.274



41, 68.006, 5.804

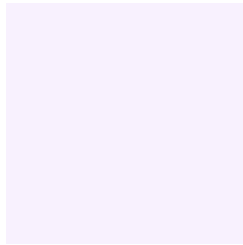


10, 31.560, 359.621



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 7.134, 310.599 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

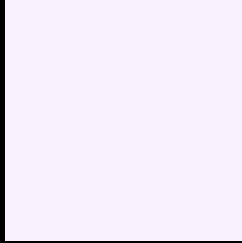
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 7.134, 310.599 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

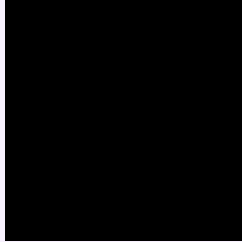
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

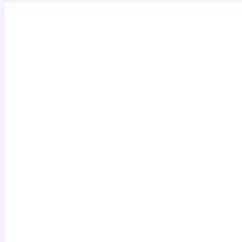
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 96, 7.134, 310.599

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 7.134, 310.599.

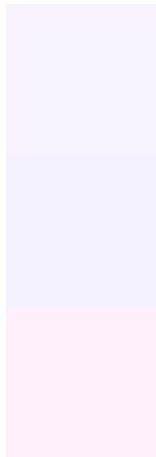


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 7.134, 310.599.

# 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, 7.134, 310.599

### Protanopia

96, 6.768, 299.507

### Deuteranopia

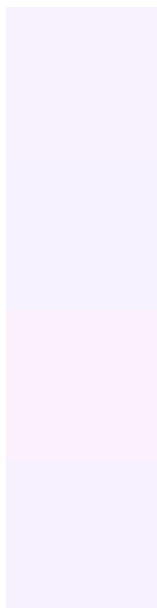
96, 8.376, 332.702





**Tritanopia**  
96, 7.510, 306.784

# Trichromacy



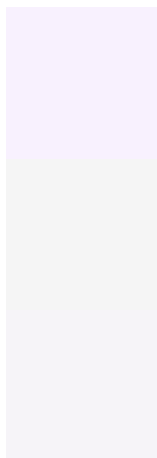
**Original Color**  
96, 7.134, 310.599

**Protanomaly**  
96, 6.833, 302.375

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 7.493, 324.664

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 7.510, 306.784

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 7.134, 310.599

**Achromatopsia**  
97, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 2.183, 309.075

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 7.134, 310.599 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, 241, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 241, 254)  
}
```

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, 241, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 241, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 7.134, 310.599 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, 241, 254) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 241, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 241, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 241, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 241, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 241,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 7.134, 310.599 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 241, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
241, 254) }
```

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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