

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 8.648, 309.322)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 8.648, 309.322) contains.

<b>CIELCh(96, 7.738, 311.734)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	21
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	27

# Color

**CIELCh(96, 7.738, 311.734)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F9F1FF
RGB	249, 241, 255
RGB Percent	98%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.0248, 0.0561, 0.0012
CMYK	0.02, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	274°, 96%, 97%
HSV	274°, 5%, 100%
XYZ	88.3174, 90.0078, 107.0606
YIQ	244.9880, 0.2740, 6.0500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	249, 241, 255
Decimal	16380415
CIE Lab	96.00, 5.15, -5.77
CIE LCh	96, 7.738, 311.734
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3095, 0.3154
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294570495 (0xFFF9F1FF)
YUV	244.9880, 4.9359, 3.5185
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, 0.1402, -0.4962

# Details

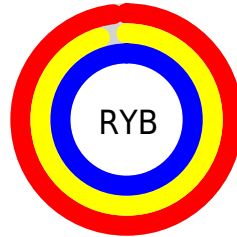
The CIELCh color **96, 7.738, 311.734** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **99, 7.669, 131.311**, and the grayscale version is **96, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **76, 7.623, 313.244** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 22.091, 312.191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.147, 109.643**.

# Distribution



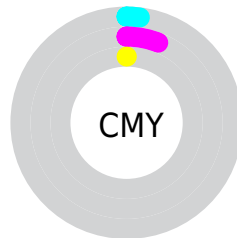
- Red (98%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



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



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 7.738, 311.734 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, 7.738, 311.734 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 7.738, 311.734

 96, 7.738, 311.734

 100, 7.738,  
311.734

 86, 7.738, 311.734

 76, 7.738, 311.734

 66, 7.738, 311.734

 56, 7.738, 311.734

 46, 7.738, 311.734

 36, 7.738, 311.734

 26, 7.738, 311.734

 16, 7.738, 311.734

 6, 7.738, 311.734

96, 7.738, 311.734

96, 7.738, 311.734

89, 22.091,  
312.191

100, 0.147,  
109.643

82, 36.774,  
312.669

75, 51.664,  
313.157

68, 66.542,  
313.632

62, 81.045,  
314.055

56, 94.606,  
314.366

51, 106.429,  
314.485

47, 115.580,  
314.313

■ 44, 121.295,  
313.760

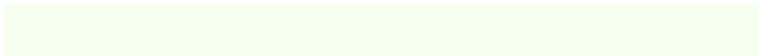
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



96, 7.738, 311.734



99, 7.669, 131.311

# Rectangle

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



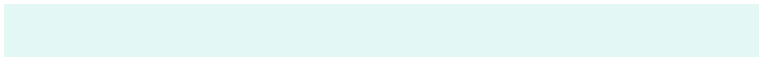
96, 7.738, 311.734



96, 7.738, 1.734



96, 7.738, 131.734



96, 7.738, 181.734

# Sweetspot

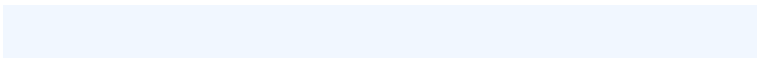
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96, 7.735, 311.730



99, 2.812, 311.543



97, 4.534, 263.078



53, 1.599, 311.536



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, 7.735, 311.730



95, 9.883, 311.800



96, 8.335, 326.559



50, 6.426, 311.828



32, 99.001, 313.614



7, 44.763, 314.861



# Inverse Universe

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



96, 5.849, 348.077



95, 7.476, 348.234



99, 8.313, 146.001



50, 4.862, 348.295



41, 68.067, 9.014

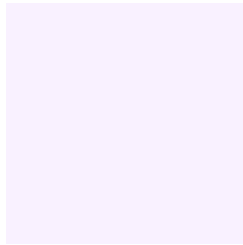


10, 31.384, 2.364



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 7.738, 311.734 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

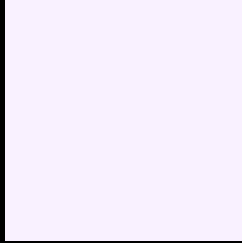
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 7.738, 311.734 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

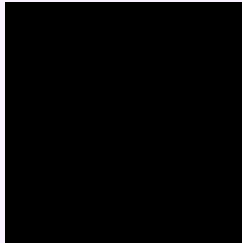
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

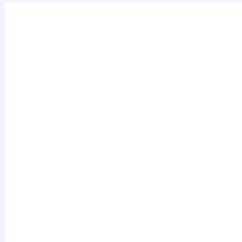
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 96, 7.738, 311.734

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 7.738, 311.734.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 7.738, 311.734.

# 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, 7.738, 311.734

### Protanopia

96, 6.719, 296.596

### Deuteranopia

96, 8.376, 332.702





**Tritanopia**  
96, 7.617, 309.293

# Trichromacy



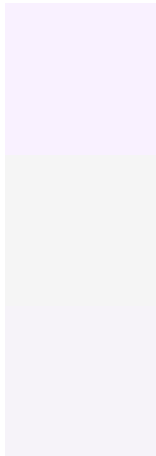
**Original Color**  
96, 7.738, 311.734

**Protanomaly**  
96, 6.833, 302.375

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 7.697, 326.835

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 7.617, 309.293

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 7.738, 311.734

**Achromatopsia**  
97, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 3.270, 309.131

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 7.738, 311.734 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(249, 241, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 241, 255)  
}
```

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(249, 241, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 241, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 7.738, 311.734 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(249, 241, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 241, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(249, 241, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 241, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 241, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 241,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 7.738, 311.734 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 241, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249,  
241, 255) }
```

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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