

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(96, 8.784, 331.033)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(96, 8.784, 331.033) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(96, 8.758, 330.441)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFEEFC
RGB	255, 239, 252
RGB Percent	100%, 94%, 99%
CMY	0.0001, 0.0628, 0.0118
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.01, 0.00
HSL	311°, 100%, 97%
HSV	311°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	89.6640, 90.0078, 104.7296
YIQ	245.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

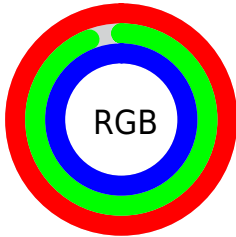
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 239, 252
Decimal	16773116
CIE Lab	96.00, 7.62, -4.32
CIE LCh	96, 8.758, 330.441
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3153, 0.3165
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963196 (0xFFFFE0FC)
YUV	245.2660, 3.3199, 8.5367
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, 2.6737, 0.9605

# Details

The CIELCh color  $96, 8.758, 330.441$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $99, 8.727, 149.739$ , and the grayscale version is  $97, 0.011, 296.813$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100, 0.012, 296.813$ , and  $76, 8.542, 330.959$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $90, 22.846, 331.103$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100, 0.012, 272.083$ .

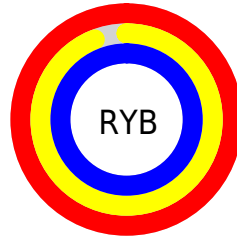
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (94%)

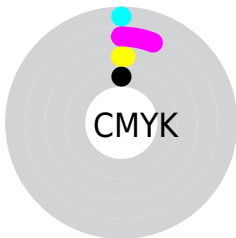
Blue (99%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (99%)

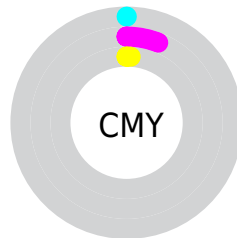


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 8.758, 330.441 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, 8.758, 330.441 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 8.758, 330.441

 96, 8.758, 330.441

 100, 8.758,  
330.441

 86, 8.758, 330.441

 76, 8.758, 330.441

 66, 8.758, 330.441

 56, 8.758, 330.441

 46, 8.758, 330.441

 36, 8.758, 330.441

 26, 8.758, 330.441

 16, 8.758, 330.441

 6, 8.758, 330.441

96, 8.758, 330.441

96, 8.758, 330.441

90, 22.846,  
331.103

100, 0.012,  
272.083

84, 36.947,  
331.766

78, 50.767,  
332.446


73, 63.890,  
333.142

68, 75.773,  
333.859

64, 85.782,  
334.605

61, 93.297,  
335.396

59, 97.880,  
336.262

 58, 99.488,  
337.239

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



96, 8.758, 330.441



99, 8.727, 149.739

# Rectangle

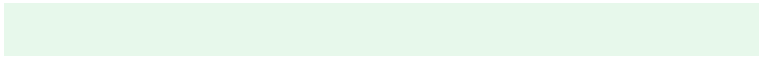
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



96, 8.758, 330.441



96, 8.758, 20.441



96, 8.758, 150.441



96, 8.758, 200.441

# Sweetspot

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



96, 8.755, 330.443



99, 2.787, 330.089



95, 8.304, 297.805



53, 1.585, 330.076



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, 8.755, 330.443



95, 11.179, 330.560



96, 6.264, 355.314



50, 7.953, 330.660



43, 80.426, 337.434



11, 37.638, 336.122



# Inverse Universe

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



96, 8.755, 330.443



95, 11.179, 330.560



99, 6.152, 174.330



50, 7.953, 330.660



43, 80.426, 337.434

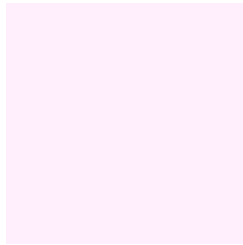


11, 37.638, 336.122



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 8.758, 330.441 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

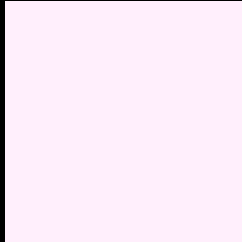
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 8.758, 330.441 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

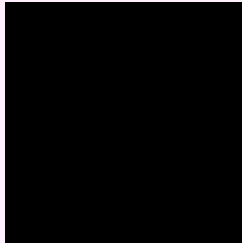
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 96, 8.758, 330.441**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 8.758, 330.441.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 8.758, 330.441.

# 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, 8.758, 330.441


### Protanopia

96, 6.262, 300.203

### Deuteranopia

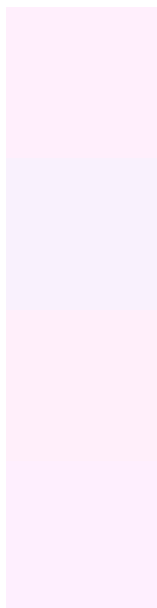
96, 7.657, 337.891





**Tritanopia**  
96, 9.783, 323.048

# Trichromacy



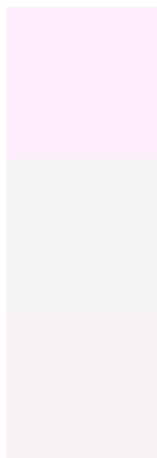
**Original Color**  
96, 8.758, 330.441

**Protanomaly**  
96, 6.794, 314.836

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 8.008, 335.179

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 9.358, 324.735

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 8.758, 330.441

**Achromatopsia**  
97, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 3.343, 329.432

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 8.758, 330.441 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(255, 239, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 239, 252)  
}
```

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(255, 239, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 239, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 8.758, 330.441 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(255, 239, 252) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 239, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 239, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 239, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 239, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 239,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 8.758, 330.441 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 239, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
239, 252) }
```

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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