

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(97, 3.713, 41.839)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(97, 3.713, 41.839) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(97, 3.691, 35.483)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FEF4F2
RGB	254, 244, 242
RGB Percent	100%, 96%, 95%
CMY	0.0027, 0.0419, 0.0498
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.05, 0.00
HSL	10°, 90%, 97%
HSV	10°, 5%, 100%
XYZ	89.4983, 92.4403, 97.3676
YIQ	246.7620, 6.6020, 1.4980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

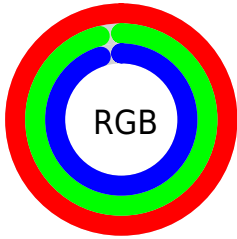
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	254, 244, 242
Decimal	16708850
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.00, 3.01, 2.14
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 3.691, 35.483
Yxy	92.4403, 0.3204, 0.3310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294898930 (0xFFFEF4F2)
YUV	246.7620, -2.3477, 6.3477
Hunter-Lab	96.1459, -2.0969, 7.2587

# Details

The CIELCh color **97, 3.691, 35.483** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **98, 3.585, 215.956**, 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 **77, 3.526, 37.172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 12.001, 35.664**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.241, 202.141**.

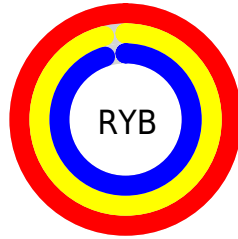
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (96%)

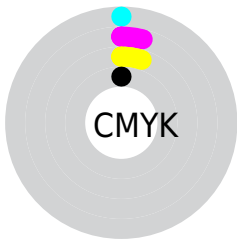
Blue (95%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (95%)

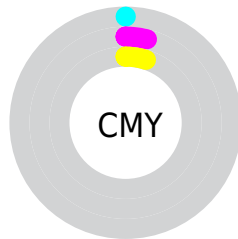


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 97, 3.691, 35.483 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 97, 3.691, 35.483 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 97, 3.691, 35.483

 97, 3.691, 35.483

 100, 3.691, 35.483

 87, 3.691, 35.483

 77, 3.691, 35.483

 67, 3.691, 35.483

 57, 3.691, 35.483

 47, 3.691, 35.483

 37, 3.691, 35.483

 27, 3.691, 35.483

 17, 3.691, 35.483

 7, 3.691, 35.483

97, 3.691, 35.483

97, 3.691, 35.483

91, 12.001, 35.664

100, 0.241,  
202.141

86, 21.025, 35.838

80, 30.807, 36.171

75, 41.354, 36.719

70, 52.617, 37.529

65, 64.442, 38.628

62, 76.486, 39.972

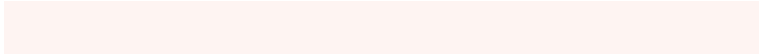
58, 87.992, 41.330

56, 97.305, 42.076

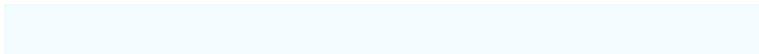
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



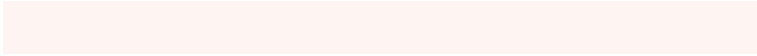
97, 3.691, 35.483



98, 3.585, 215.956

# Rectangle

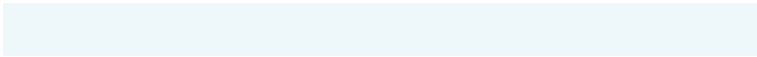
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



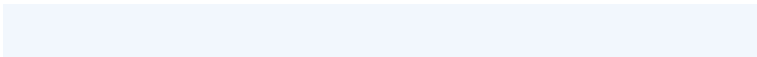
97, 3.691, 35.483



97, 3.691, 85.483



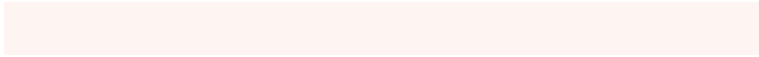
97, 3.691, 215.483



97, 3.691, 265.483

# Sweetspot

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



97, 3.690, 35.523



99, 0.770, 34.865



97, 6.665, 329.624



53, 0.438, 34.820



0, 0.000, 0.000

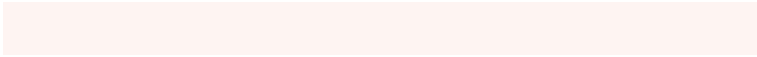


53, 0.007, 296.813

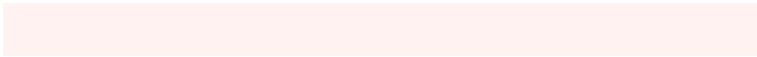


# Same Dimension

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



97, 3.690, 35.523



96, 4.727, 35.558



98, 4.289, 90.473



51, 3.144, 35.571



41, 81.032, 42.521



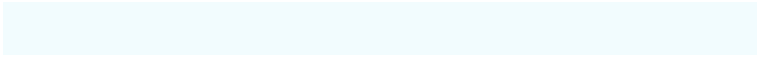
11, 30.463, 35.386



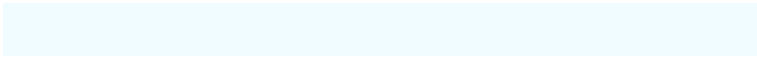


# Inverse Universe

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



98, 3.585, 215.956



98, 4.553, 215.935



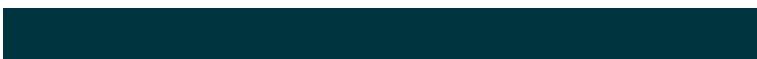
97, 4.304, 271.791



52, 3.015, 215.931



60, 35.072, 228.446

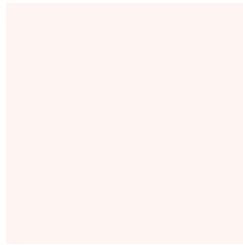


20, 16.159, 224.079



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 97, 3.691, 35.483 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

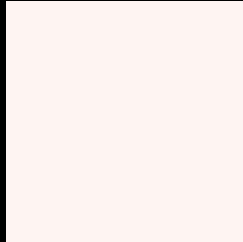
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 97, 3.691, 35.483 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

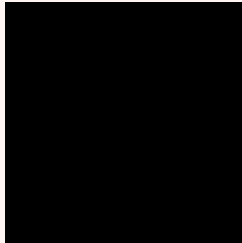
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

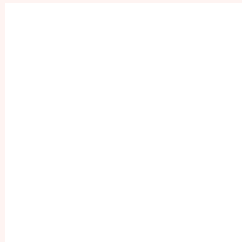
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 97, 3.691, 35.483

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 3.691, 35.483.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 3.691, 35.483.

# 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


97, 3.691, 35.483

### Protanopia

97, 2.346, 45.010

### Deuteranopia

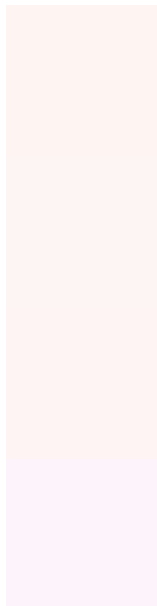
97, 3.938, 12.069



**Tritanopia**  
97, 7.103, 319.977



# Trichromacy



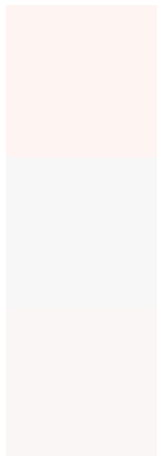
**Original Color**  
97, 3.691, 35.483

**Protanomaly**  
97, 2.672, 41.734

**Deuteranomaly**  
97, 3.905, 19.499

**Tritanomaly**  
97, 5.049, 334.475

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
97, 3.691, 35.483

**Achromatopsia**  
97, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
97, 1.493, 39.006

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 97, 3.691, 35.483 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, 244, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 244, 242)  
}
```

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, 244, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 244, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 97, 3.691, 35.483 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, 244, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 244, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 244, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 244, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 244, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 244,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 97, 3.691, 35.483 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 244, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
244, 242) }
```

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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