

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(98, 36.541, 295.930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(98, 36.541, 295.930)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(96, 7.014, 307.930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F7F1FE
RGB	247, 241, 254
RGB Percent	97%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.0306, 0.0541, 0.0032
CMYK	0.03, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	268°, 89%, 97%
HSV	268°, 5%, 100%
XYZ	87.8624, 90.0078, 106.6701
YIQ	244.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

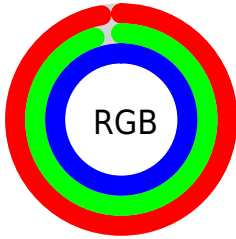
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	247, 241, 254
Decimal	16249342
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.00, 4.31, -5.53
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 7.014, 307.930
Yxy	90.0078, 0.3088, 0.3163
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294439422 (0xFF7F1FE)
<b>YUV</b>	244.2760, 4.7939, 2.3889
Hunter-Lab	94.8724, -0.7160, -0.2522

# Details

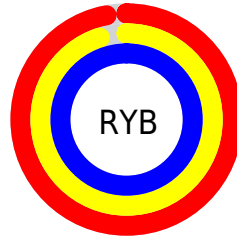
The CIELCh color **96, 7.014, 307.930** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **99, 6.940, 127.493**, and the grayscale version is **96, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **76, 6.858, 309.318** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 21.038, 308.434**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.397, 109.953**.

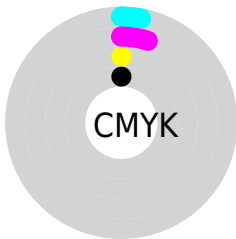
# Distribution



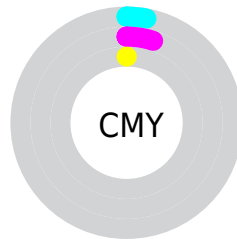
- Red (97%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 96, 7.014, 307.930 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, 7.014, 307.930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96, 7.014, 307.930

 96, 7.014, 307.930


 100, 7.014,  
307.930

 86, 7.014, 307.930

 76, 7.014, 307.930

 66, 7.014, 307.930

 56, 7.014, 307.930

 46, 7.014, 307.930

 36, 7.014, 307.930

 26, 7.014, 307.930

 16, 7.014, 307.930

 6, 7.014, 307.930

96, 7.014, 307.930

96, 7.014, 307.930

89, 21.038,  
308.434

100, 0.397,  
109.953

81, 35.467,  
308.982

74, 50.221,  
309.566

67, 65.141,  
310.165

61, 79.929,  
310.743

54, 94.074,  
311.237

49, 106.777,  
311.553

44, 116.975,  
311.568

■ 41,123.638,  
311.156

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



96, 7.014, 307.930



99, 6.940, 127.493

# Rectangle

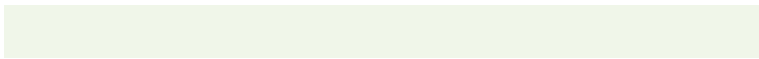
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



96, 7.014, 307.930



96, 7.014, 357.930



96, 7.014, 127.930



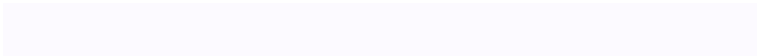
96, 7.014, 177.930

# Sweetspot

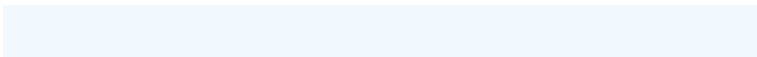
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96, 7.012, 307.924



99, 2.745, 307.752



97, 3.843, 250.551



53, 1.561, 307.745



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, 7.012, 307.924



96, 8.265, 307.969



96, 7.971, 323.328



50, 5.487, 308.002



29, 101.370, 311.027

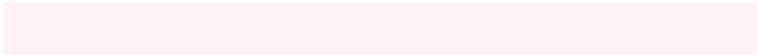


6, 44.921, 311.822



# Inverse Universe

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



96, 5.845, 341.954



96, 6.888, 342.039



99, 7.946, 142.862



51, 4.572, 342.100



41, 68.819, 358.480

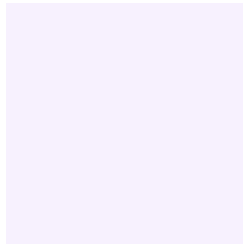


11, 32.286, 353.490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 96, 7.014, 307.930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

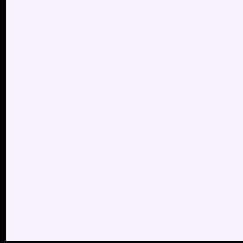
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 7.014, 307.930 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

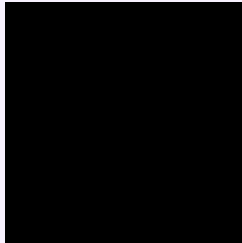
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

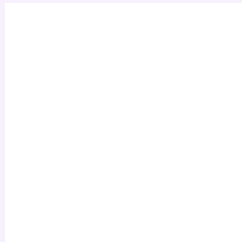
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 96, 7.014, 307.930

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 7.014, 307.930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 96, 7.014, 307.930.

# 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, 7.020, 307.931

### Protanopia

96, 6.719, 296.596

### Deuteranopia

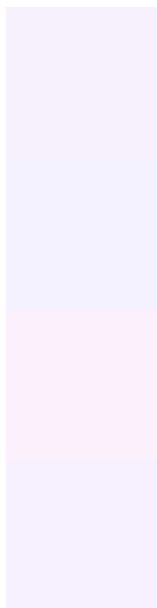
96, 8.376, 332.702





**Tritanopia**  
96, 7.510, 306.784

# Trichromacy



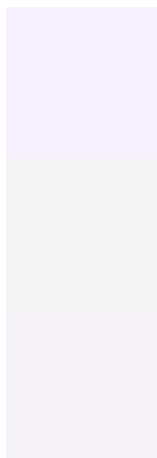
**Original Color**  
96, 7.020, 307.931

**Protanomaly**  
96, 6.768, 299.507

**Deuteranomaly**  
96, 7.493, 324.664

**Tritanomaly**  
96, 7.510, 306.784

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
96, 7.020, 307.931

**Achromatopsia**  
96, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
96, 2.674, 305.563

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 96, 7.014, 307.930 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(247, 241, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 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(247, 241, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 241, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 96, 7.014, 307.930 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(247, 241, 254) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 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(247, 241, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 241, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 241, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 241,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 96, 7.014, 307.930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 241, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
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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