





Color in CSS





Manuel Matuzović

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It surprises me how excited I am by color theory. I find it hard to understand and learn but super interesting. I can see myself digging into colors on the web next year! :)

[Nov 17, 2023, 07:42 PM](#) ·  · Web

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@ Private mention



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@ [Nov 17, 2023](#)

[@matuzo](#) Wäre ja der richtige Zeitpunkt, um in Berlin dabei zu sein oder?



Advanced Modern CSS Masterclass



YOUR INSTRUCTOR

Manuel Matuzović

Workshop, 5×2h + Q&A • Mon & Tue, June 24 – July 2 2024

09:00 – 11:30 AM PT • 18:00 – 20:30 CET • [Check your time zone](#) 🕒

clamp, :is, :where, min, max, lab, lch, oklab, oklch, cascade layers, container queries, logical properties, has, svh, dvh, lvh, font-pallets, subgrid... The amount of changes and new features we have seen in CSS the last few years is quite impressive.

In this workshop, Manuel will teach you how these features work, in what cases you can best use which option, what the best tools are, and much more.

container style queries

display-p3

container queries

nesting

scoping

color spaces

logical properties

viewport units

view transitions

gamuts

scroll-driven animations

relative color syntax

:is() / :where()

@property

color-mix()

:has()

subgrid

min() max() clamp()

@media range syntax

lch()/oklch()

lab()/oklab()

s of syntax

transition-behavior

@starting-style

color fonts

initial-letter

text-wrap

color()

sin() cos() tan()

light-dark()

container style queries

display-p3

container queries

nesting

scoping

color spaces

logical properties

viewport units

view transitions

gamuts



scroll-driven animations

relative color syntax

:is() / :where()

@property

color-mix()

:has()

subgrid

min() max() clamp()

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sin() cos() tan()

light-dark()

display-p3

color spaces

gamuts

relative color syntax

color-mix()

lch()/oklch()

lab()/oklab()

color fonts

color()

light-dark()

@media (color-gamut)

@media (forced-colors)

@media (prefers-contrast)

@media(prefers-reduced-
transparency)

hue interpolation

perceptual uniform

accent-color

gamut mapping

gamut clipping

conic-gradients

color-scheme

space-separated syntax

currentColor

system colors

transparent

named colors

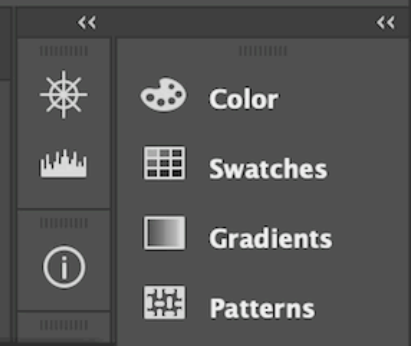
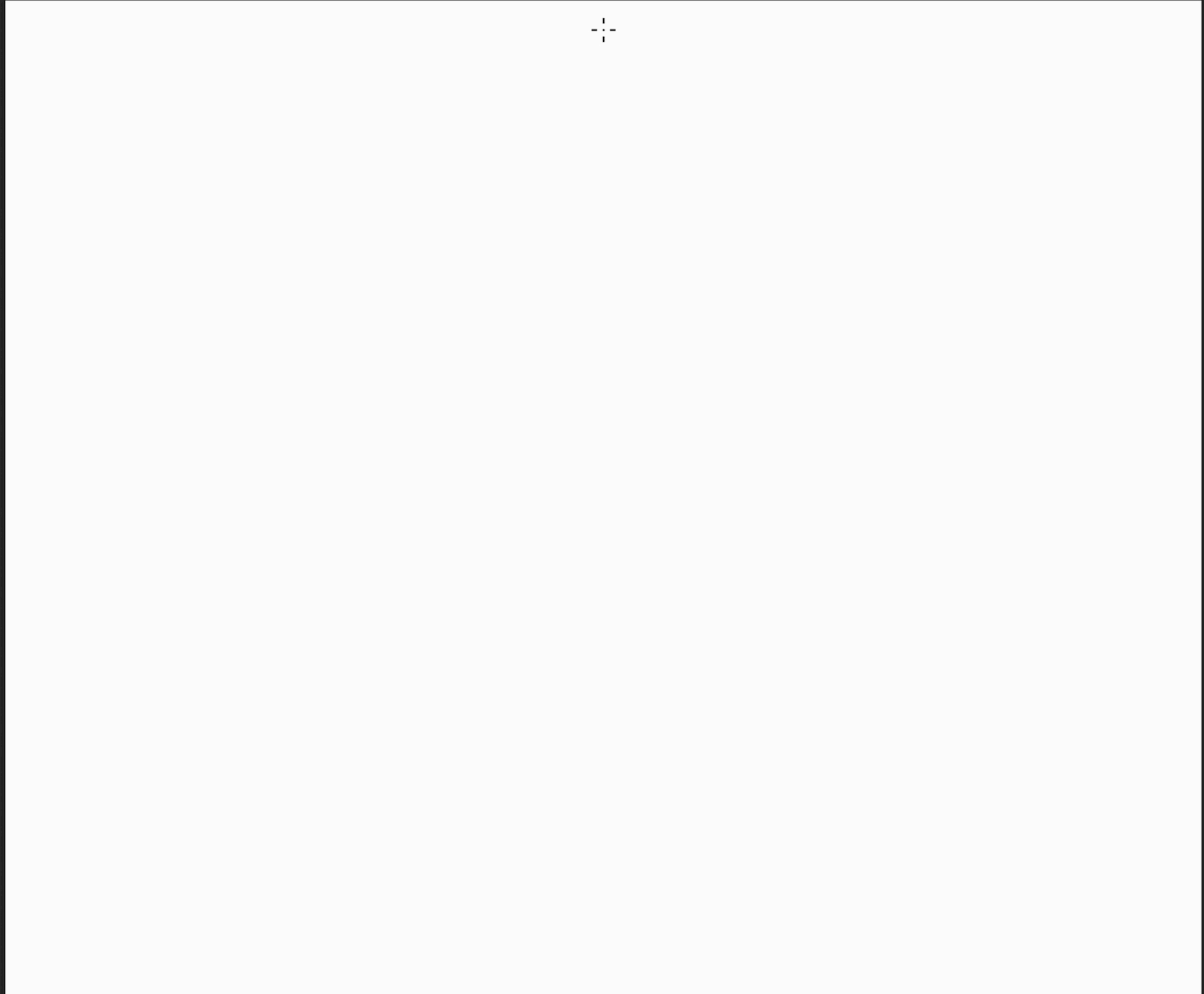
hwb()

...


```
1 <body bgcolor="#00300" text="#FFFFFF" alink="#FFFFFF">  
2   ...  
3 </body>
```


F00	C00	900	600	300
F03	C03	903	603	303
F06	C06	906	606	306
F09	C09	909	609	309
F0C	C0C	90C	60C	30C
F0F	C0F	90F	60F	30F
F30	C30	930	630	330
F33	C33	933	633	333
F36	C36	936	636	336
F39	C39	939	639	339
F3C	C3C	93C	63C	33C
F3F	C3F	93F	63F	33F
F60	C60	960	660	360
F63	C63	963	663	363
F66	C66	966	666	366
F69	C69	969	669	369
F6C	C6C	96C	66C	36C
F6F	C6F	96F	66F	36F
F90	C90	990	690	390
F93	C93	993	693	393
F96	C96	996	696	396
F99	C99	999	699	399
F9C	C9C	99C	69C	39C
F9F	C9F	99F	69F	39F
FC0	CC0	9C0	6C0	3C0
FC3	CC3	9C3	6C3	3C3
FC6	CC6	9C6	6C6	3C6
FC9	CC9	9C9	6C9	3C9
FCC	CCC	9CC	6CC	3CC
FCF	CCF	9CF	6CF	3CF
FF0	CF0	9F0	*6F0*	3F0
FF3	CF3	9F3	*6F3*	*3F3*
FF6	*CF6*	9F6	6F6	*3F6*
FF9	CF9	9F9	6F9	3F9
FFC	CFC	9FC	6FC	*3FC*
FFF	CFF	9FF	*6FF*	*3FF*


```
1 body {  
2   background-color: #003300;  
3 }
```

Properties Adjustments Libraries >> | ≡

Document

Canvas

W 960 px X 0 px

H 800 px Y 0 px

Resolution: 72 pixels/inch

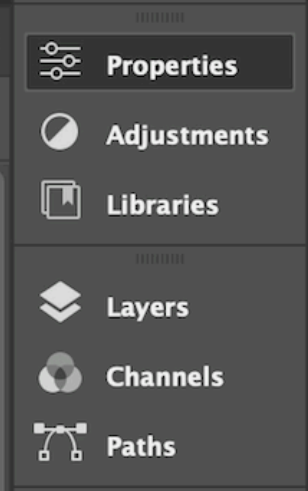
Mode RGB Color

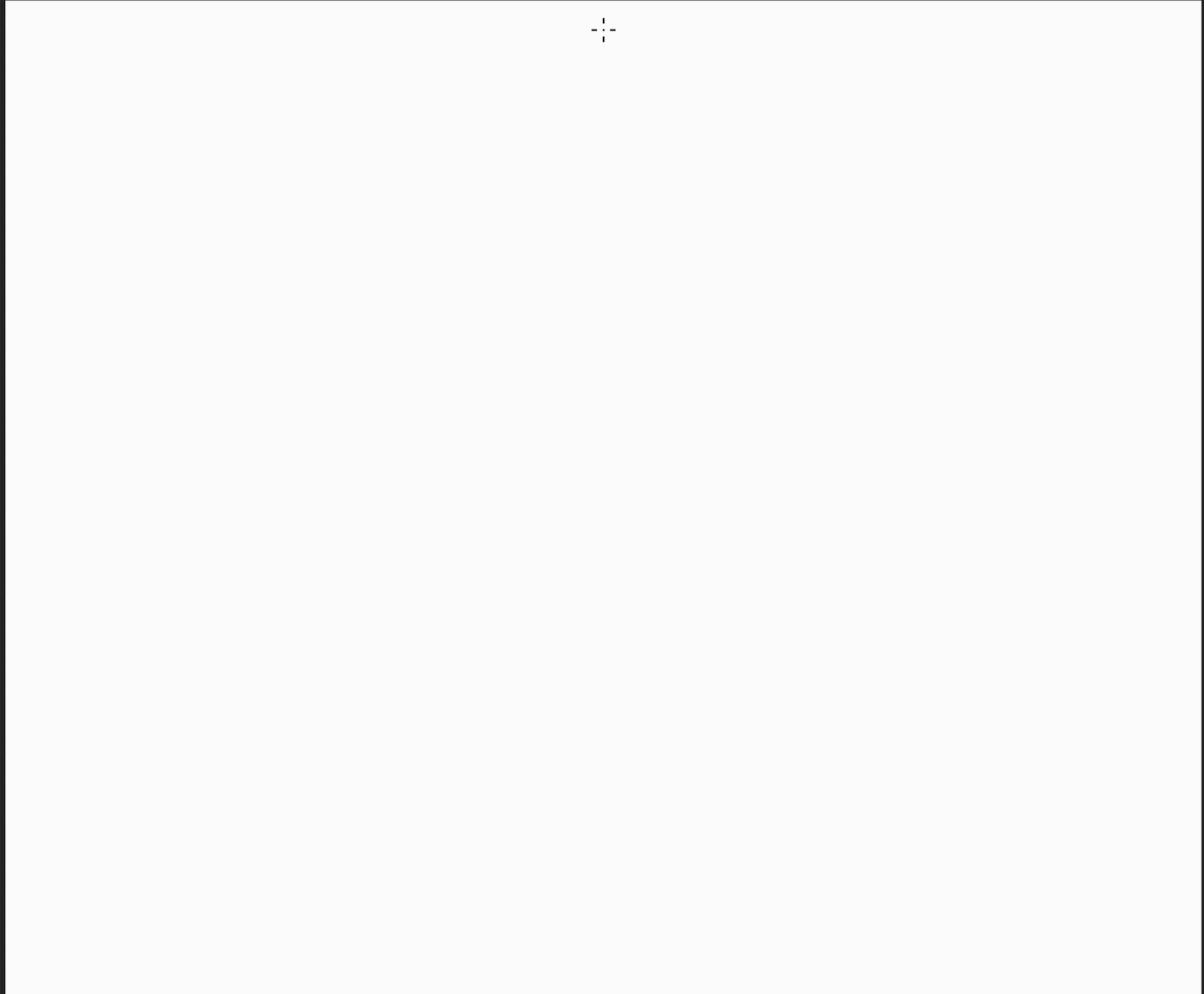
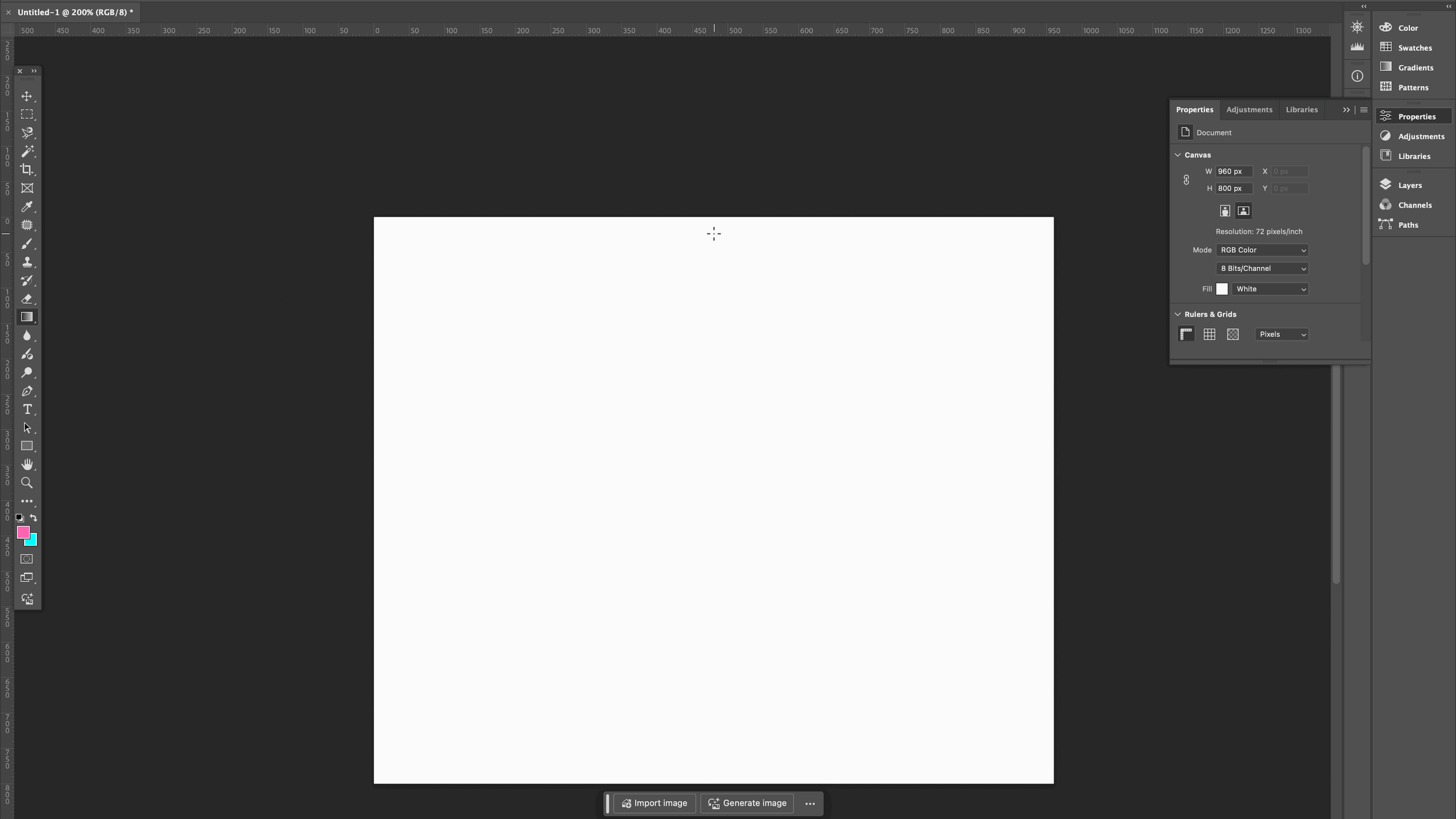
8 Bits/Channel

Fill White

Rulers & Grids

Pixels





Properties Adjustments Libraries >> | ≡

Document

Canvas

W 960 px X 0 px

H 800 px Y 0 px

Resolution: 72 pixels/inch

Mode RGB Color

8 Bits/Channel

Fill White

Rulers & Grids

Pixels

Color Swatches Gradients Patterns Properties Adjustments Libraries Layers Channels Paths


```
1 body {  
2   background-image: linear-gradient(45deg, #030, #FFF);  
3 }
```



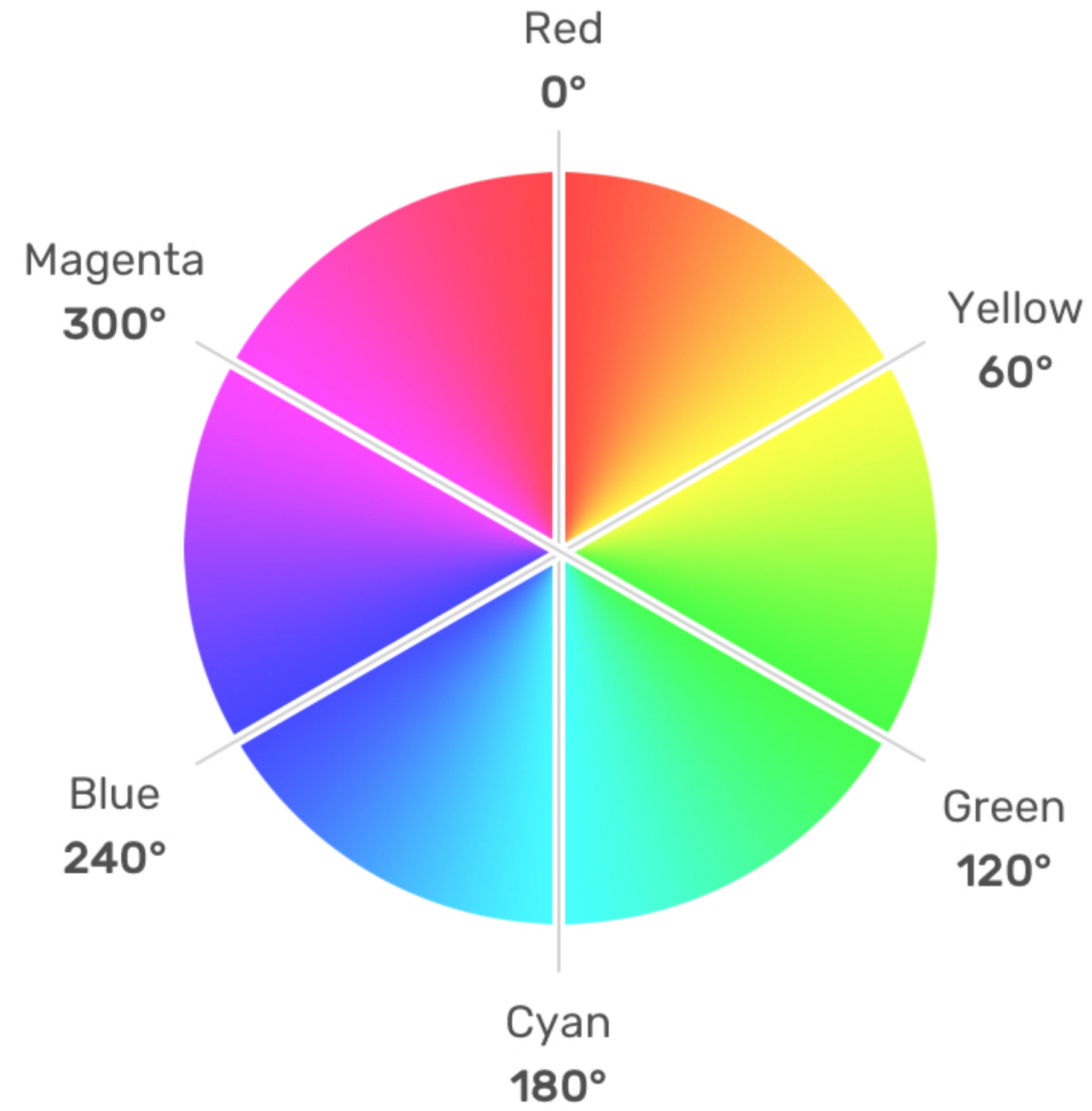
```
1 body {  
2   background-color: rgba(0, 51, 0, 0.5);  
3 }
```

#D04A6D

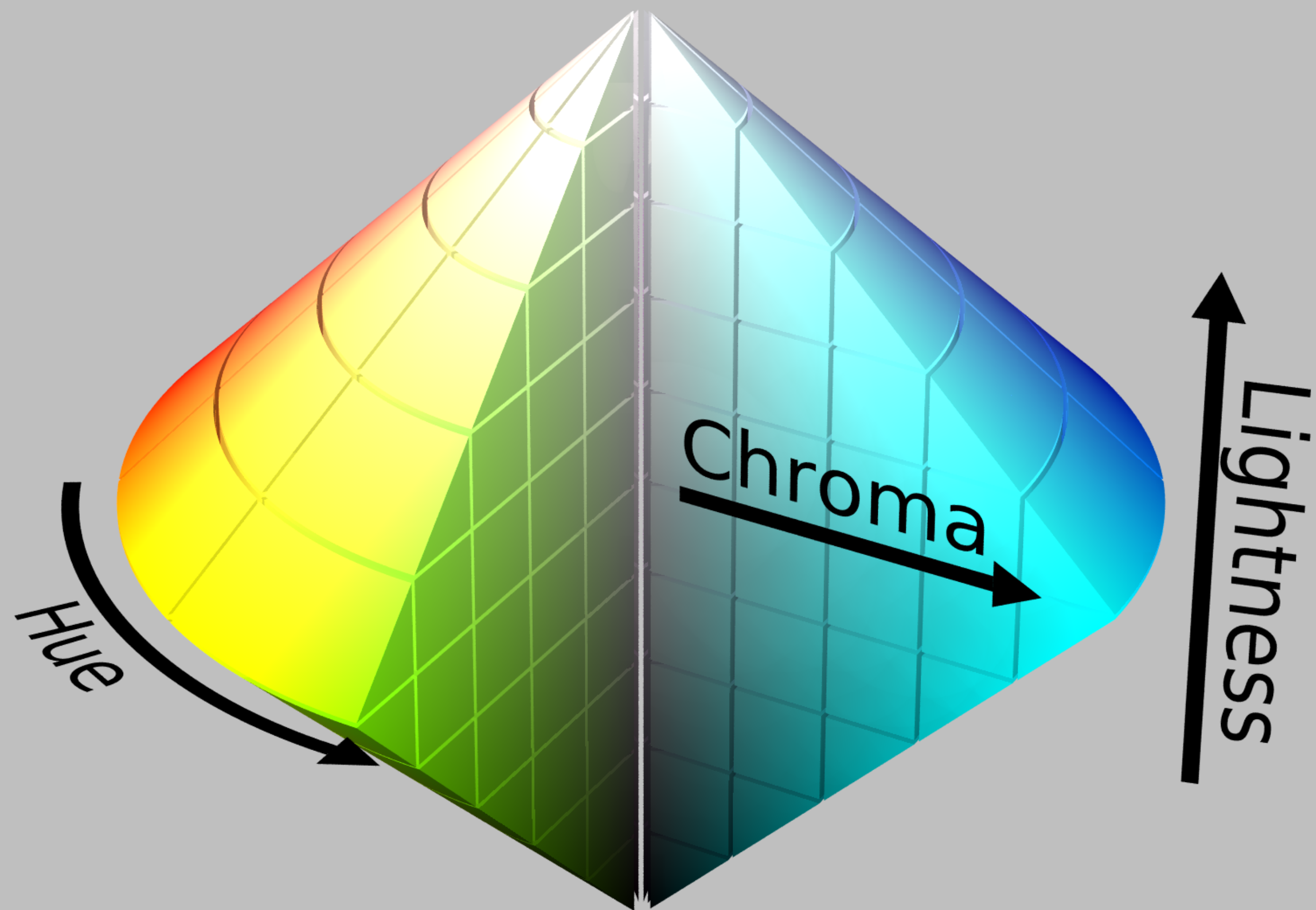
rgb(208, 74, 109)

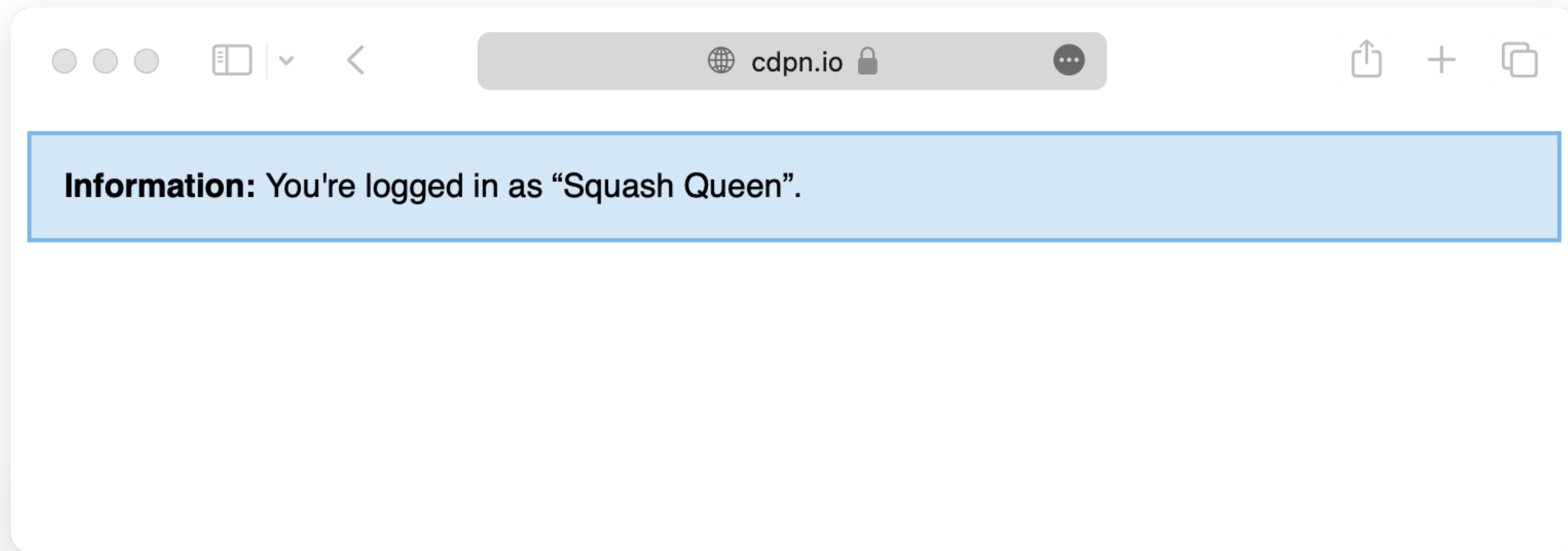
The video player displays a presentation slide on a black background. At the center, three vertical bars of varying heights are shown in white and light gray. Below these bars, the characters 'D', '9', and '2' are displayed in white. Surrounding this central graphic is a ring of 15 circular icons, each containing the same three-bar graphic but in different colors: red, orange, yellow, green, cyan, blue, purple, magenta, and pink. The YouTube interface includes a search bar at the top with the text 'Suchen', a 'Premium' logo, and a video progress bar at the bottom showing 8:58 / 17:49. The video title is 'dotCSS 2018 - David DeSandro - Read color hex codes' and the channel is 'dotconferences' with 21,600 subscribers. Interaction buttons for likes (269), comments, sharing, downloading, and clipping are visible. A playlist dropdown is set to 'Alle' and 'Aus der Serie'. A video recommendation for 'dotCSS 2018 - Sara Soueidan - SVG Filters: A Mini Crash' is shown at the bottom right.


```
1 body {  
2   background-color: hsl(120deg, 100%, 10%);  
3 }
```


```
1 body {  
2   background-color: hsl(120deg, 100%, 10%);  
3 }
```

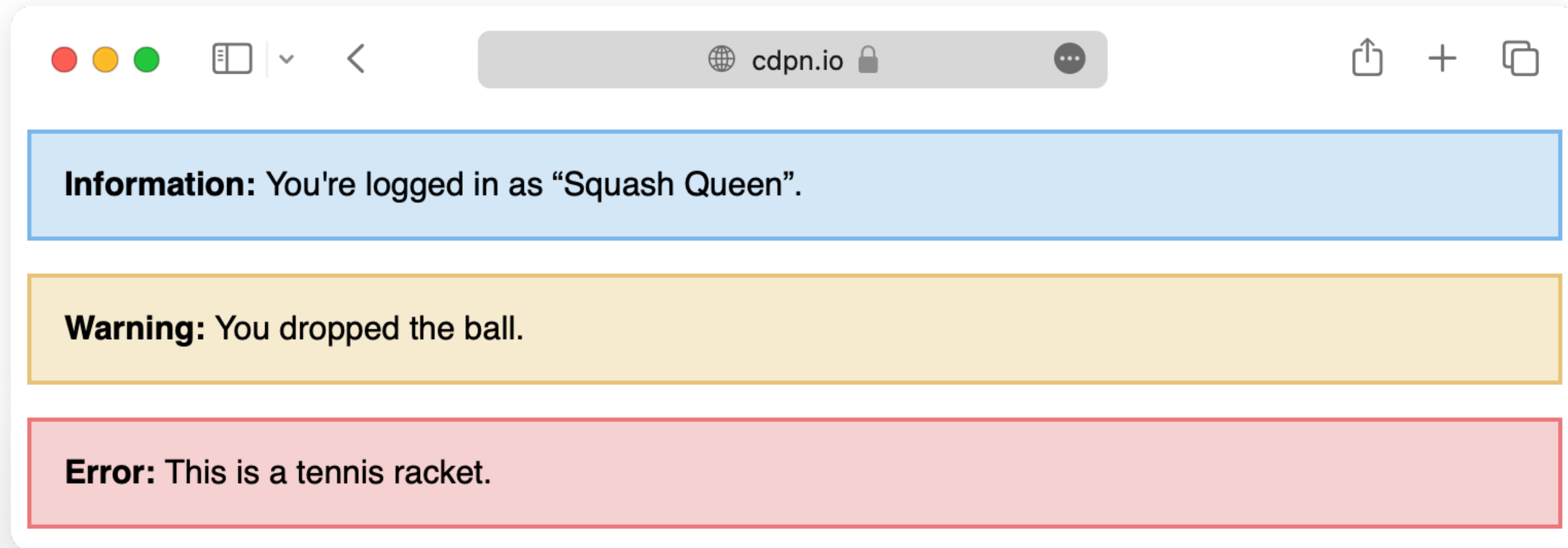





```
1  .notification {  
2    --background-color: hsl(206deg 74% 90%);  
3    --border-color: hsl(206deg 74% 70%);  
4  
5    background-color: var(--background-color);  
6    border: 2px solid var(--border-color);  
7  }
```



```
1  .notification {  
2    --h: 206deg;  
3    --s: 74%;  
4    --l: 90%;  
5  
6    --background-color: hsl(var(--h) var(--s) var(--l));  
7    --border-color: hsl(var(--h) var(--s) calc(var(--l) - 20%));  
8  
9    background-color: var(--background-color);  
10   border: 2px solid var(--border-color);  
11 }
```

```
1 <div role="status" class="notification" style="--h: 40deg;">
2   <strong>Warning:</strong> You dropped the ball.
3 </div>
4
5 <div role="status" class="notification" style="--h: 0deg;">
6   <strong>Error:</strong> This is a tennis racket.
7 </div>
```

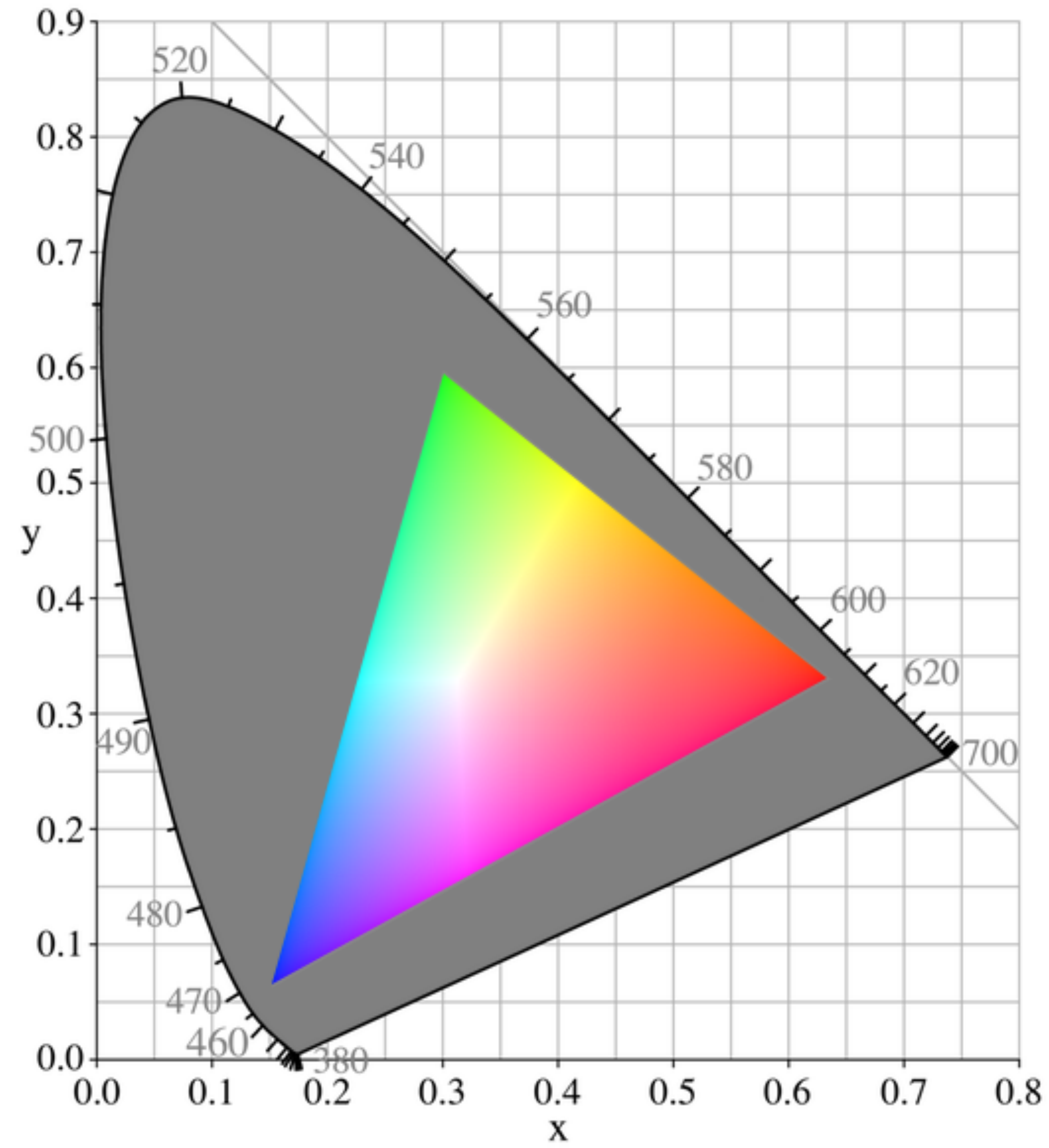


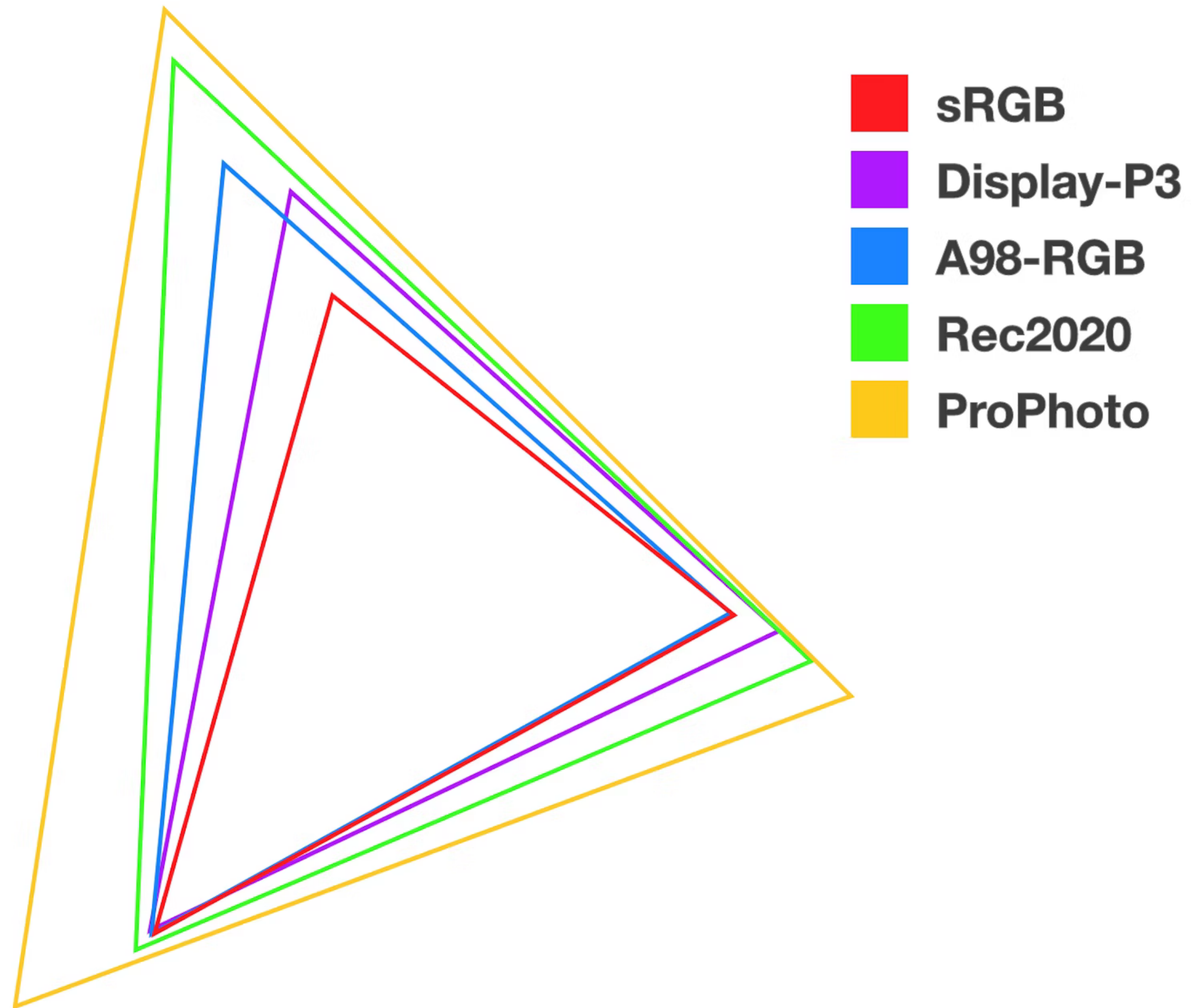

SUCKS!



GAMUT



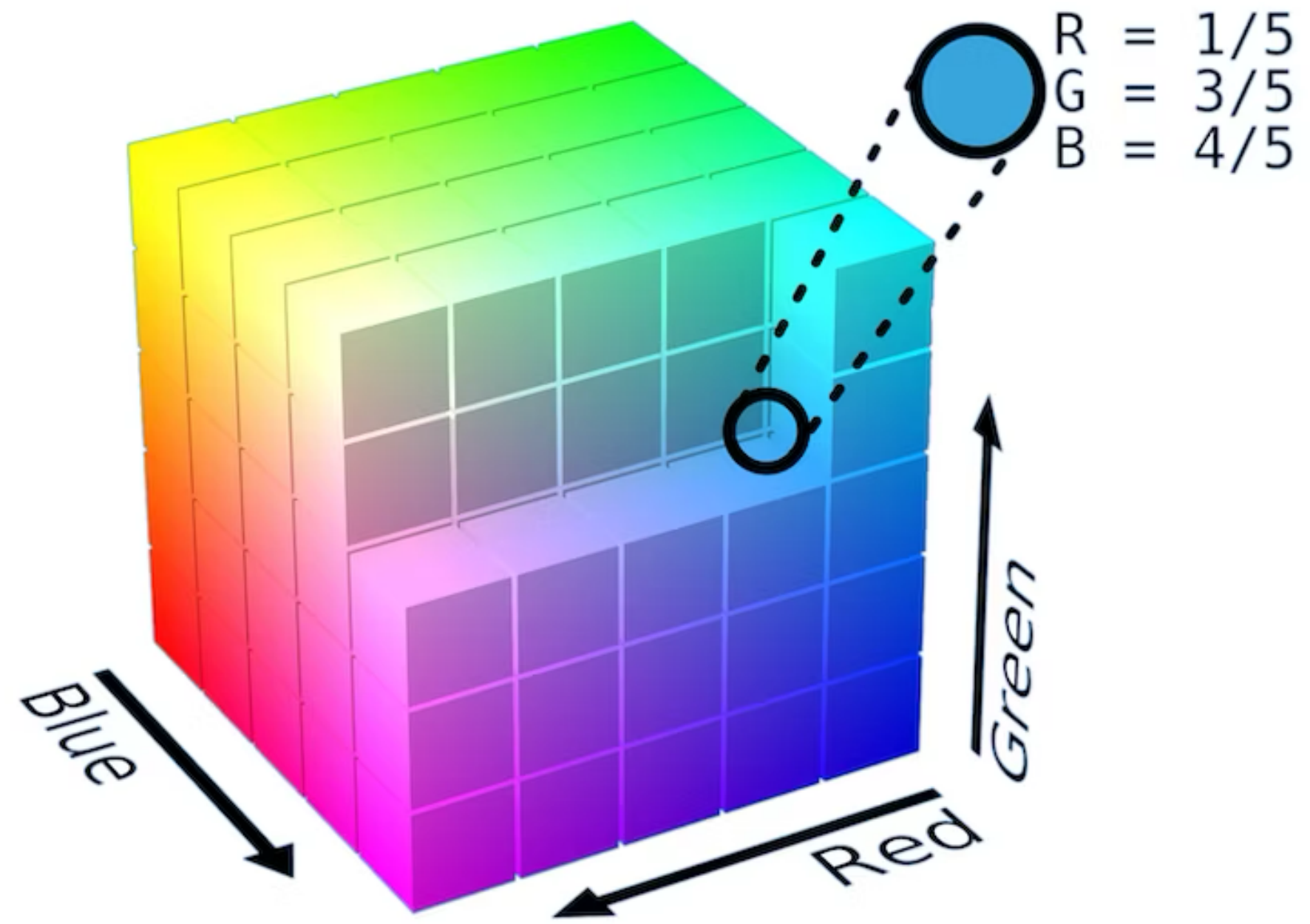




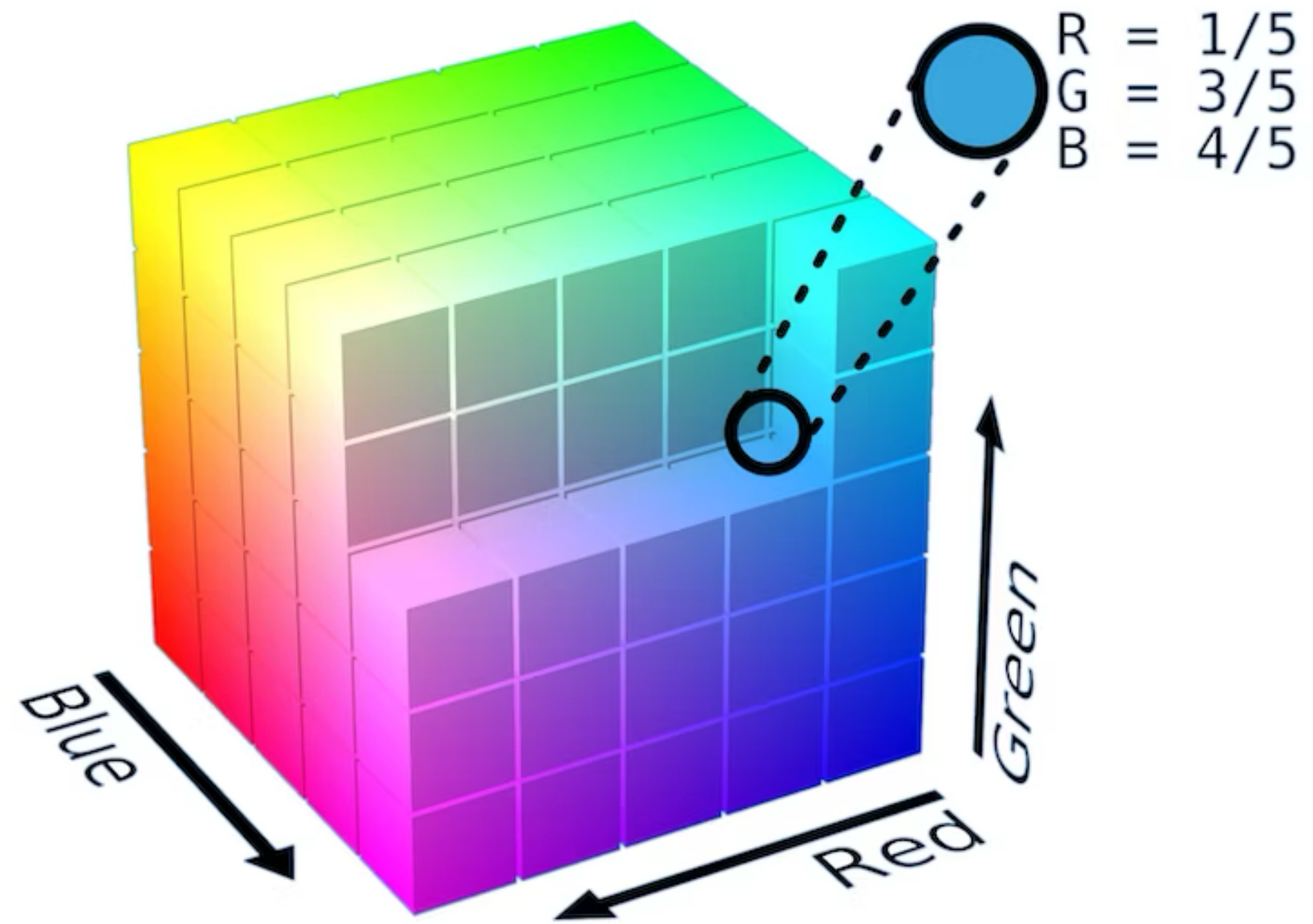
COLOR SPACES



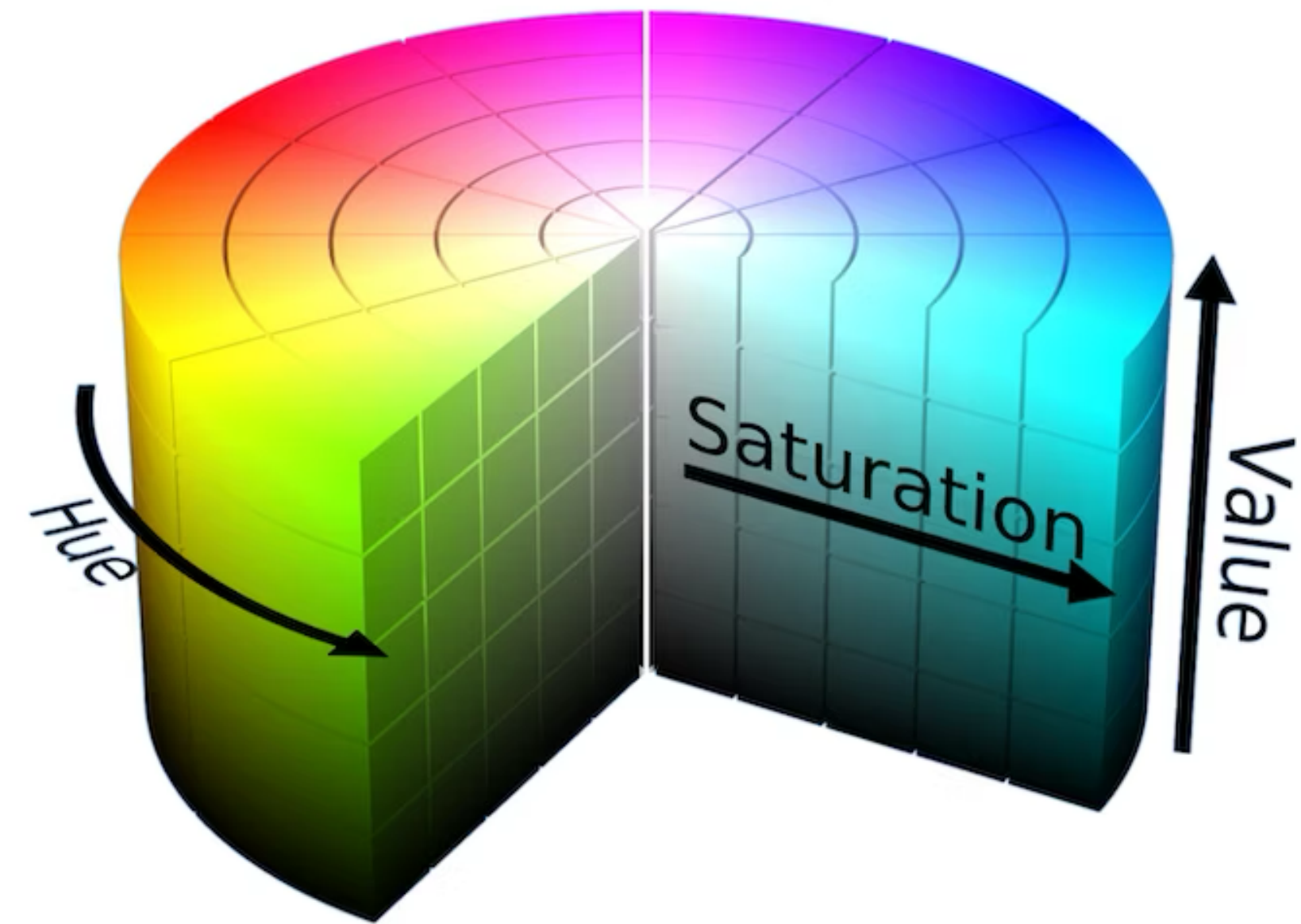
RGB



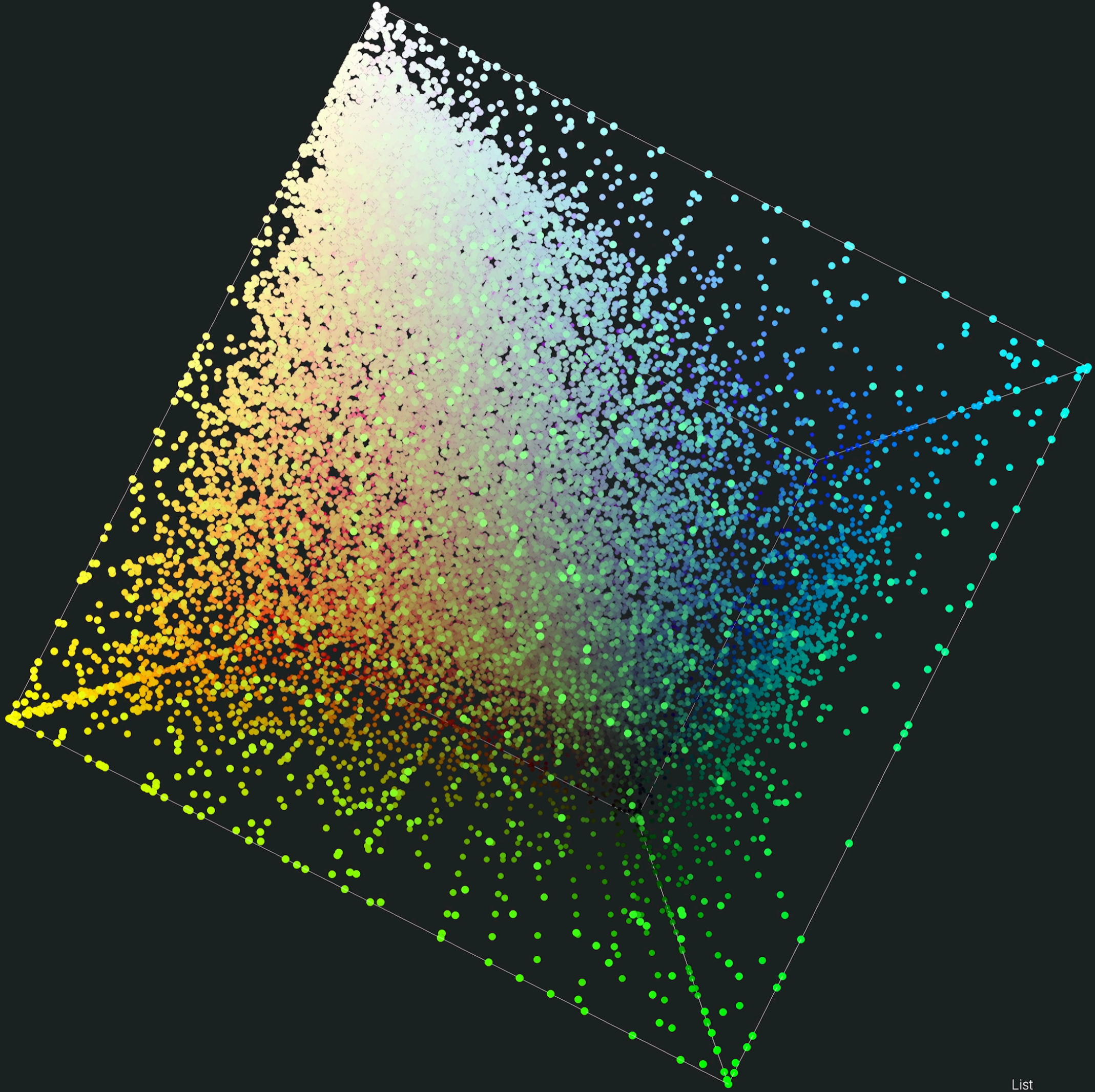
RGB



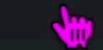
HSL



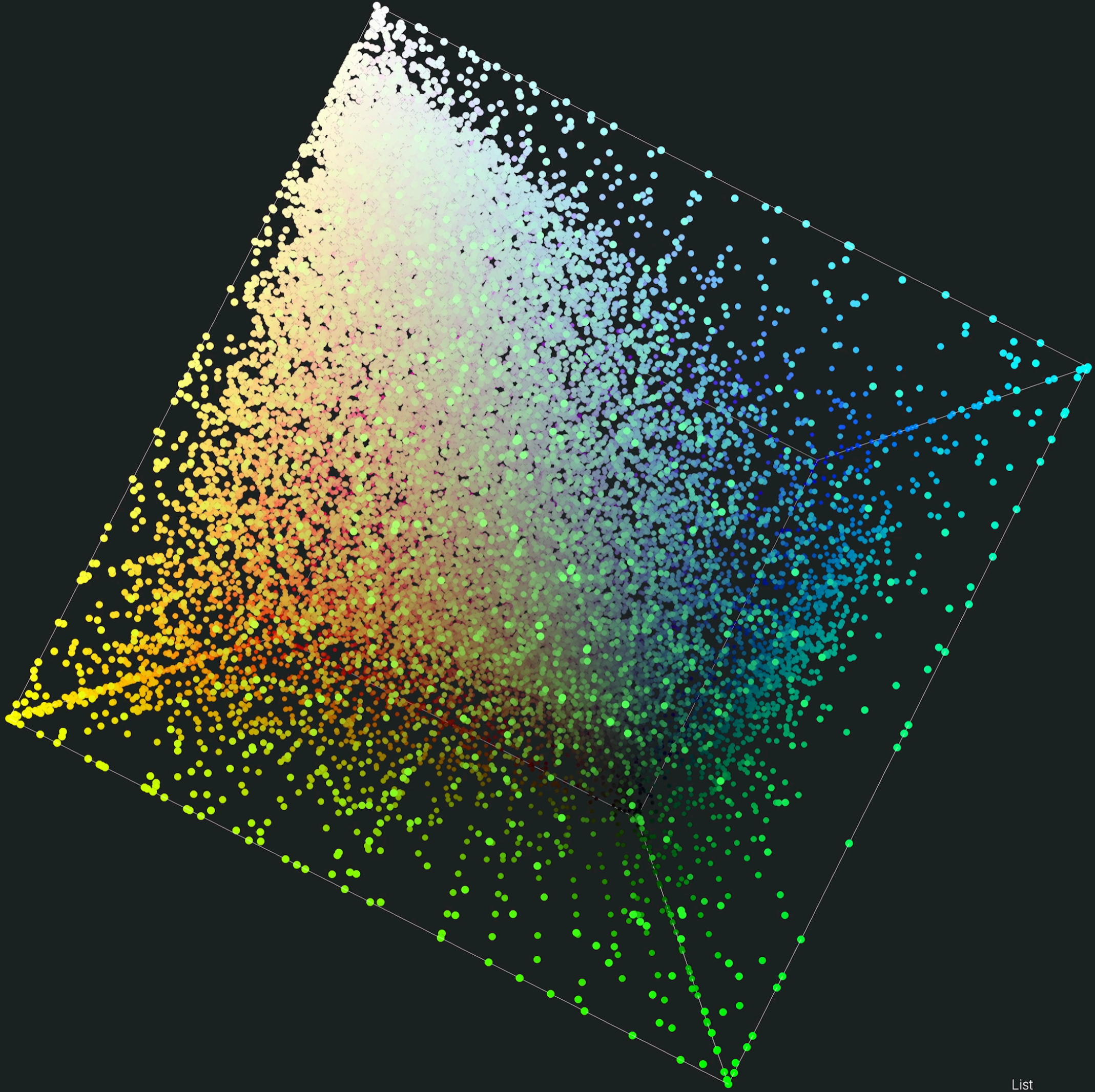
Cold Heights
● #22ddee



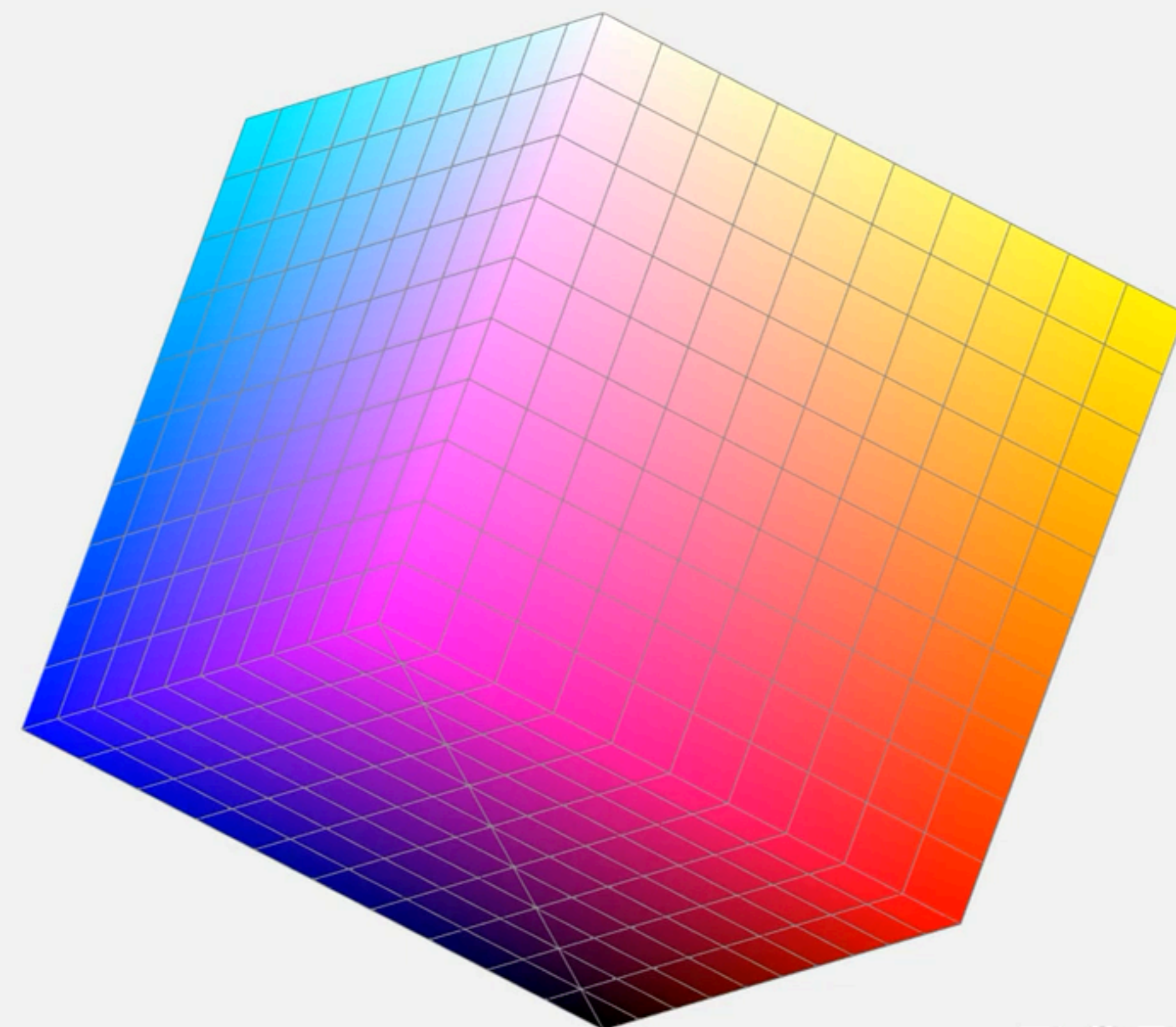
List Color Name List Model rgb



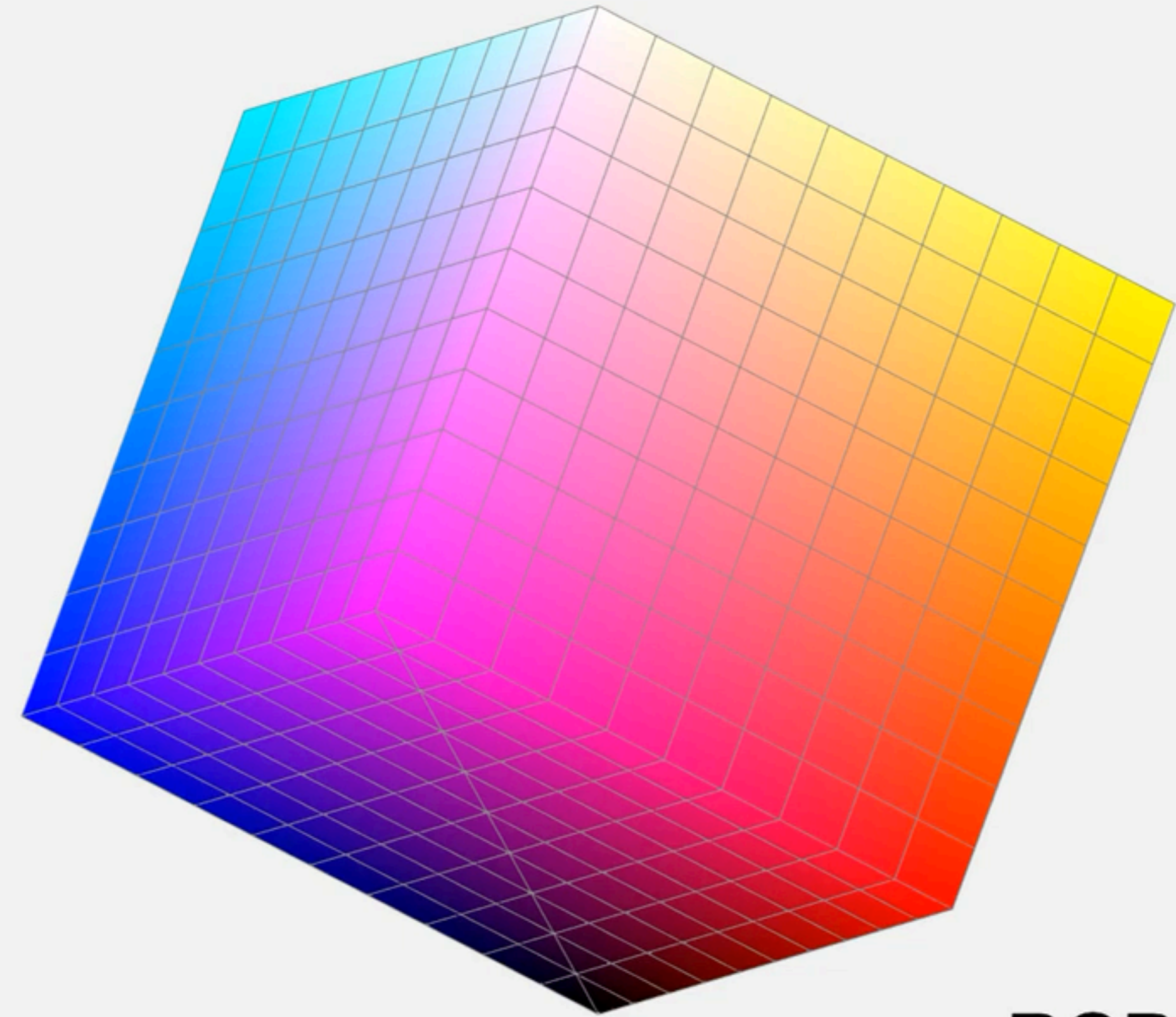
Cold Heights
● #22ddee



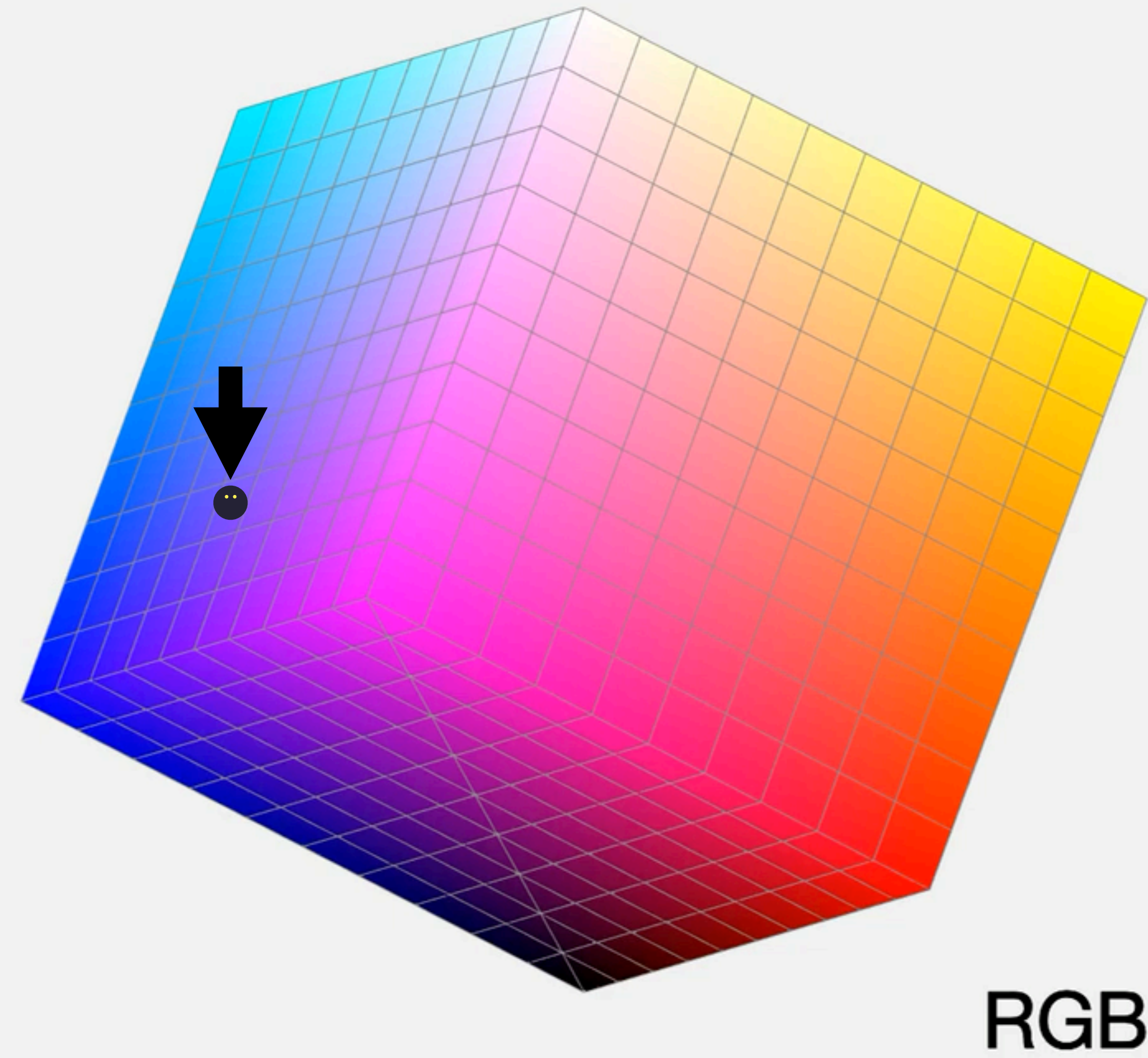
List Color Name List Model rgb

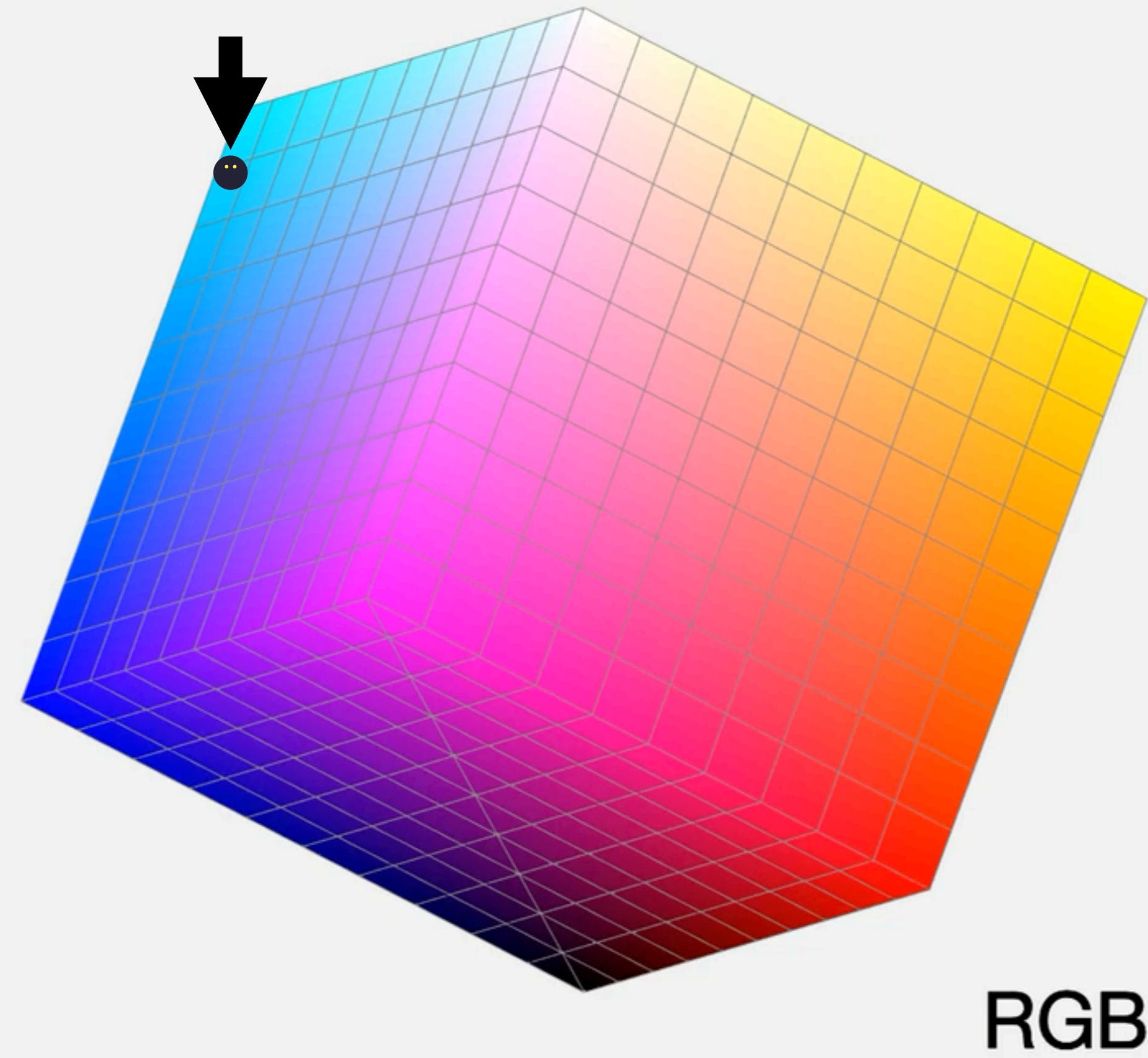


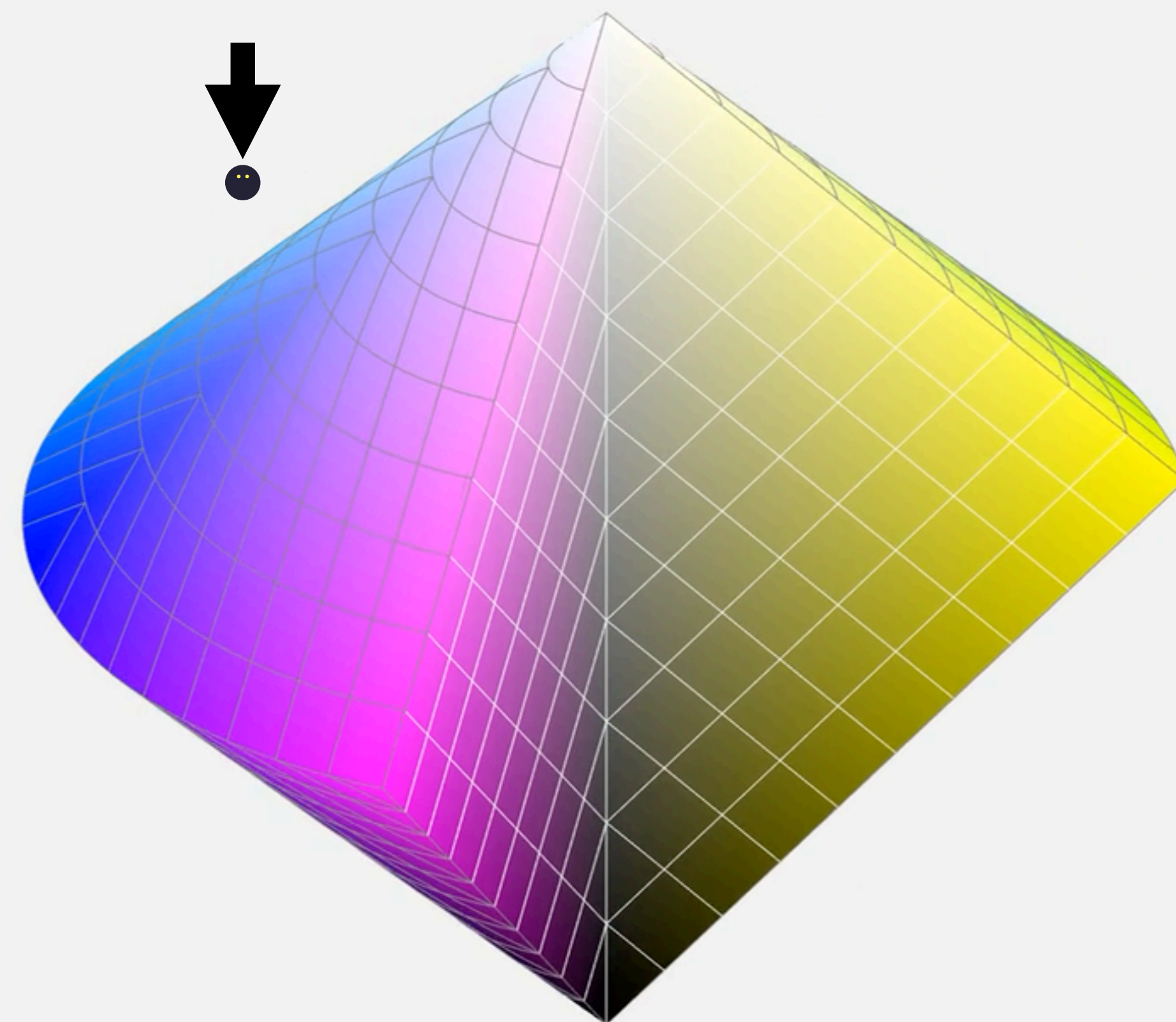
RGB

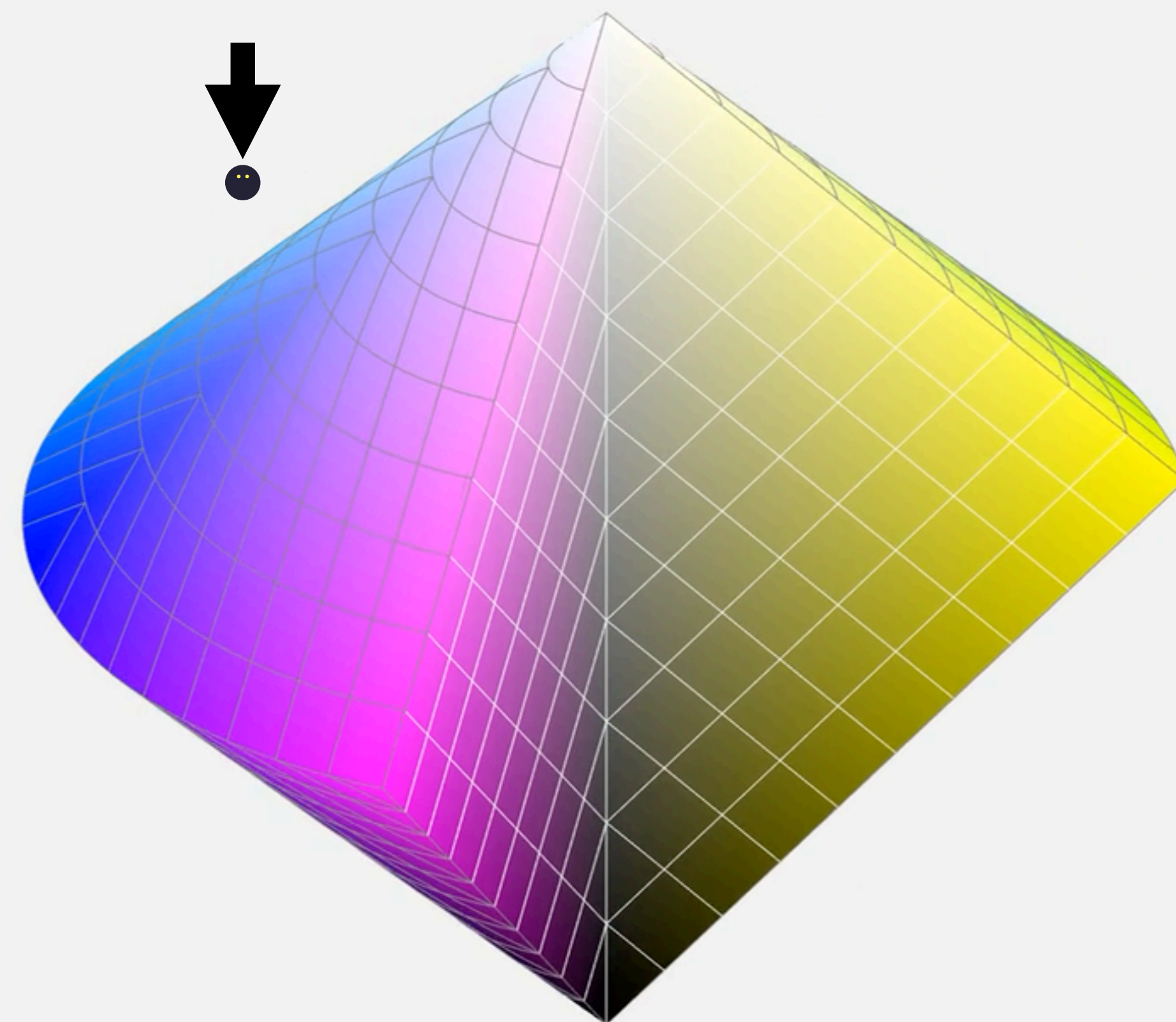


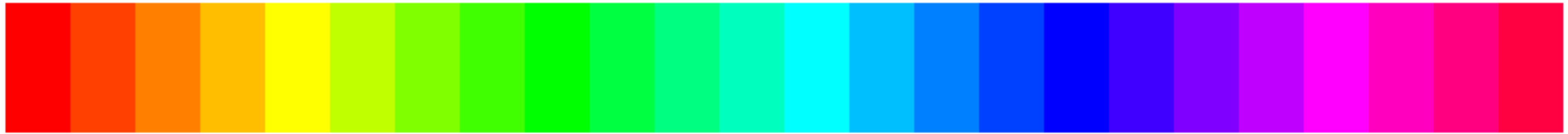
RGB











hsl([x]deg, 100%, 50%)

Send

Save

```
1 <button class="btn">Send</button>  
2  
3 <button class="btn btn--success">Save</button>
```

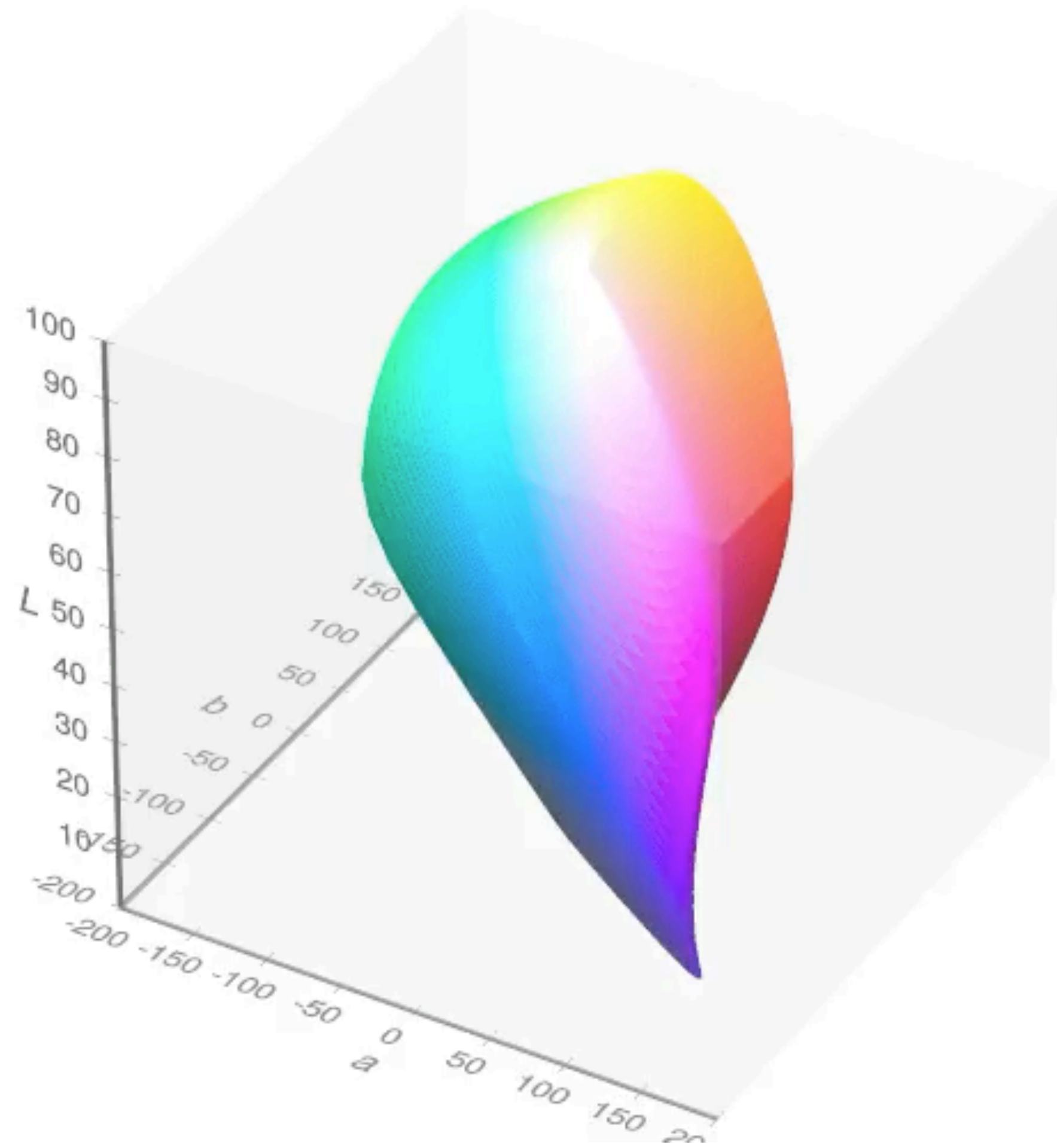


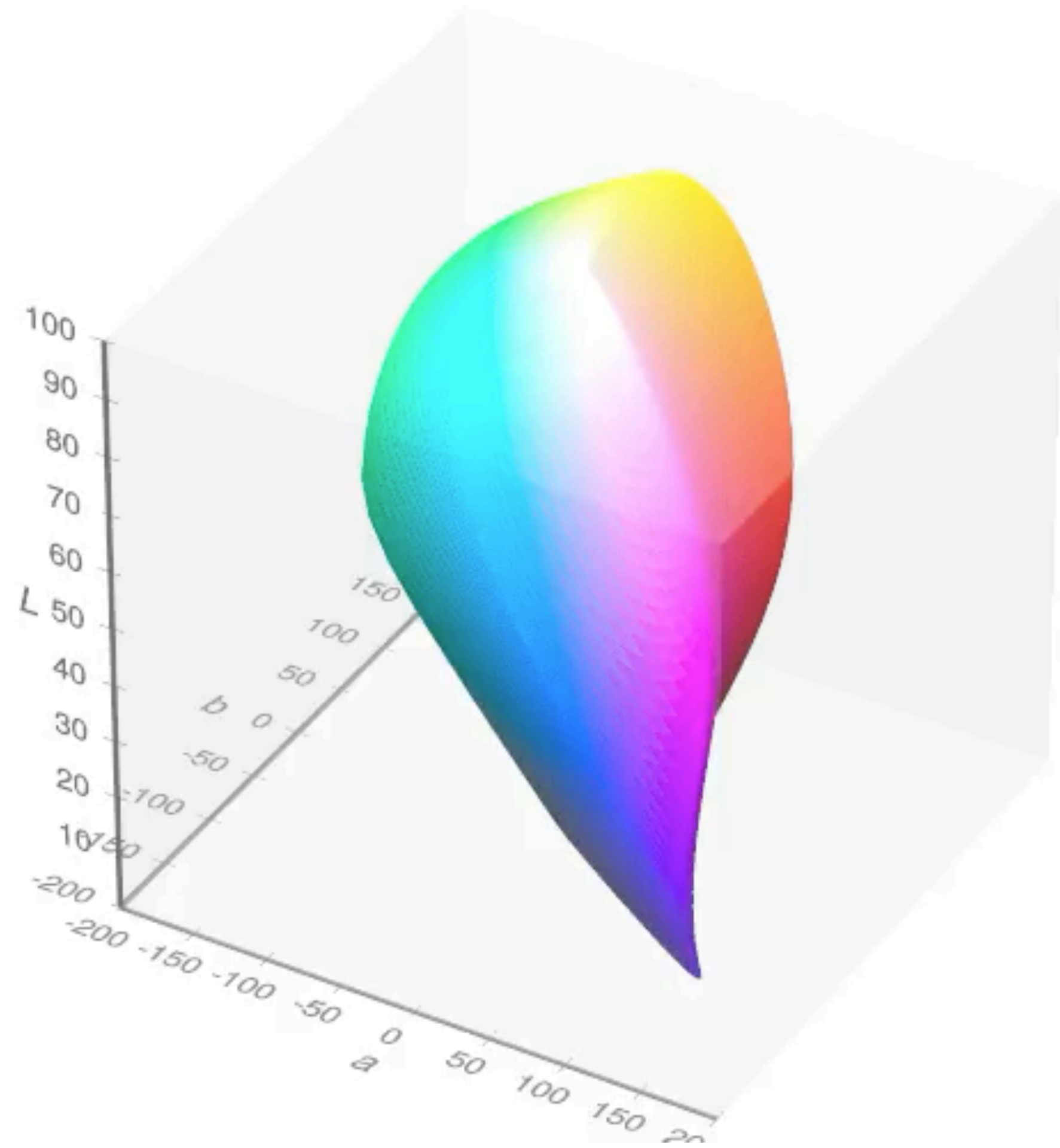
```
1  .btn {
2    --h: 270;
3    --s: 100%;
4    --l: 50%;
5
6    background-color: hsl(var(--h) var(--s) var(--l));
7    color: hsl(0 100% 100%);
8  }
9
10 .btn--success {
11
12 }
```


Send

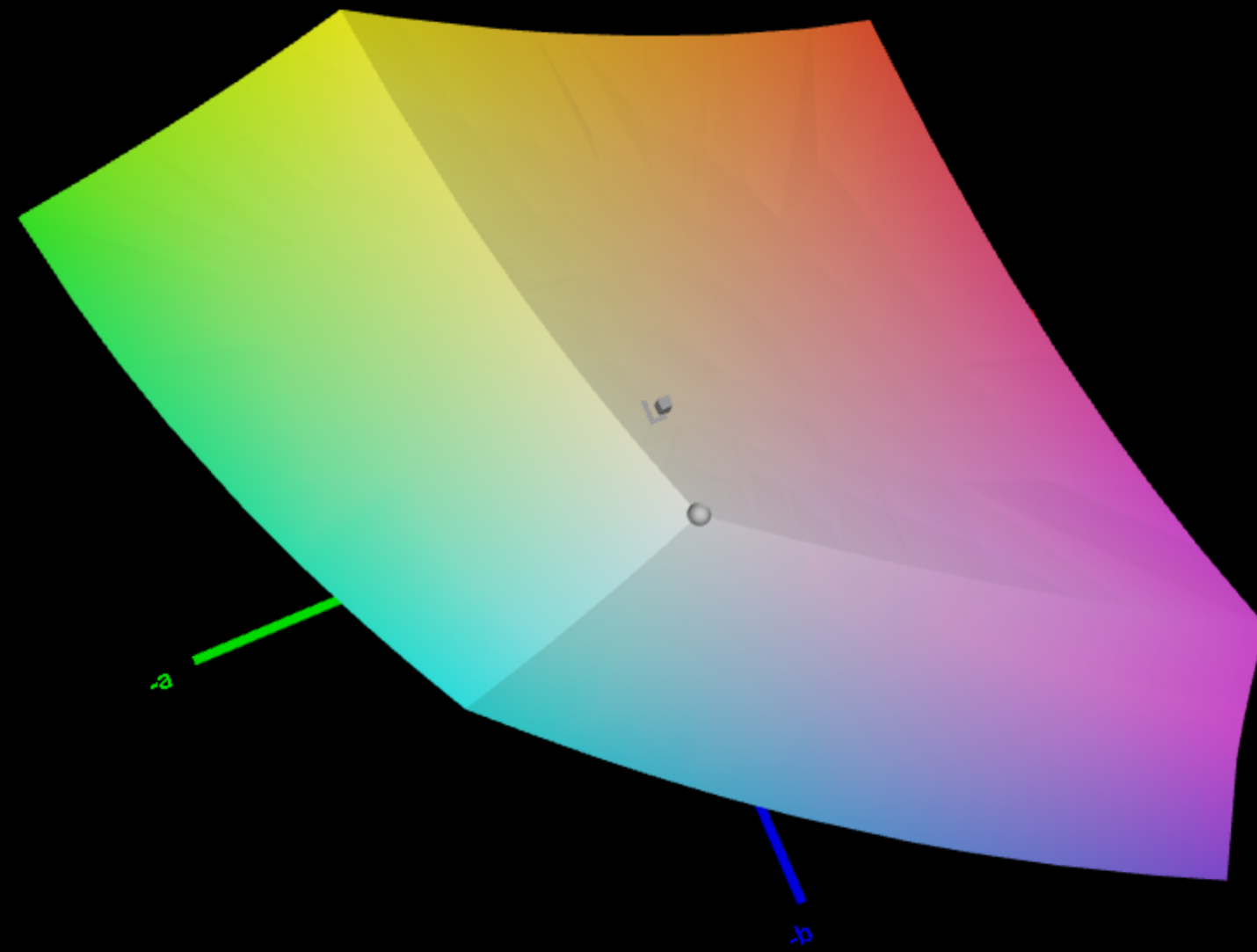
Save

```
1 .btn--success {  
2   --h: 90;  
3 }
```

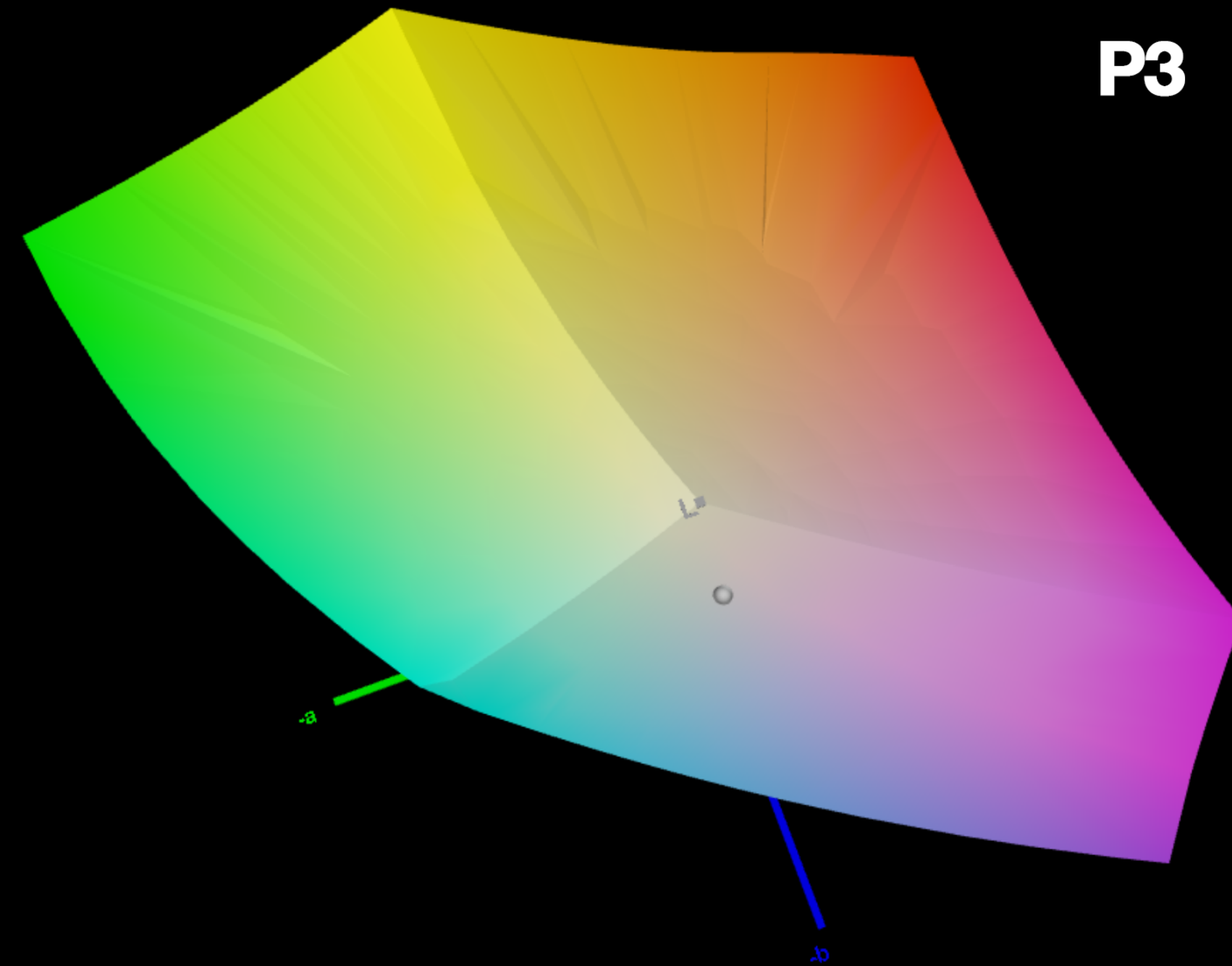



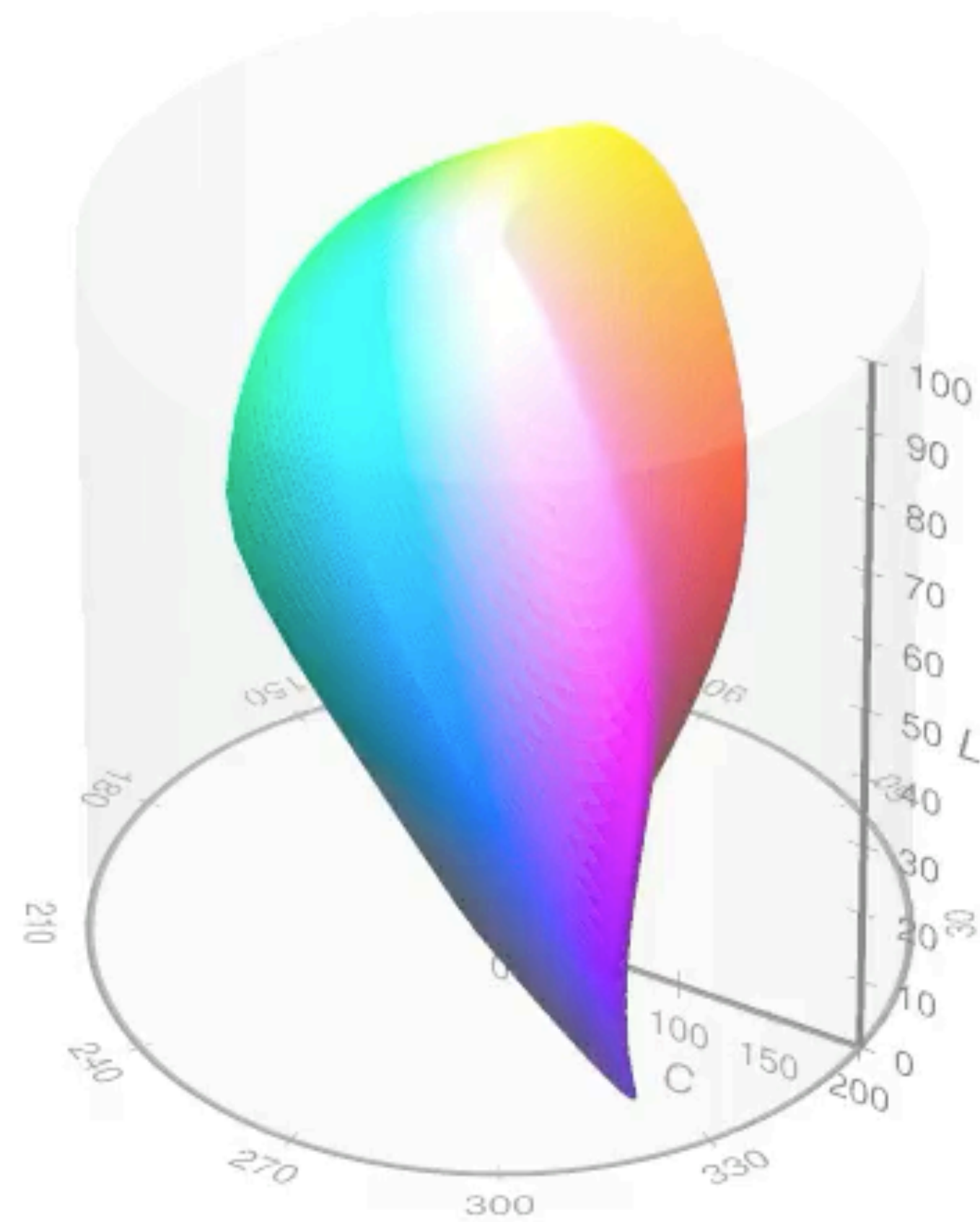


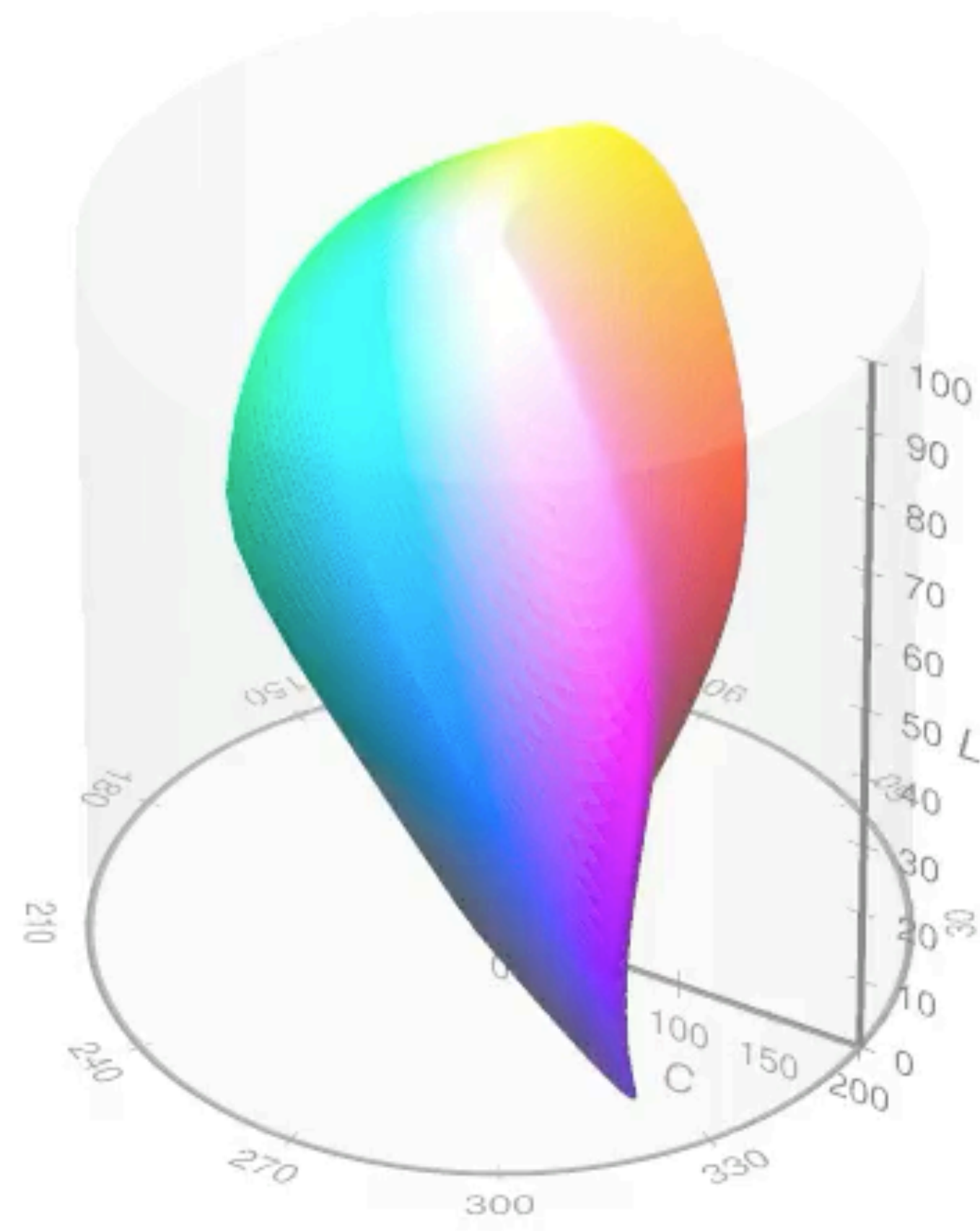
sRGB



P3



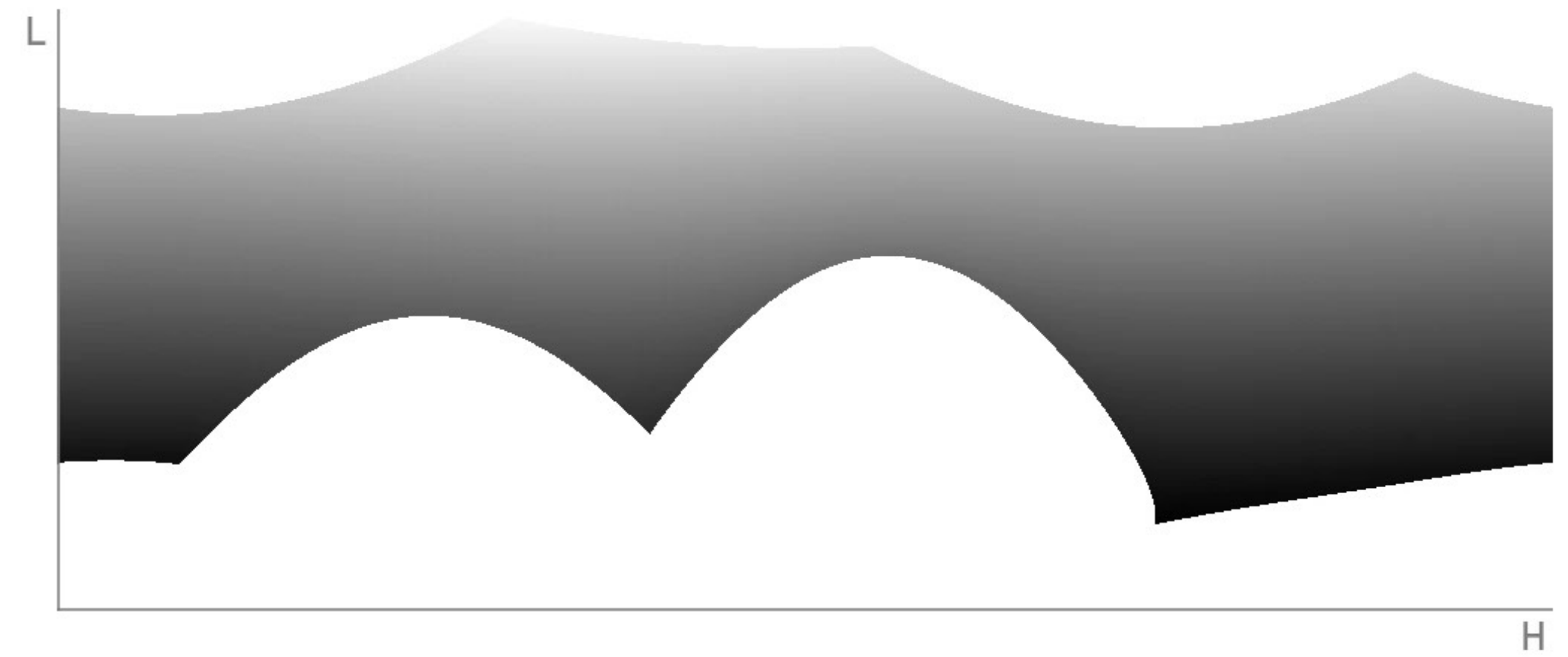
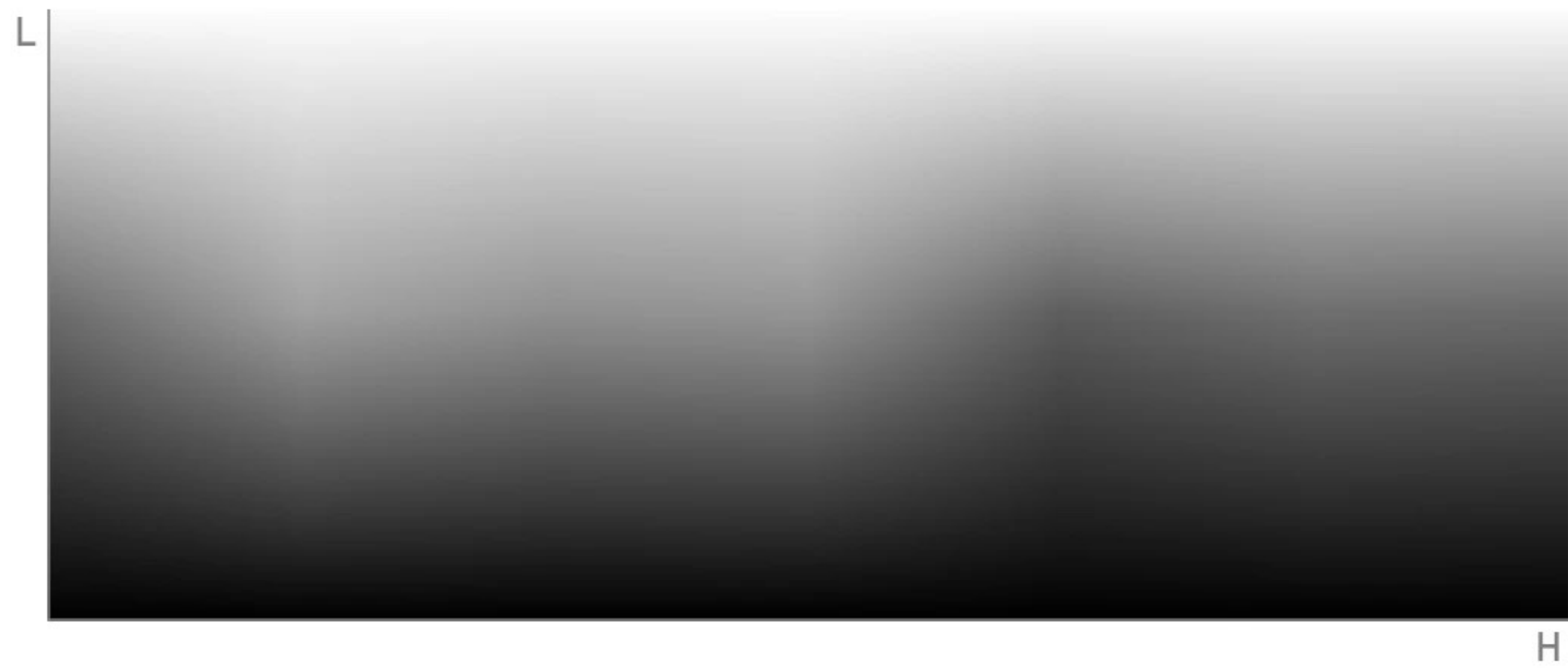
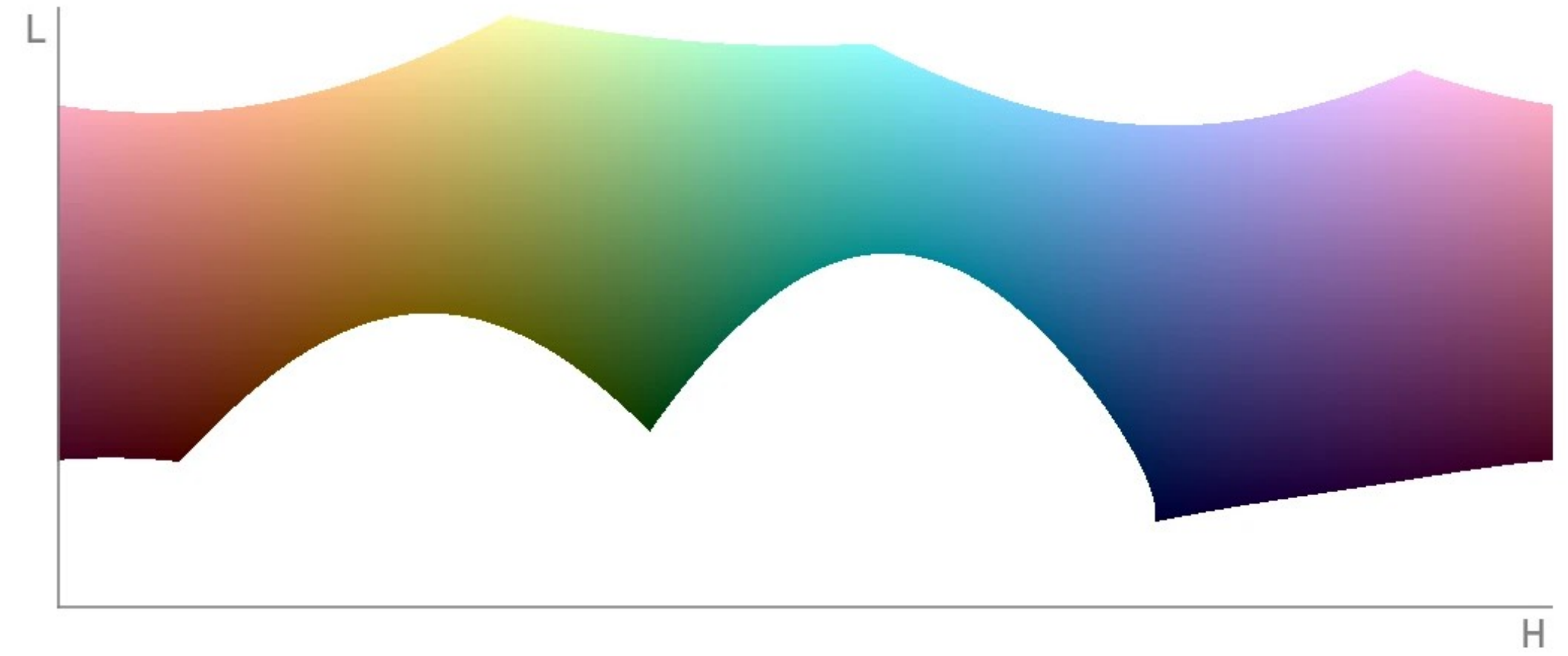




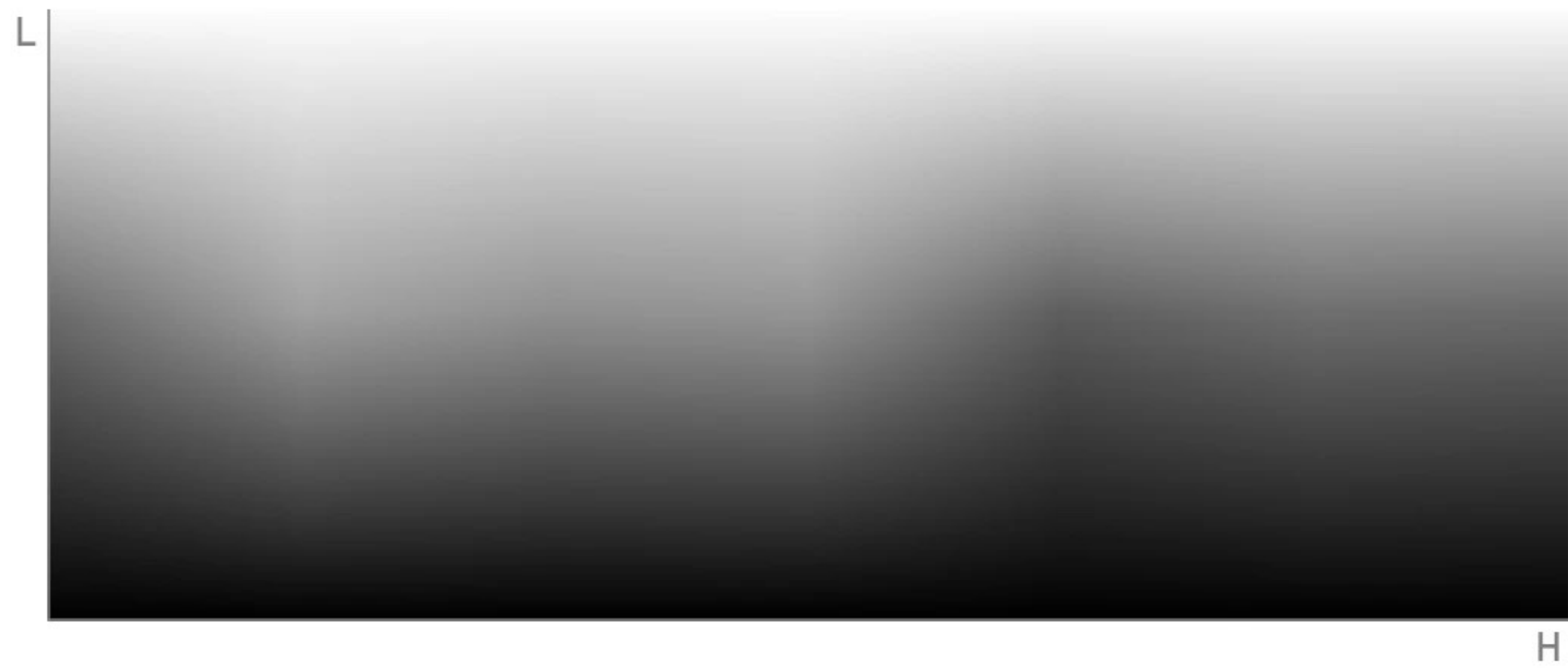
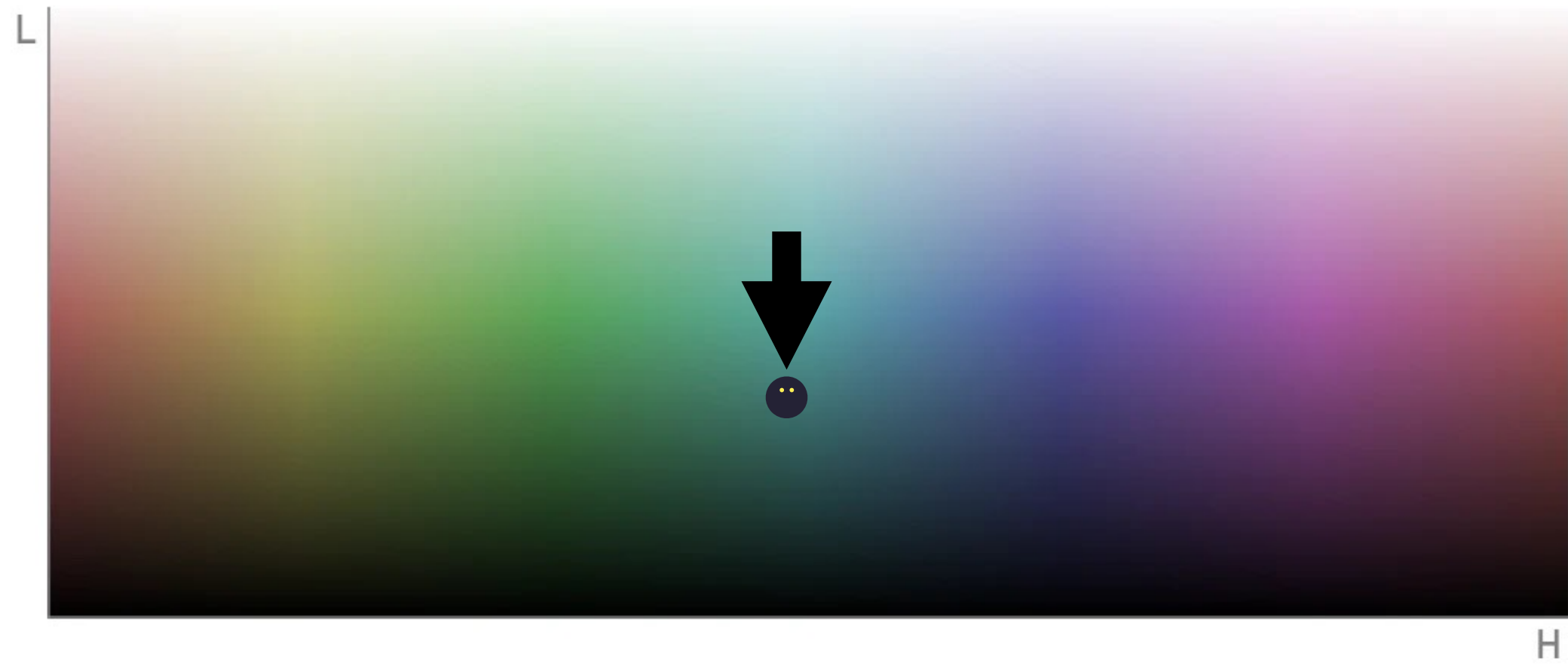
HSL



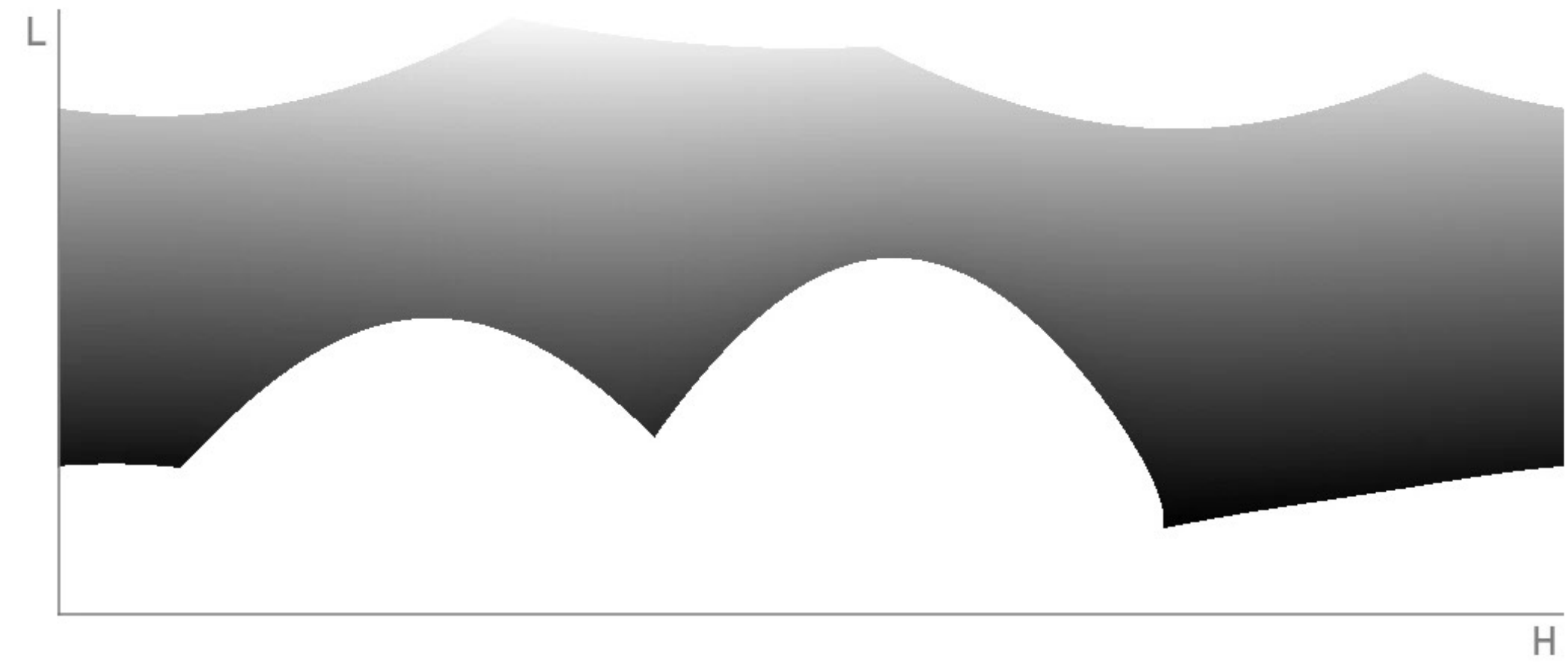
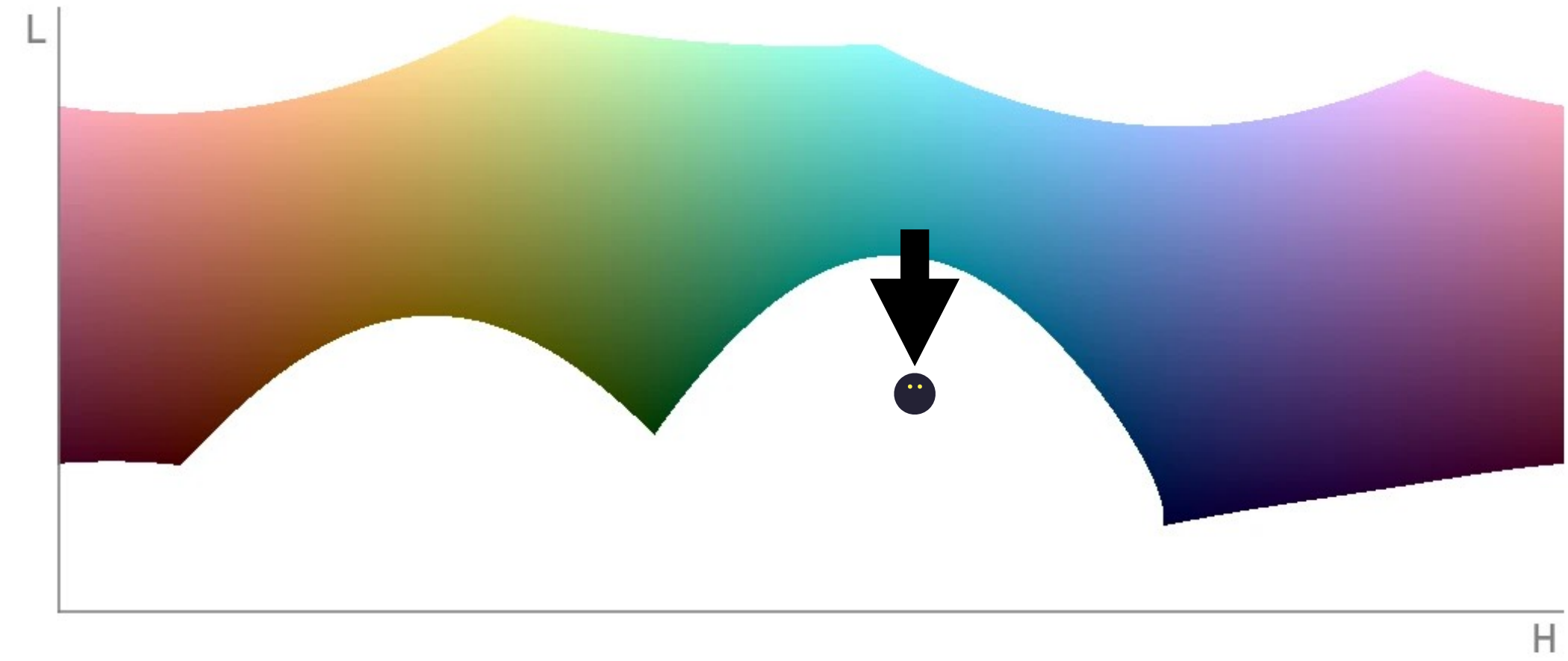
OKLCH



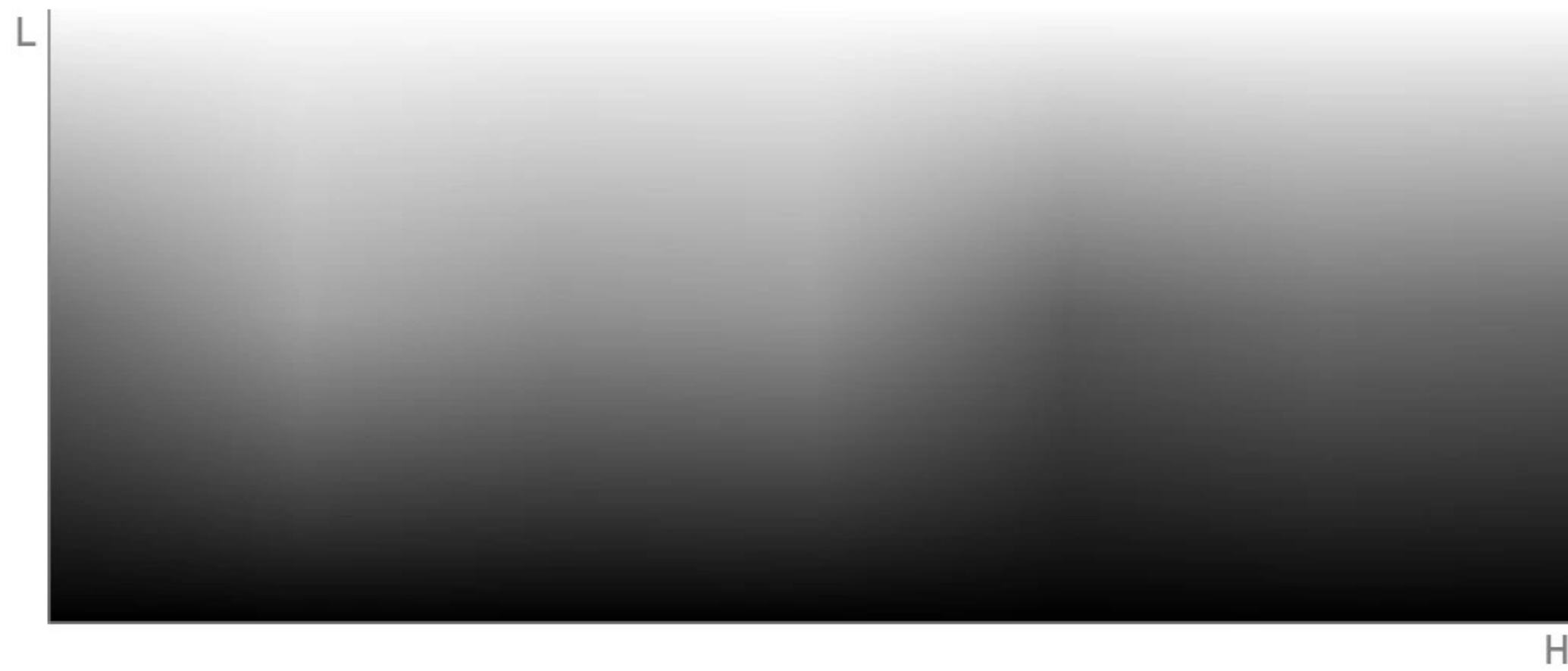
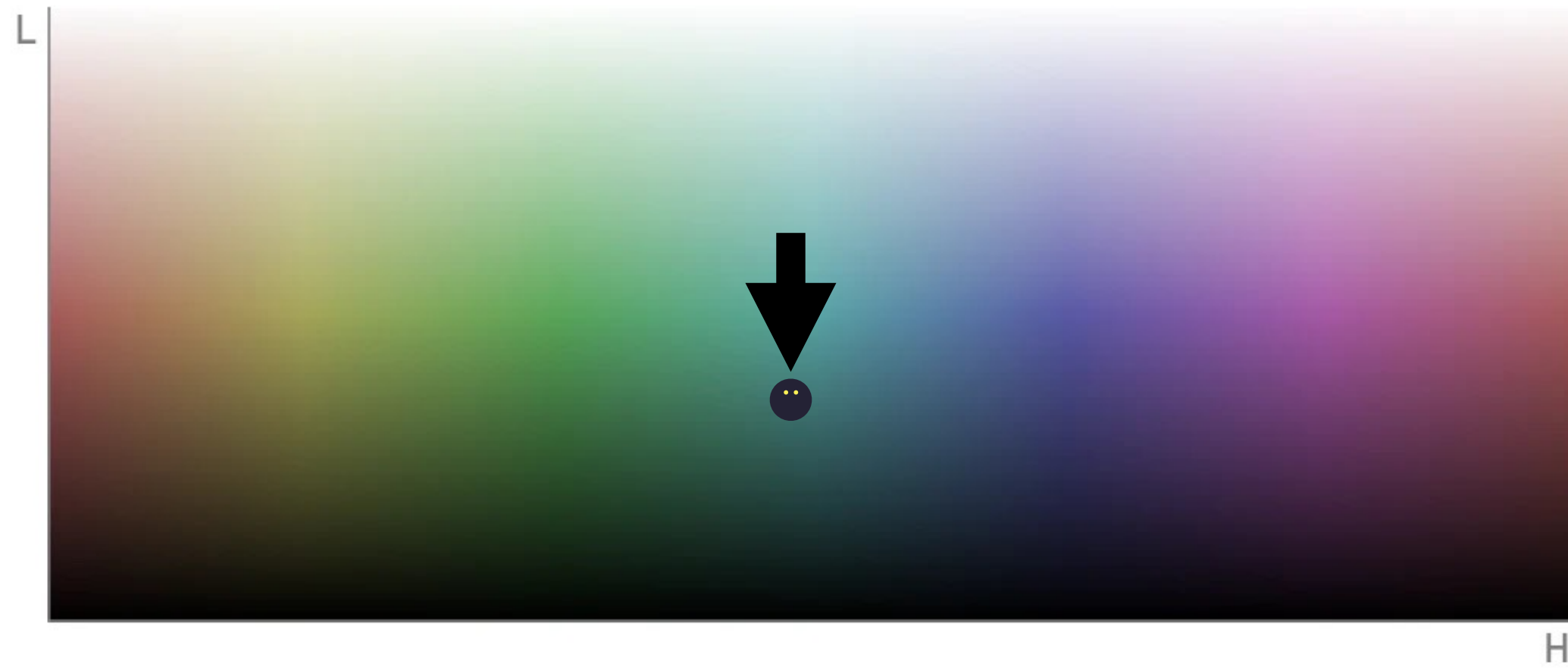
HSL



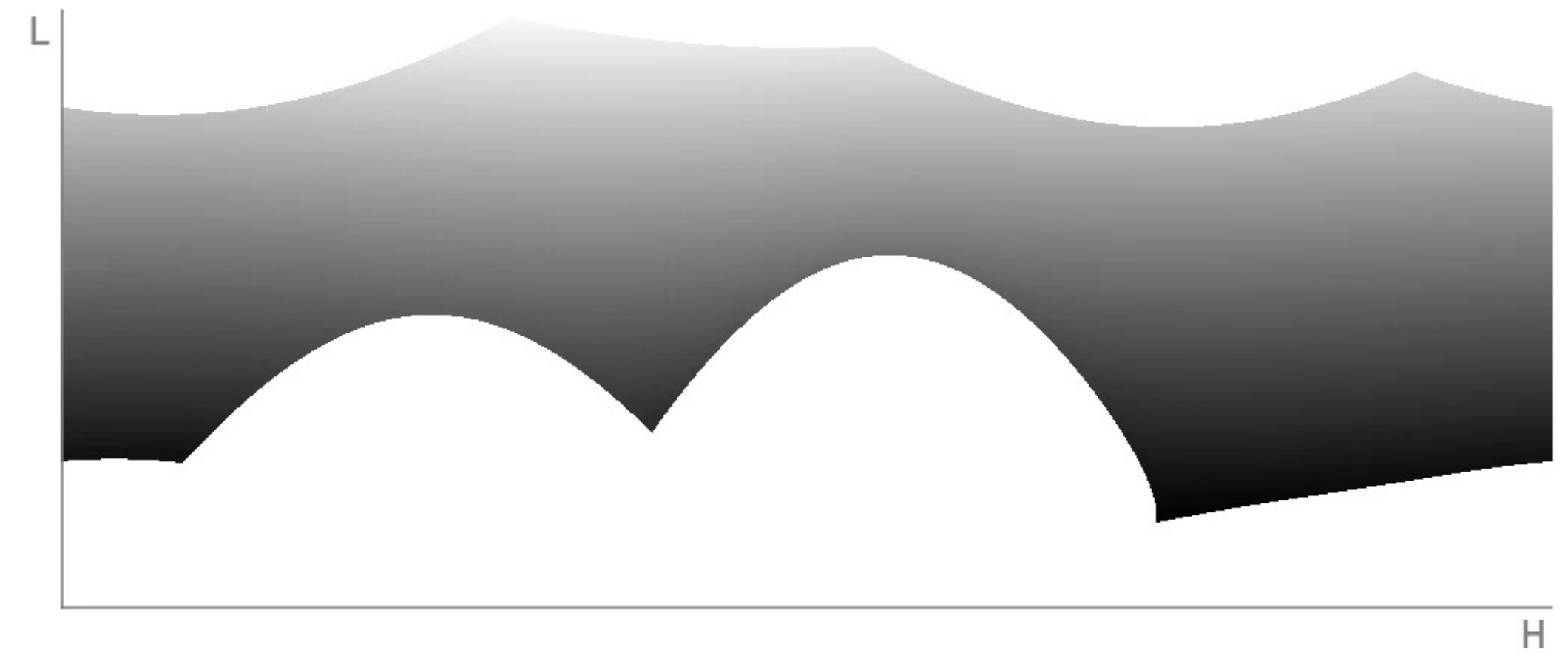
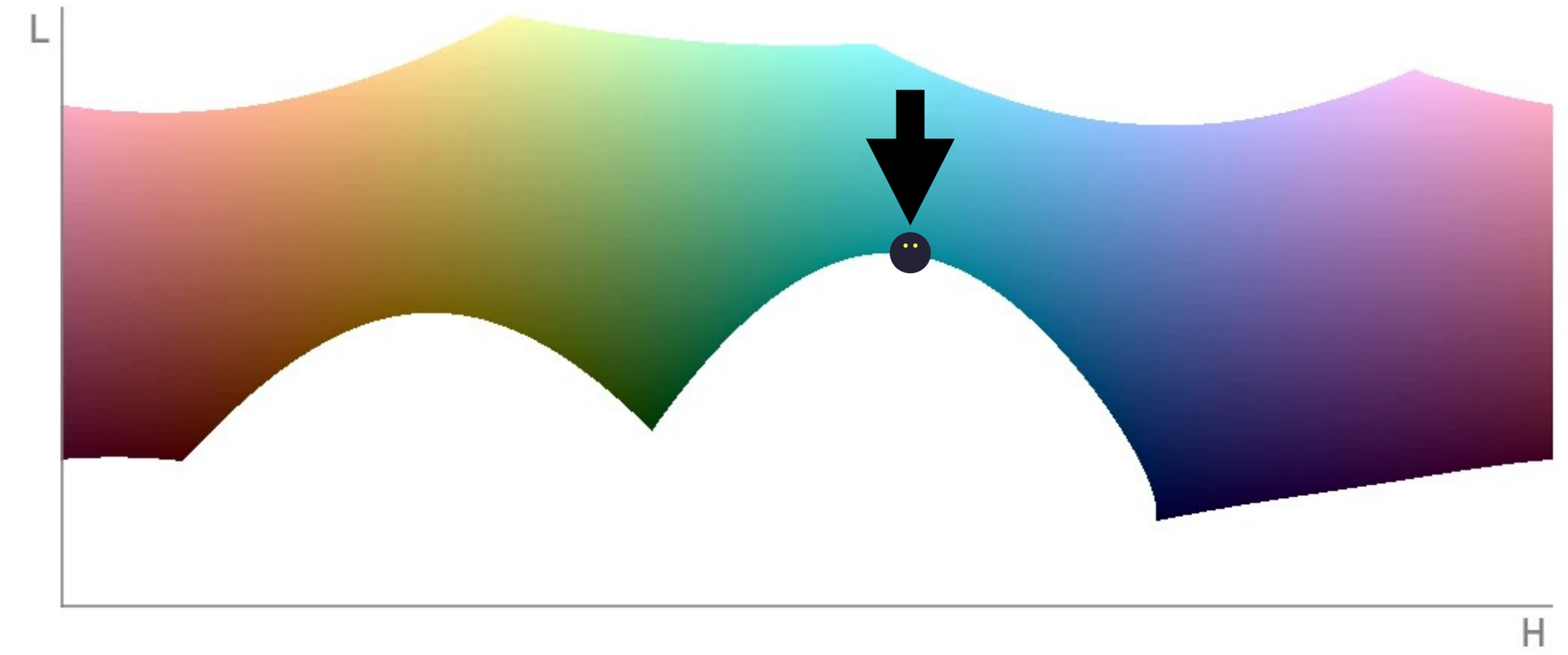
OKLCH



HSL



OKLCH



oklch(90% 15% 0deg) (in gamut)

oklch(90% 16% 0deg) (out of gamut)

oklch(90% 17% 0deg)

oklch(90% 18% 0deg)

oklch(90% 19% 0deg)

oklch(90% 20% 0deg)

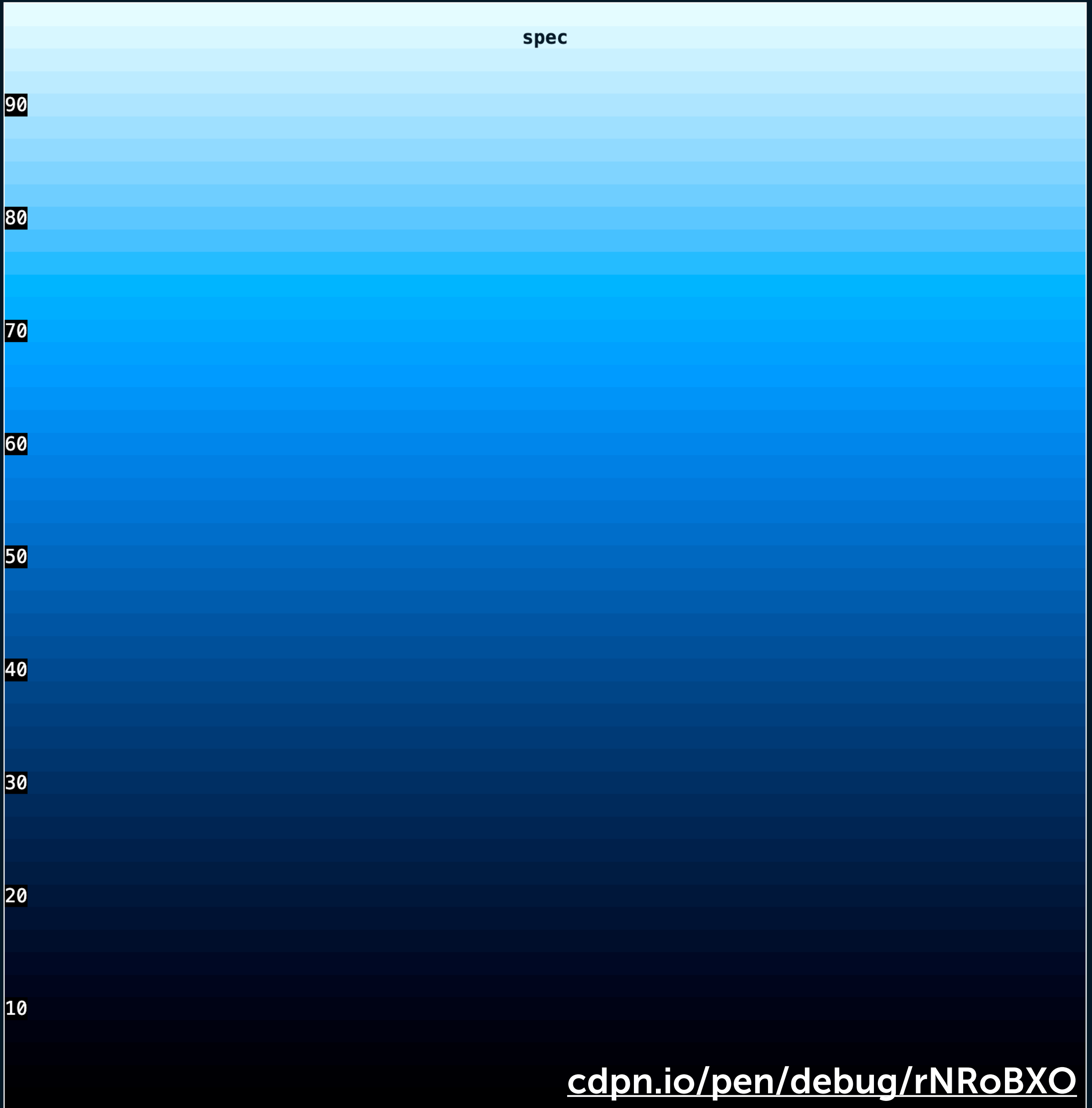
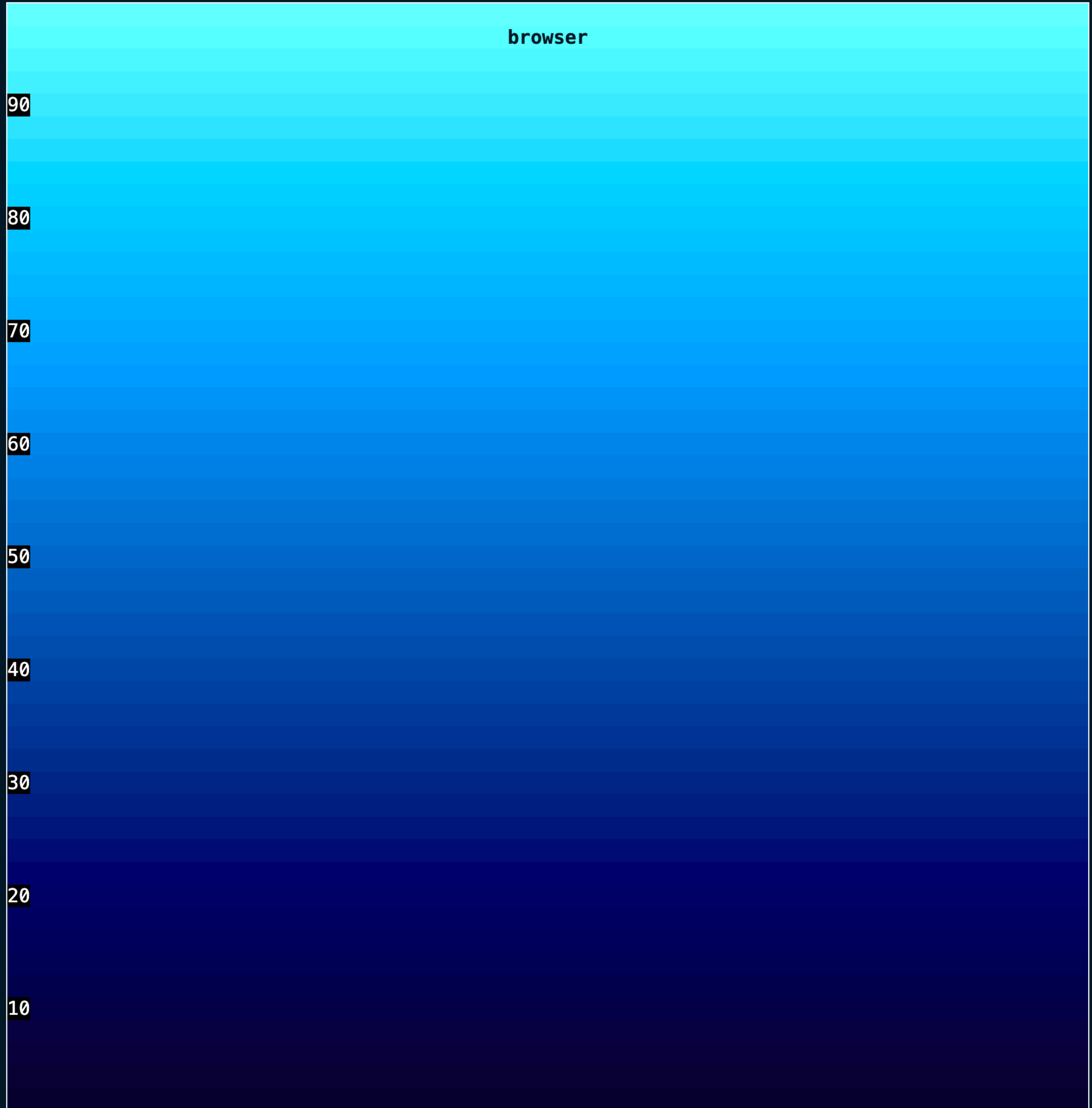
oklch(90% 40% 0deg)

oklch(90% 60% 0deg)

oklch(90% 80% 0deg)

oklch(90% 100% 0deg)

hue  242 chroma  50



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[css-color-4] Channel clipping breaks author expectations, especially when using 'perceptually uniform' spaces #9449

New issue

Open mirisuzanne opened this issue on Oct 9, 2023 · 209 comments

mirisuzanne commented on Oct 9, 2023 · edited Contributor

This is not an issue in the `css-color-4` spec, but in all the implementations. While issues have been filed on the individual bug trackers, I wanted to raise the issue with the CSSWG since it seems like this was an intentional decision agreed to by the browser vendors.

Here are the individual bug reports:

- https://bugs.webkit.org/show_bug.cgi?id=255939
- https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show_bug.cgi?id=1847421
- <https://bugs.chromium.org/p/chromium/issues/detail?id=1440069&q=lch&can=2>

And, as I understand, the decision was made in these CSSWG issues:

- [\[css-color-4\] Disagreements over gamut mapping #7610](#)
- [\[css-color-4\] CSS gamut mapping algorithm clarifications #7653](#)

I'm opening a separate issue because I don't have strong feelings about all the details of a gamut mapping algorithm, but I'm pretty frustrated about the state of what browsers shipped here, and I think we need to do something to fix it asap. From an authoring perspective it's entirely unusable, and *it breaks the fundamental promise of the format: providing perceptually-uniform lightness*.

- Here's a [codepen demo](#) showing two colors with the same hue and lightness values, but vastly different perceptual lightness in the results.
- Here's a [tool for comparing gamut-mapping options](#) - set the lightness low (eg 0.25) and clip gives colors which are over-saturated/too light, set the lightness high (eg .85) and clip gives over-saturated and too dark.

This is the format that authors were most excited about, and it doesn't do what we told them it does. I really wish this feature hadn't shipped at all, since it clearly wasn't ready to ship. Adding agenda+ because I think this deserves more eyes on it, and more urgency in fixing it.

28 20

Assignees: No one assigned

Labels: `css-color-4`

Projects: Feb 2024 Agenda (Status: Wednesday morning)

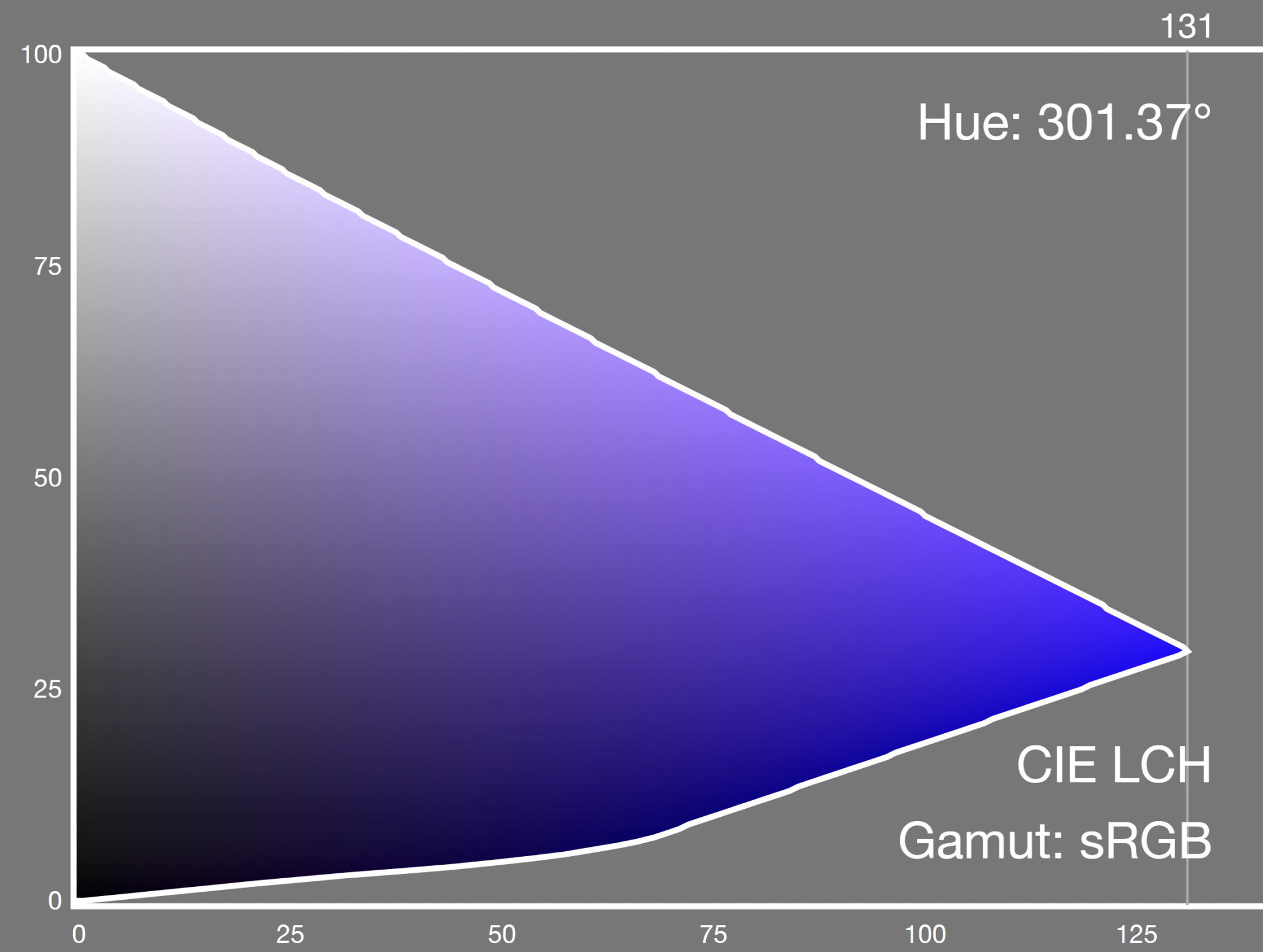
Milestone: No milestone

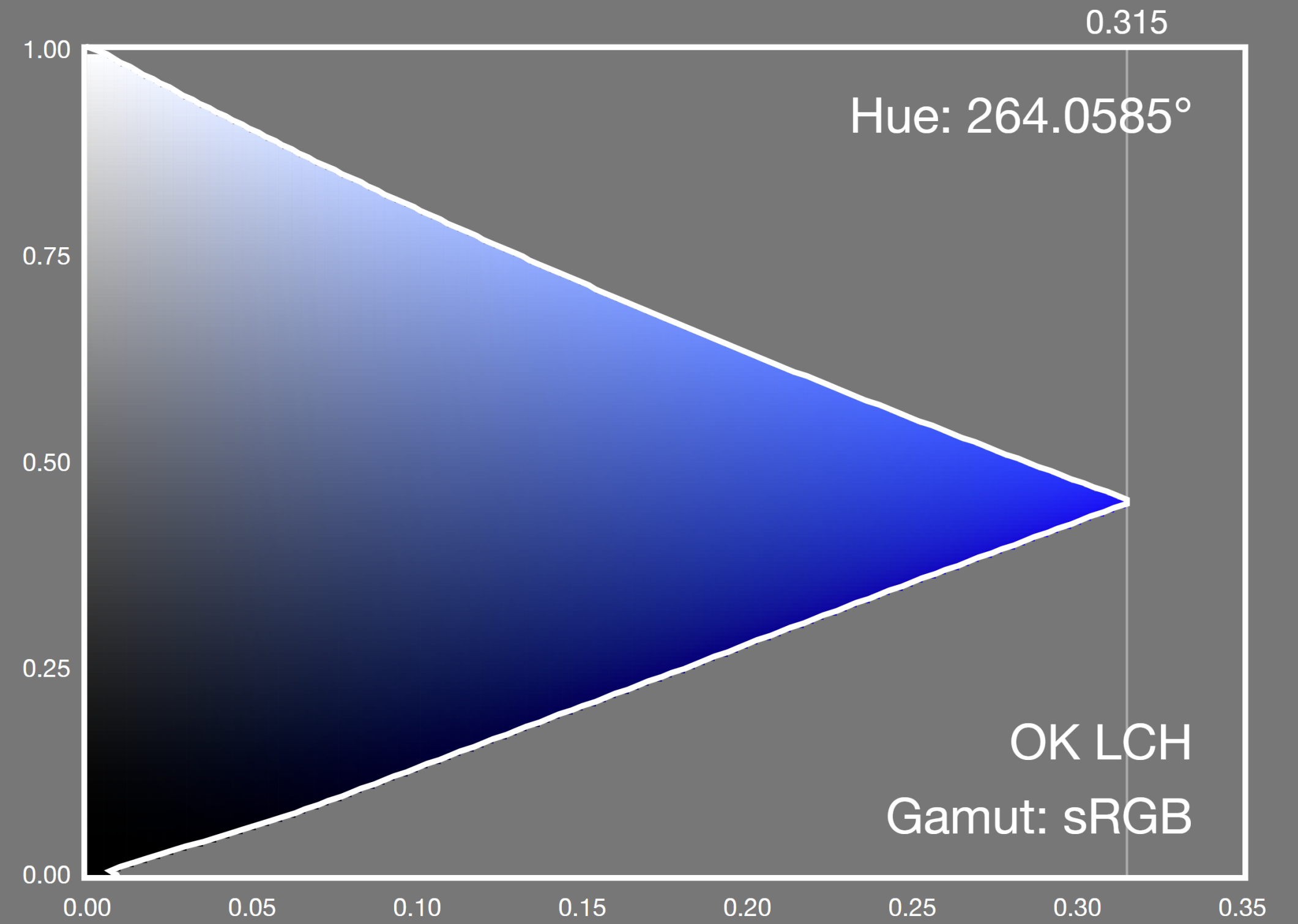
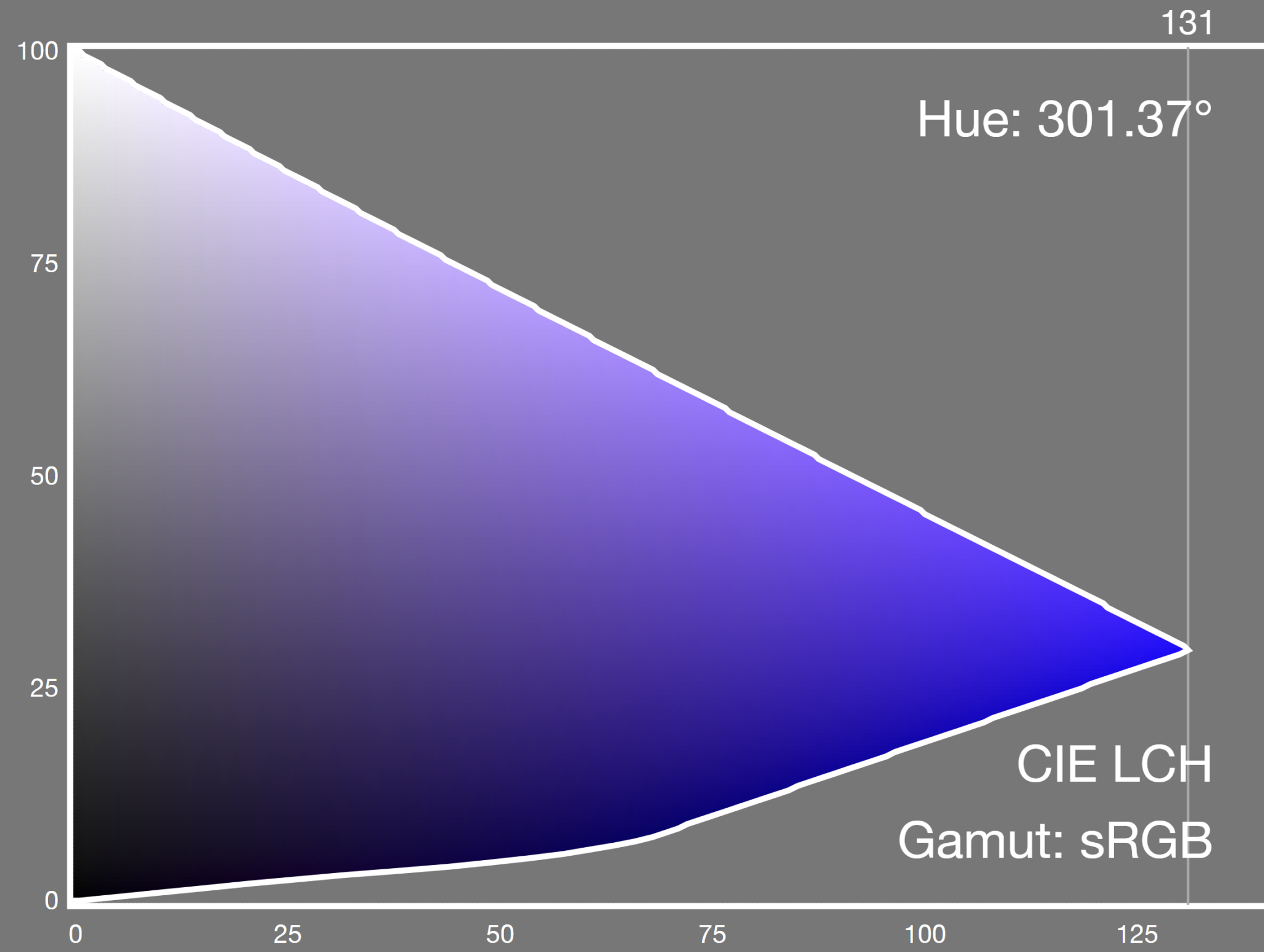
Development: No branches or pull requests

21 participants



and others







The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'bottosson.github.io'. The page header includes the name 'Björn Ottosson' on the left and navigation links for 'Blog', 'About', and social media icons for Twitter and LinkedIn on the right. The main content area features a large title 'A perceptual color space for image processing' followed by an introductory paragraph and a bulleted list of applications. A paragraph explains the author's motivation for creating a new color space, with the name 'Oklab color space' highlighted in blue. A final paragraph introduces a section titled 'Oklab implementations' which contains a list of implementations (not fully visible).

Björn Ottosson Blog About  

A perceptual color space for image processing

A perceptual color space is desirable when doing many kinds of image processing. It is useful for things like:

- Turning an image grayscale, while keeping the perceived lightness the same
- Increasing the saturation of colors, while maintaining perceived hue and lightness
- Creating smooth and uniform looking transitions between colors

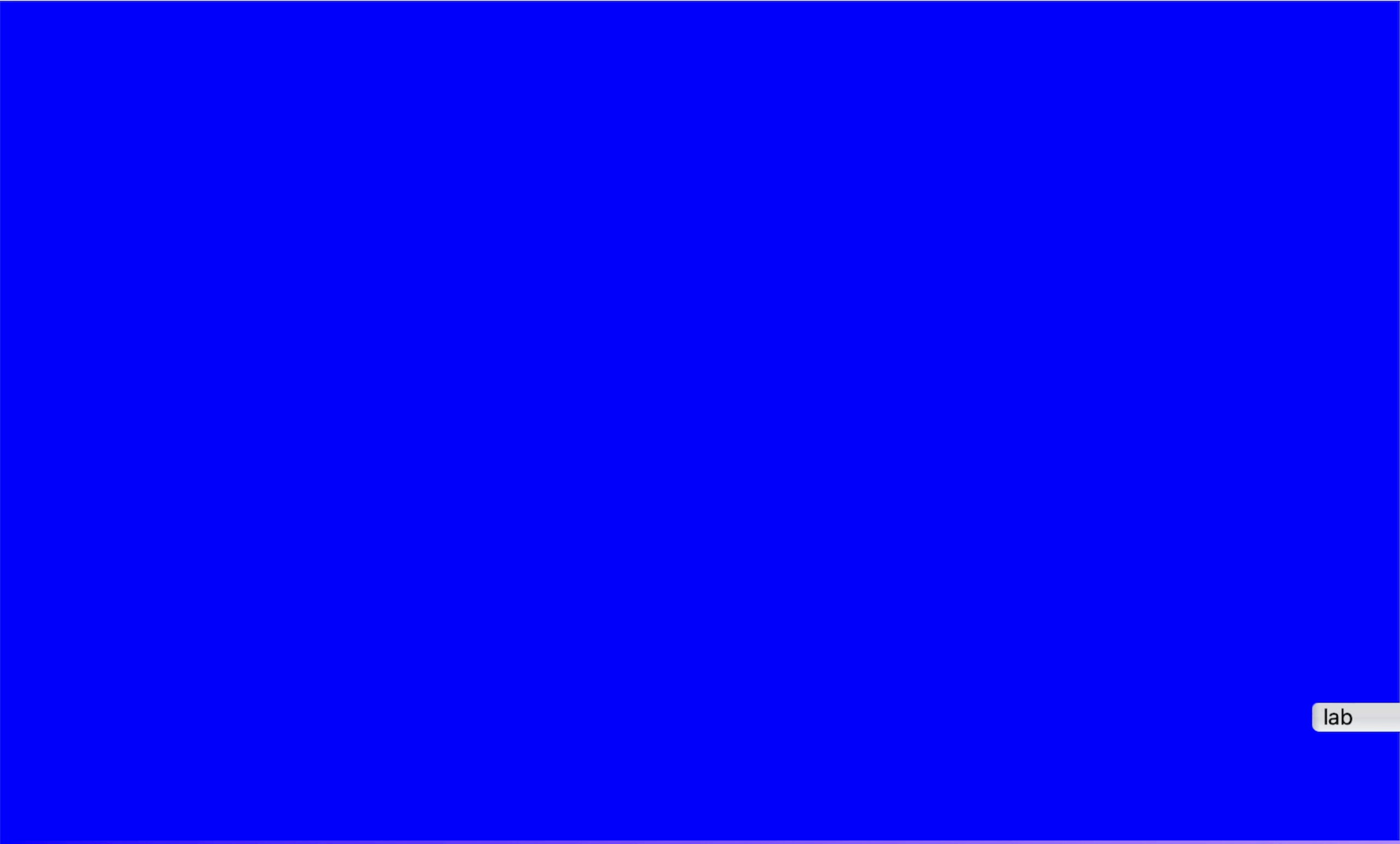
Unfortunately, as far as I am aware, while there are color spaces that aim to be perceptually uniform, none are without significant drawbacks when used for image processing.

For this reason I have designed a new perceptual color space, designed to be simple to use, while doing a good job at predicting perceived lightness, [chroma](#) and hue. It is called the **Oklab color space**, because it is an OK Lab color space.

Before diving into the details of why a new color space is needed and how it was derived, here is the everything needed to use the color space:

Oklab implementations

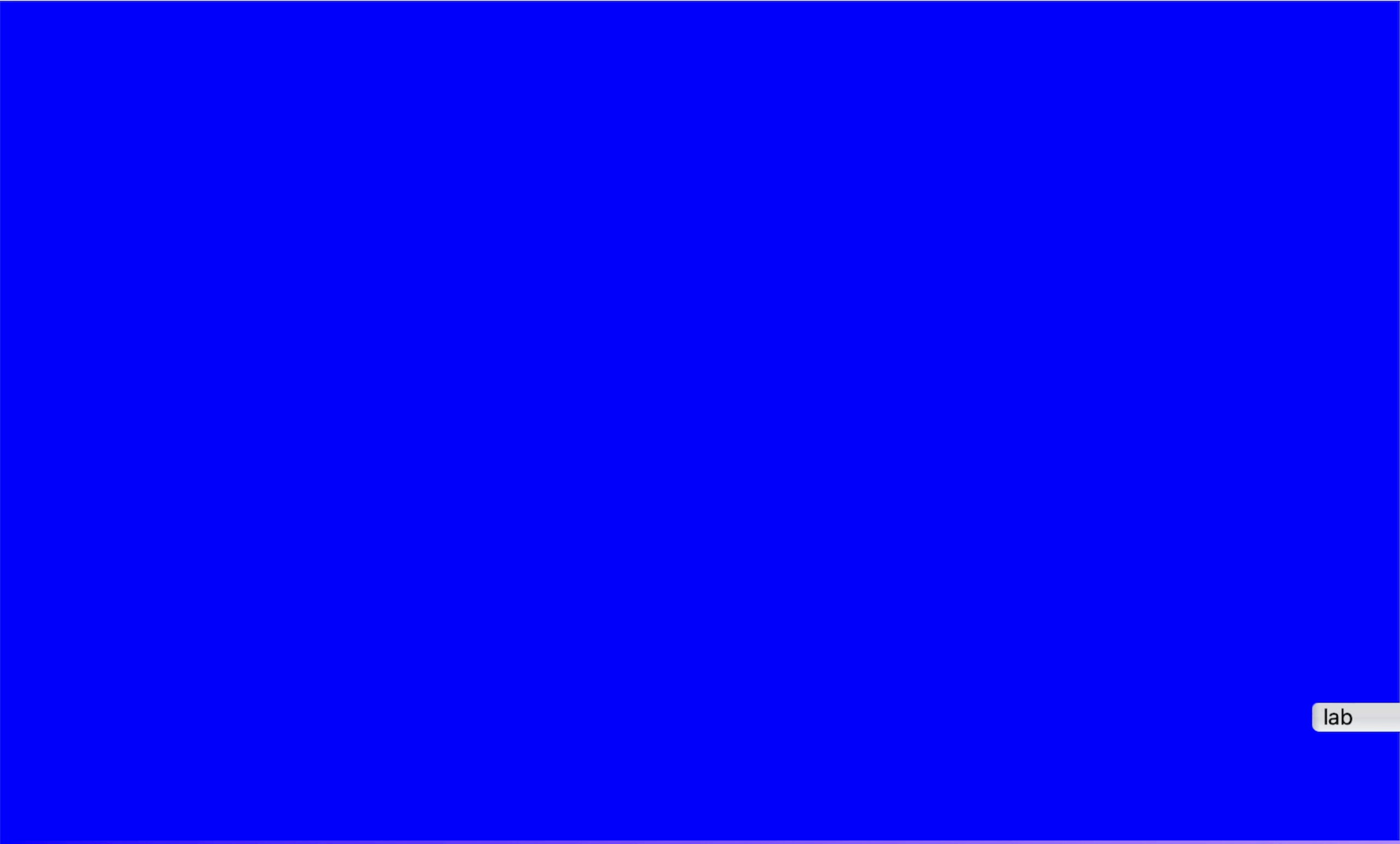
Here is a list of Oklab implementations that I am aware of. The list will be updated as I'm made aware of more implementation. These are all implemented by other people and I have not verified their correctness myself.



lab

`color-mix(in lab, #0000ff, #ffffff 100%)`

lab(99.99983 -0.0038146973 -0.01411438)



lab

`color-mix(in lab, #0000ff, #ffffff 100%)`

lab(99.99983 -0.0038146973 -0.01411438)


```
1 body {  
2   background-color: lch(17 34.86 136.89);  
3   background-color: lab(17 -25.45 23.82);  
4  
5   background-color: oklch(0.28 0.09 142.49);  
6   background-color: oklab(0.28 -0.08 0.06);  
7 }
```



111



111



113



15.4

oklch()

l: lightness: 0% to 100% or 0 to 1

c: chroma 0 and 0.37.

h: 0deg to 360deg.

/ **a**: 0 to 1

e.g., `oklch(0.73 0.2 352)`

oklch()

l: lightness: 0% to 100% or 0 to 1

c: chroma 0 and 0.37.

h: 0deg to 360deg.

/ **a**: 0 to 1

e.g., `oklch(0.73 0.2 352)`

oklab()

l: lightness: 0% to 100% or 0 to 1

a: -0.4 to 0.4

b: -0.4 to 0.4

/ **a**: 0 to 1

e.g., `oklab(0.73 0.2 -0.03)`

OKLCH Color Picker & Converter



oklch(61.57% 0.1466 110.56)

#8a8b00

Closest fallback (by chroma) in sRGB

OKLCH LCH

Made at Evil Martians, devtools building consultancy. By Andrey Sitnik & Roman Shamin

? Why OKLCH is better than RGB and HSL

evilmartians / oklch-picker

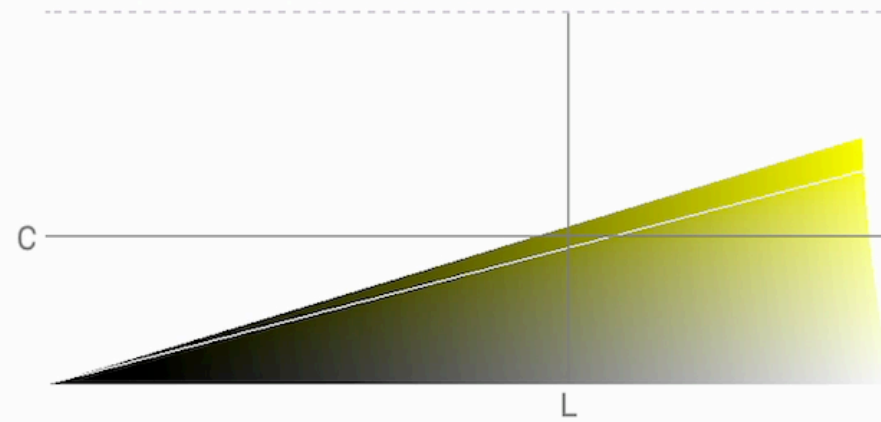
Show 3D

Show graphs

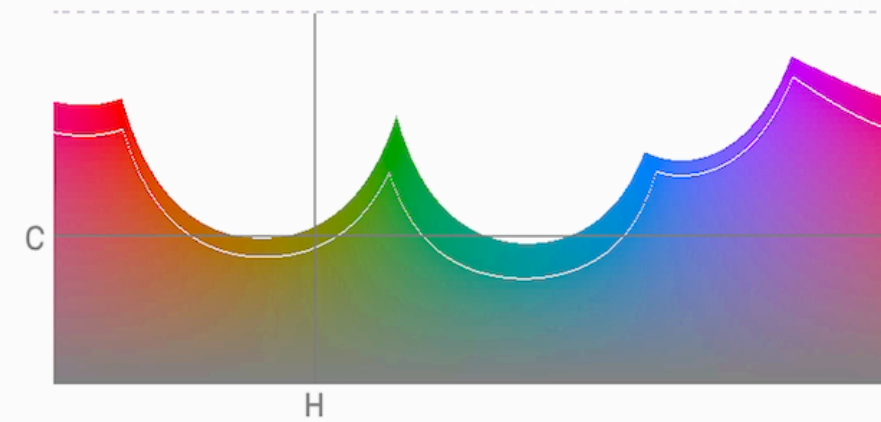
Show P3

Show Rec2020

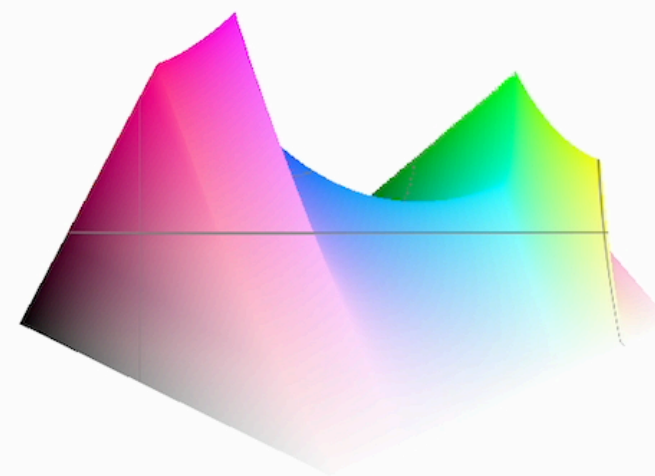
Lightness



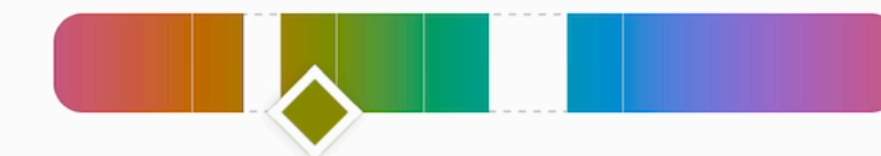
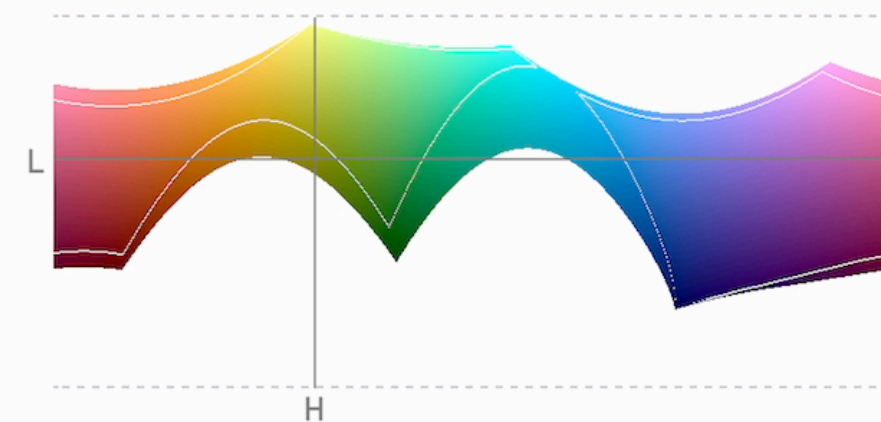
Chroma



3D



Hue



Alpha



OKLCH Color Picker & Converter



oklch(61.57% 0.1466 110.56)

#8a8b00

Closest fallback (by chroma) in sRGB

OKLCH LCH

Made at Evil Martians, devtools building consultancy. By Andrey Sitnik & Roman Shamin

? Why OKLCH is better than RGB and HSL

evilmartians / oklch-picker

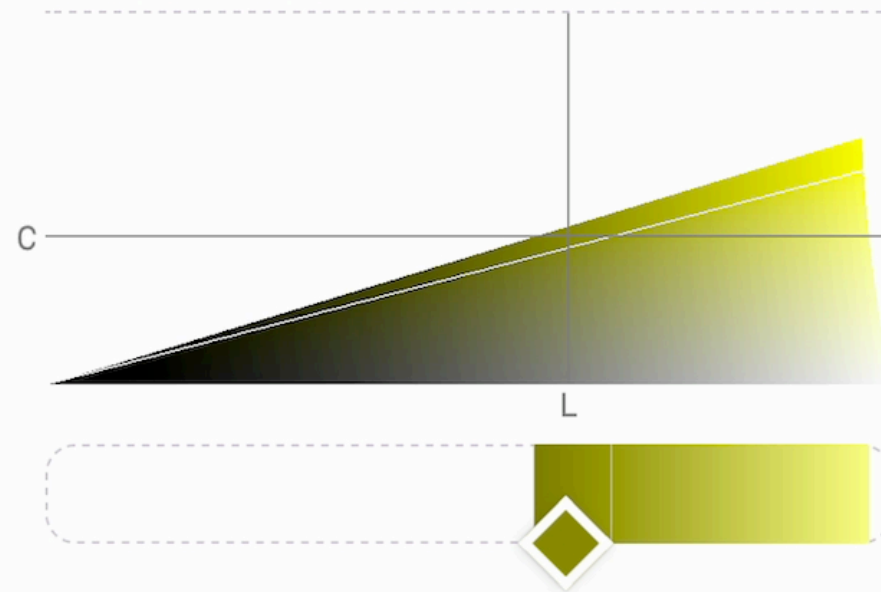
Show 3D

Show graphs

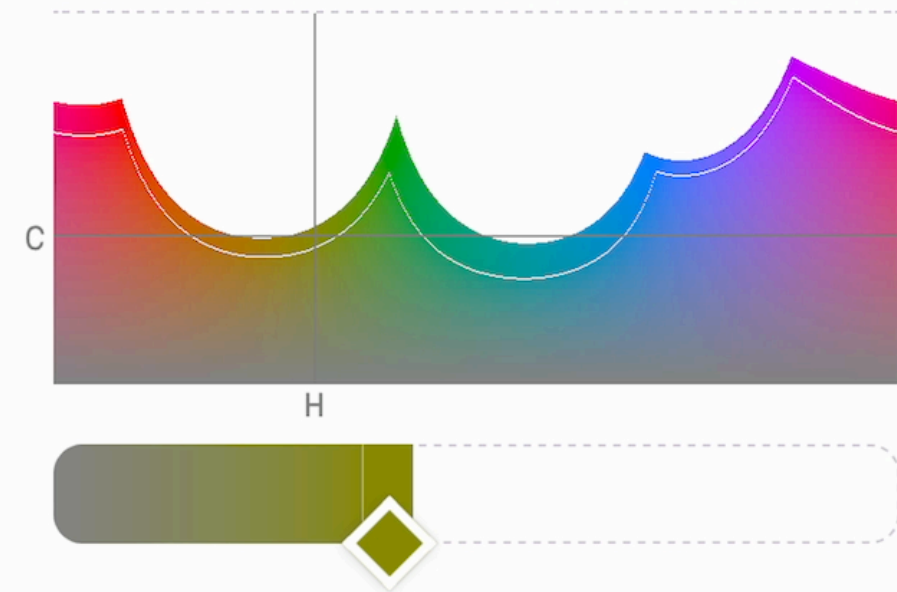
Show P3

Show Rec2020

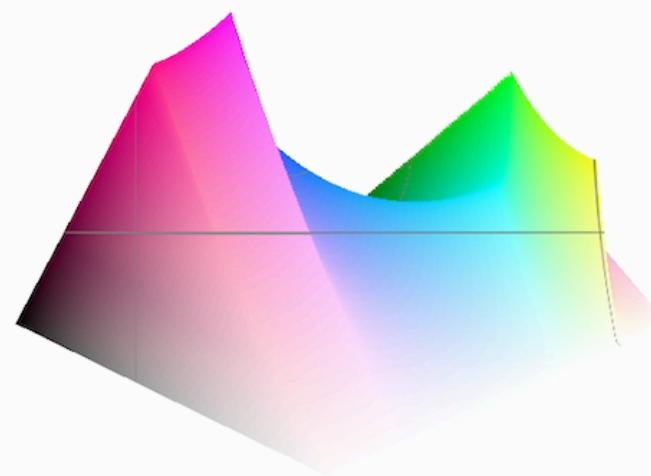
Lightness L 61.57



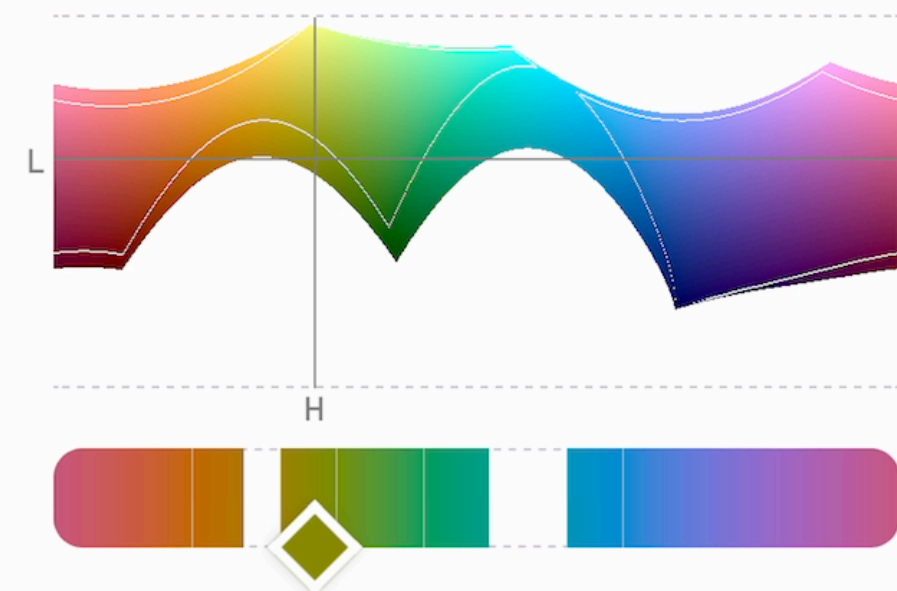
Chroma C 0.1466



3D



Hue H 110.56



Alpha A 100



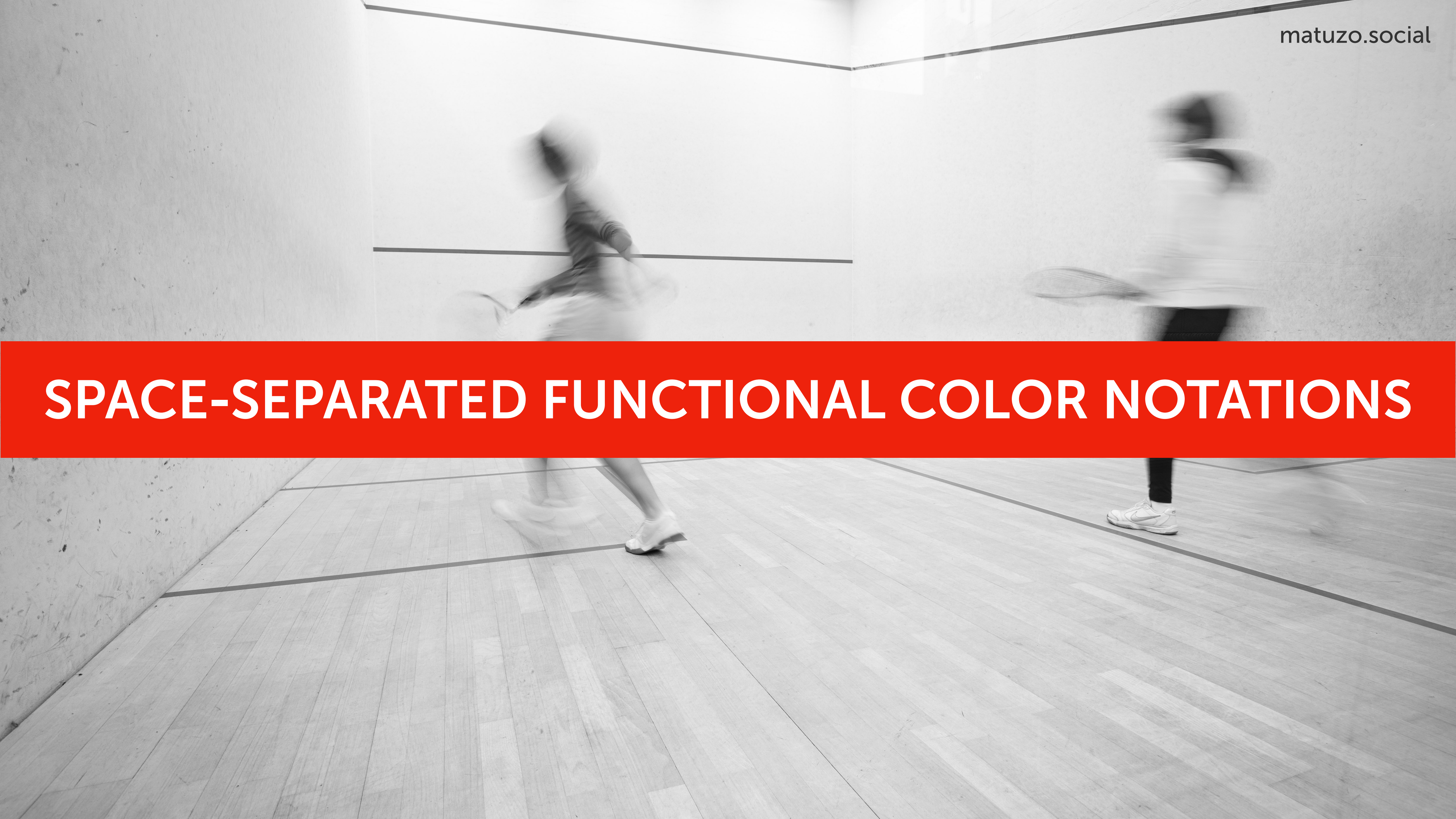
A rectangular button with rounded corners, a black border, and a vibrant purple-to-blue gradient background. The word "Send" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font in the center.A rectangular button with rounded corners, a black border, and a bright lime green background. The word "Save" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font in the center.

```
1  .btn {  
2    --h: 270;  
3    --s: 100%;  
4    --l: 50%;  
5    background-color: hsl(var(--h) var(--s) var(--l));  
6  }  
7  
8  .btn--success {  
9    --h: 90;  
10 }
```


A rectangular button with rounded corners, a purple-to-blue gradient, and a black border. The word "Send" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font in the center.A rectangular button with rounded corners, a green-to-teal gradient, and a black border. The word "Save" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font in the center.

```
1  .btn {
2    --l: 39.29%;
3    --c: 120.99;
4    --h: 308.07;
5    background-color: lch(var(--l) var(--c) var(--h));
6  }
7
8  .btn--success {
9    --h: 135.84;
10 }
```


SPACE-SEPARATED FUNCTIONAL COLOR NOTATIONS




```
1  div:is():not(button) {  
2    background-color: rgb(255, 0, 0);  
3    background-color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5);  
4  
5    background-color: rgb(255 0 0);  
6    background-color: rgb(255 0 0 / 0.5);  
7  
8    background-color: oklch(0.63 0.26 29.23);  
9    background-color: oklch(0.63 0.26 29.23 / 0.5);  
10 }
```



65



79



52



12.1

A black and white photograph of a tennis court. Two players are in motion, their figures blurred. The court has a wooden floor and white walls. A red banner is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the text 'COLOR()' in white, bold, sans-serif font.

COLOR()


```
1 .valid-css-color-function-colors {  
2   --srgb: color(srgb 1 1 1);  
3   --srgb-linear: color(srgb-linear 100% 100% 100% / 50%);  
4   --display-p3: color(display-p3 1 1 1);  
5   --rec2020: color(rec2020 0 0 0);  
6   --a98-rgb: color(a98-rgb 1 1 1 / 25%);  
7   --prophoto: color(prophoto-rgb 0% 0% 0%);  
8   --xyz: color(xyz 1 1 1);  
9 }
```



111



111



113



15


```
1  :root {
2    --primary: #FF0000;
3  }
4
5  body {
6    background-color: var(--primary);
7  }
8
9  @media (color-gamut: p3) {
10   :root {
11     --primary: oklch(0.63 0.26 29.23);
12   }
13 }
14
15 @media (color-gamut: rec2020) {
16   :root {
17     --primary: color(rec2020 1 0 0);
18   }
19 }
```



58



79



110



10

GRADIENTS




```
1  div {  
2    background-image: linear-gradient(to right, hotpink, aqua);  
3  }
```



```
1  div {  
2    background-image: linear-gradient(to right in oklab, hotpink, aqua);  
3  }
```



111



111



127

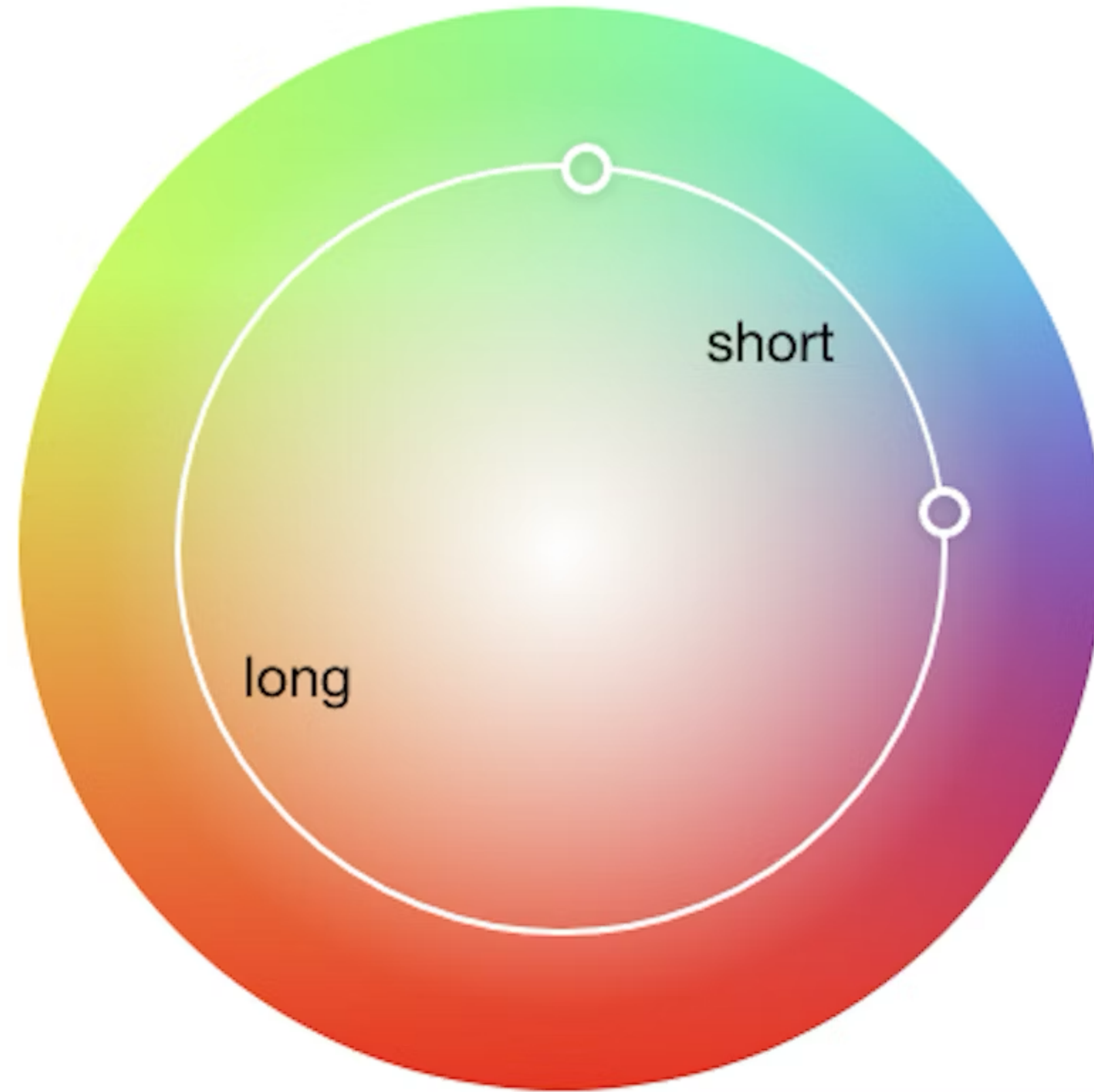


16.2

srgb

oklab

oklch




```
1  .shorter {  
2    background-image: linear-gradient(to right in oklch shorter hue, hotpink, aqua);  
3  }  
4  
5  .longer {  
6    background-image: linear-gradient(to right in oklch longer hue, hotpink, aqua);  
7  }
```



111



111



127



16.2

shorter

```
1 background-image: linear-gradient(to right in oklch shorter hue, hotpink, aqua);
```

longer

```
1 background-image: linear-gradient(to right in oklch longer hue, hotpink, aqua);
```


COLOR-MIX()




```
1  div {  
2    background-color: color-mix(in srgb, hotpink, aqua);  
3  }
```



111



111

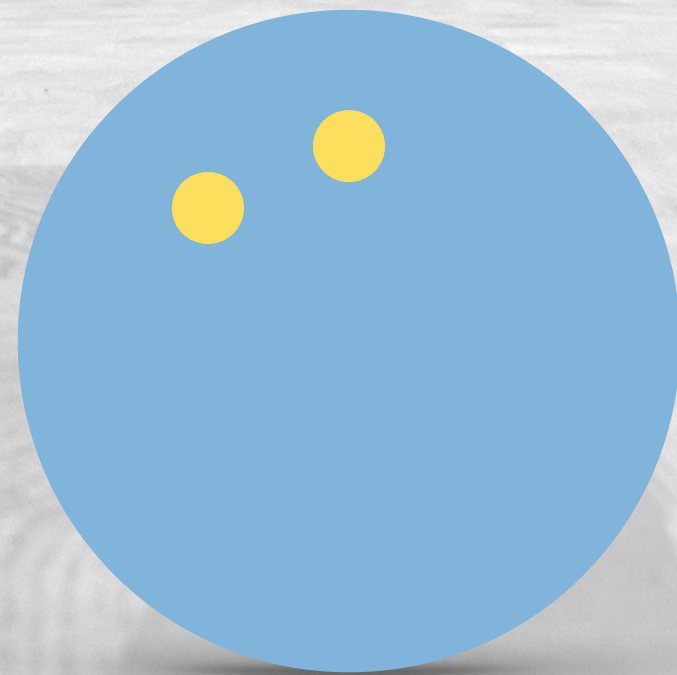


113



16.2


```
1  div {  
2    background-color: color-mix(in srgb, hotpink, aqua);  
3  }
```



111



111



113



16.2


```
1  div {  
2    background-color: color-mix(in srgb, 70% hotpink, 30% aqua);  
3  }
```



111



111

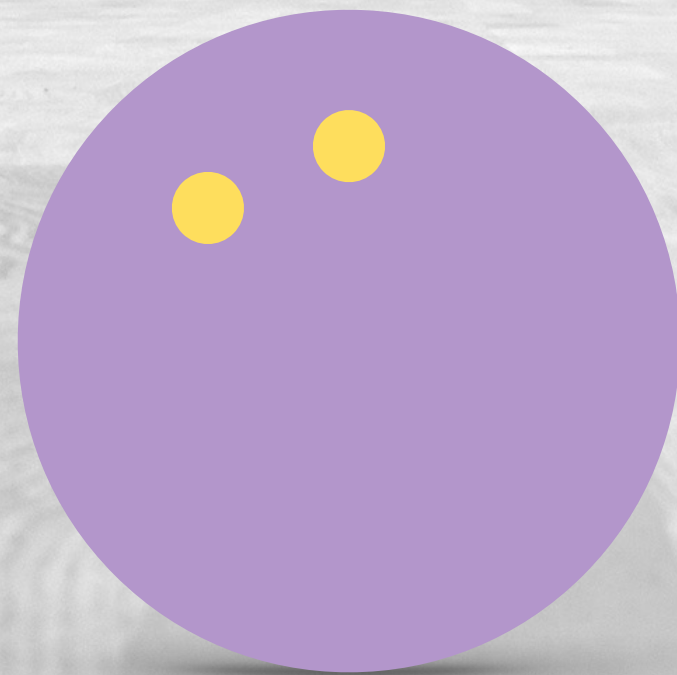


113



16.2


```
1  div {  
2    background-color: color-mix(in srgb, 70% hotpink, 30% aqua);  
3  }
```



111



111



113



16.2

`color: blue 64%;`

clear, that
test word.
style? His
principle.
put user
we are a
on? His
percent
That's
this.


```
1  div {  
2    background-color: color-mix(in srgb, 13% hotpink, 12% aqua);  
3  }
```



111



111

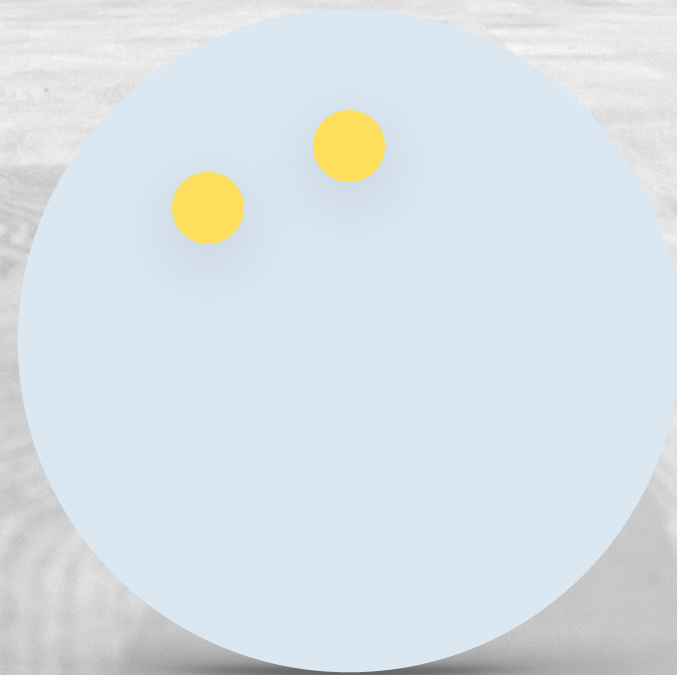


113



16.2


```
1  div {  
2    background-color: color-mix(in srgb, 13% hotpink, 12% aqua);  
3  }
```



111



111



113



16.2



oklab

```
color-mix(in oklab, #ff69b4, #00ffff 50%)
```

oklab(0.81684834 0.022855558 -0.033421867)

oklab

```
color-mix(in oklab, #ff69b4, #00ffff 50%)
```

oklab(0.81684834 0.022855558 -0.033421867)

RELATIVE COLOR SYNTAX




```
1  div {  
2    background-color: oklch(from #00F l c h);  
3  }
```



119



119



128



16.4


```
1  :root {  
2    --color: #00F;  
3  }  
4  
5  div {  
6    background-color: oklch(from var(--color) l c 150);  
7  }
```



119



119



128



16.4


```
1  :root {  
2    --color: #00F;  
3  }  
4  
5  div {  
6    background-color: hsl(from var(--color) h s calc(l - 10%));  
7  }
```



119



119



128



16.4


```
1  :root {  
2    background-color: rgb(from var(--color)  
3      calc(r * .3 + g * .59 + b * .11)  
4      calc(r * .3 + g * .59 + b * .11)  
5      calc(r * .3 + g * .59 + b * .11));  
6  }
```



119



119



128



16.4


```
1  .notification {
2    --h: 206deg;
3    --s: 74%;
4    --l: 90%;
5
6    --background-color: hsl(var(--h) var(--s) var(--l));
7    --border-color: hsl(var(--h) var(--s) calc(var(--l) - 20%));
8
9    background-color: var(--background-color);
10   border: 2px solid var(--border-color);
11 }
```



```
1  :root {
2    --color-info: oklch(0.92 0.03 240.82);
3    --color-warning: oklch(from var(--color-info) l c 84.52);
4    --color-error: oklch(from var(--color-info) l c 17.98);
5  }
6
7  .notification {
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
```



```
1  :root {
2    --color-info: oklch(0.92 0.03 240.82);
3    --color-warning: oklch(from var(--color-info) l c 84.52);
4    --color-error: oklch(from var(--color-info) l c 17.98);
5  }
6
7  .notification {
8    --_color: var(--color, var(--color-info));
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
```



```
1  :root {
2    --color-info: oklch(0.92 0.03 240.82);
3    --color-warning: oklch(from var(--color-info) l c 84.52);
4    --color-error: oklch(from var(--color-info) l c 17.98);
5  }
6
7  .notification {
8    --_color: var(--color, var(--color-info));
9
10   --background-color: var(--_color);
11   --border-color: oklch(from var(--_color) calc(l - 0.1) calc(c + 0.06) h);
12
13   background-color: var(--background-color);
14   border: 2px solid var(--border-color);
15 }
```


COLOR FONTS



FCCK
ATFD

FCK
AFD

FCK
AFD

FCK
AFD

FCK
AFD

FCK
AFD

FCK
AFD

FCK
AFD

FCK
AFD

FCK
AFD

FCK
AFD

FCK
AFD


```
1  @font-palette-values --pink {
2    font-family: 'Rocher';
3    base-palette: 1;
4  }
5
6  @font-palette-values --green {
7    font-family: 'Rocher';
8    base-palette: 2;
9  }
10
11 @font-palette-values --gray {
12   font-family: 'Rocher';
13   base-palette: 9;
14 }
15
16 h1 {
17   font-palette: --pink;
18 }
```



101



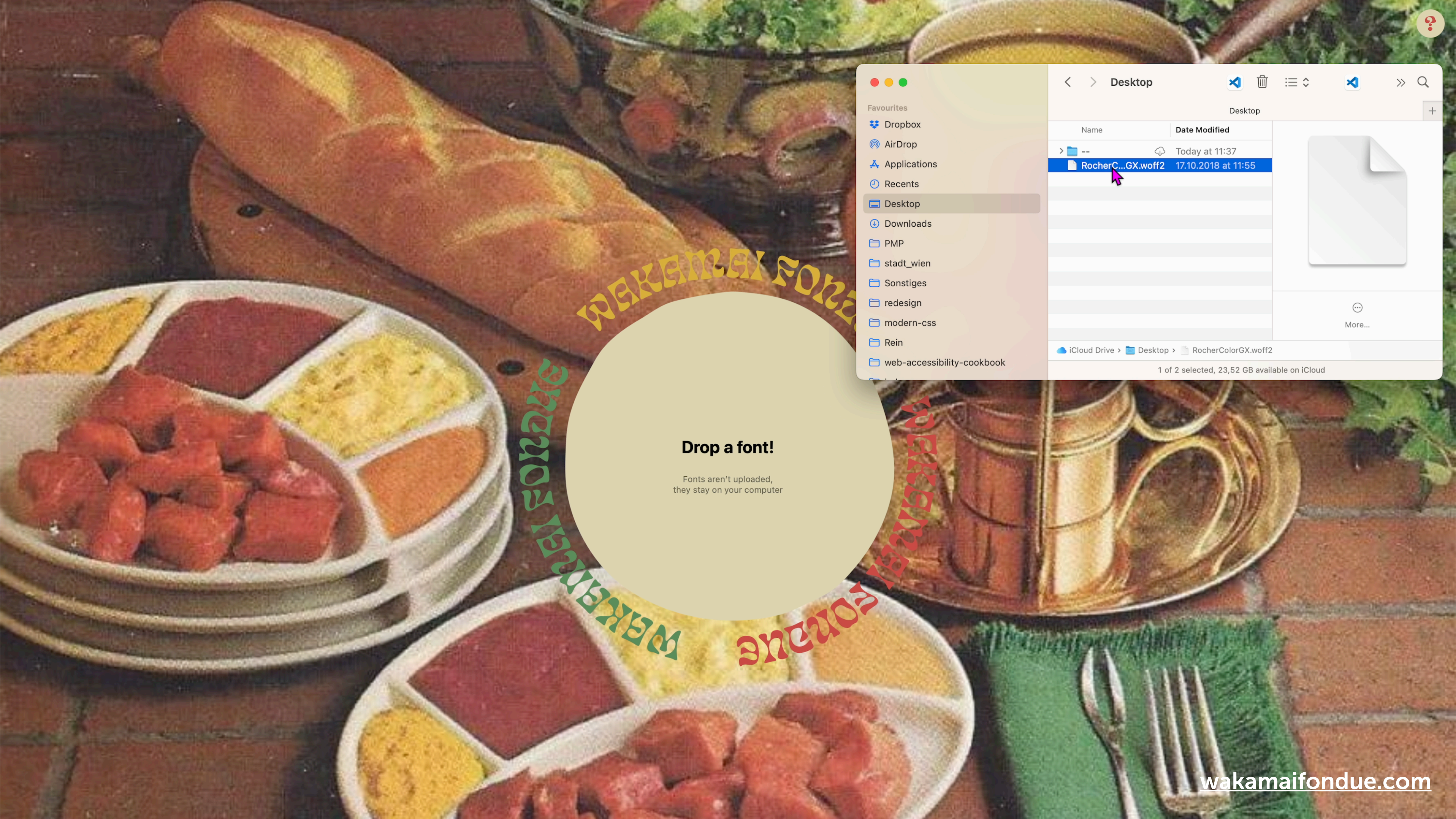
101



107



15.4



WAKAMAIFONDU

WAKAMAIFONDU

WAKAMAIFONDU

Desktop

Name	Date Modified
--	Today at 11:37
RocherC...GX.woff2	17.10.2018 at 11:55

1 of 2 selected, 23,52 GB available on iCloud

Drop a font!

Fonts aren't uploaded,
they stay on your computer


```
1 @font-palette-values --gray {  
2   font-family: 'Rocher';  
3   base-palette: 9;  
4  
5   override-colors: 3 rgb(21 58 81);  
6 }
```




```
1 @font-palette-values --custom {  
2   font-family: 'Rocher';  
3   base-palette: 0;  
4  
5   override-colors:  
6     0 hotpink,  
7     1 red,  
8     2 rebeccapurple,  
9     3 aqua;  
10 }
```



101



101



107



15.4

FCK
TRUMP

COLOR SCHEMES



Survey

What are your favorite sports?

- Squash
- Squash
- Squash
- Squash

Elements

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head> </head>
  <body> == $0
    <h1>Survey</h1>
    <p> What are your favorite sports? </p>
    <div> </div>
```

html body

Styles Computed Layout Event Listeners

Filter :hov .cls +

```
element.style {
}
body {
  font-family: sans-serif;
  padding: 2rem;
  line-height: 1.5;
}
body {
  display: block;
  margin: 8px;
}
```

8
er -
adding 32
2 476x226.875 3
32
-
8

Y F Show

accent-color auto

align-conte.. normal

align-items normal

align-self auto

Survey

What are your favorite sports?

- Squash
- Squash
- Squash
- Squash

Elements

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head> </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Survey</h1>
    <p> What are your favorite sports? </p>
    <div> </div>
```

html body

Styles Computed Layout Event Listeners

Filter :hov .cls +

```
element.style {
}
body {
  font-family: sans-serif;
  padding: 2rem;
  line-height: 1.5;
}
body {
  display: block;
  margin: 8px;
}
```

8
er -
adding 32
2 476x226.875 3
32
-
8

Y F Show

accent-color auto

align-conte... normal

align-items normal

align-self auto


```
1  :root {  
2    color-scheme: light dark;  
3  }
```



81



81



96



13


```
1  :root {  
2    color-scheme: light dark;  
3  }
```

```
1  <head>  
2    <meta name="color-scheme" content="light dark">  
3  </head>
```



81



81



96



13

Survey

What are your favorite sports?

- Squash
- Squash
- Squash
- Squash

Elements

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head> </head>
  <body> == $0
    <h1>Survey</h1>
    <p> What are your favorite sports? </p>
    <div> </div>
```

html body

Styles Computed Layout Event Listeners

Filter :hov .cls +

element.style {	8
body {	padding 32
font-family: sans-serif;	2 476x226.875 3
padding: 2rem;	32
line-height: 1.5;	-
body { user agent stylesheet	8
display: block;	
margin: 8px;	
Inherited from html	
:root {	accent-color auto
color-scheme: light dark;	align-conte... normal
	align-items normal
	align-self auto

Survey

What are your favorite sports?

- Squash
- Squash
- Squash
- Squash

Elements

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head> </head>
  <body> == $0
    <h1>Survey</h1>
    <p> What are your favorite sports? </p>
    <div> </div>
```

html body

Styles Computed Layout Event Listeners

Filter :hov .cls +

element.style {	8
body {	padding 32
font-family: sans-serif;	2 476x226.875 3
padding: 2rem;	32
line-height: 1.5;	-
body {	8
display: block;	
margin: 8px;	
Inherited from html	
:root {	accent-color auto
color-scheme: light dark;	align-conte... normal
	align-items normal
	align-self auto


```
1  :root {
2    --light: pink;
3    --dark: hotpink;
4
5    color-scheme: light dark;
6  }
7
8  input {
9    --accent-color: var(--dark);
10   accent-color: var(--accent-color);
11 }
12
13 @media(prefers-color-scheme: dark) {
14   input {
15     --accent-color: var(--light);
16   }
17 }
```



76



79



67



12.1


```
1  :root {  
2    --light: pink;  
3    --dark: hotpink;  
4  
5    color-scheme: light dark;  
6  }  
7  
8  input {  
9    --accent-color: light-dark(var(--dark), var(--light));  
10   accent-color: var(--accent-color);  
11 }
```



Survey

What are your favorite sports?

- Squash
- Squash
- Squash
- Squash

Elements

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head> </head>
  <body> == $0
    <h1>Survey</h1>
    <p> What are your favorite sports? </p>
    <div> </div>
```

html body

Styles Computed Layout Event Listeners

Filter :hov .cls +

element.style {	8
body {	32
body {	8
:root {	24

```
body {
  font-family: sans-serif;
  padding: 2rem;
  line-height: 1.5;
}

body {
  display: block;
  margin: 8px;
}

:root {
  --light: pink;
  --dark: hotpink;
  color-scheme: light dark;
}
```

YzmLKvY:18

YzmLKvY:24

476x226.875

Y F Show

accent-color auto

align-conte... normal

align-items normal

align-self auto

Survey

What are your favorite sports?

- Squash
- Squash
- Squash
- Squash

Elements >> 1 8

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head> </head>
  <body> == $0
    <h1>Survey</h1>
    <p> What are your favorite sports? </p>
    <div> </div>
```

html body

Styles Computed Layout Event Listeners >>

Filter :hov .cls +

```
element.style {
}
body {
  font-family: sans-serif;
  padding: 2rem;
  line-height: 1.5;
}
body {
  display: block;
  margin: 8px;
}
```

Inherited from html

```
:root {
  --light: pink;
  --dark: hotpink;
  color-scheme: light dark;
}
```

Y F Show

accent-color auto
align-conte... normal
align-items normal
align-self auto

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ARTICLES NOTES LINKS GUIDES ALMANAC SHUFFLE

DARK MODE FUNCTIONS UI/UX DESIGN

Come to the light-dark() Side

Sara Joy on Oct 29, 2024

DigitalOcean provides cloud products for every stage of your journey. Get started with [\\$200 in free credit!](#)

You'd be forgiven for thinking coding up both a dark and a light mode at once is a lot of work. You have to remember `@media` queries based on `prefers-color-scheme` as well as extra complications that arise when letting visitors choose whether they want light or dark mode separately from the OS setting. And let's not forget the color palette itself! Switching from a "light" mode to a "dark" mode may involve new variations to get the right amount of contrast for an accessible experience.

It is indeed a lot of work. But I'm here to tell you it's now a lot simpler with modern CSS!

Default HTML color scheme(s)

We all know the "naked" HTML theme even if we rarely see it as we've already applied a CSS reset or our favorite boilerplate CSS before we even open localhost. But here's a news flash: **HTML doesn't only have the standard black-on-white theme, there is also a native white-on-black version.**

MEDIA FEATURES




```
1 dialog {
2   background: oklch(1 0 0 / var(--bg-opacity, 1));
3   backdrop-filter: blur(5px);
4 }
5
6 @media(prefers-reduced-transparency: no-preference) {
7   dialog {
8     --bg-opacity: 0.2;
9   }
10 }
```



118

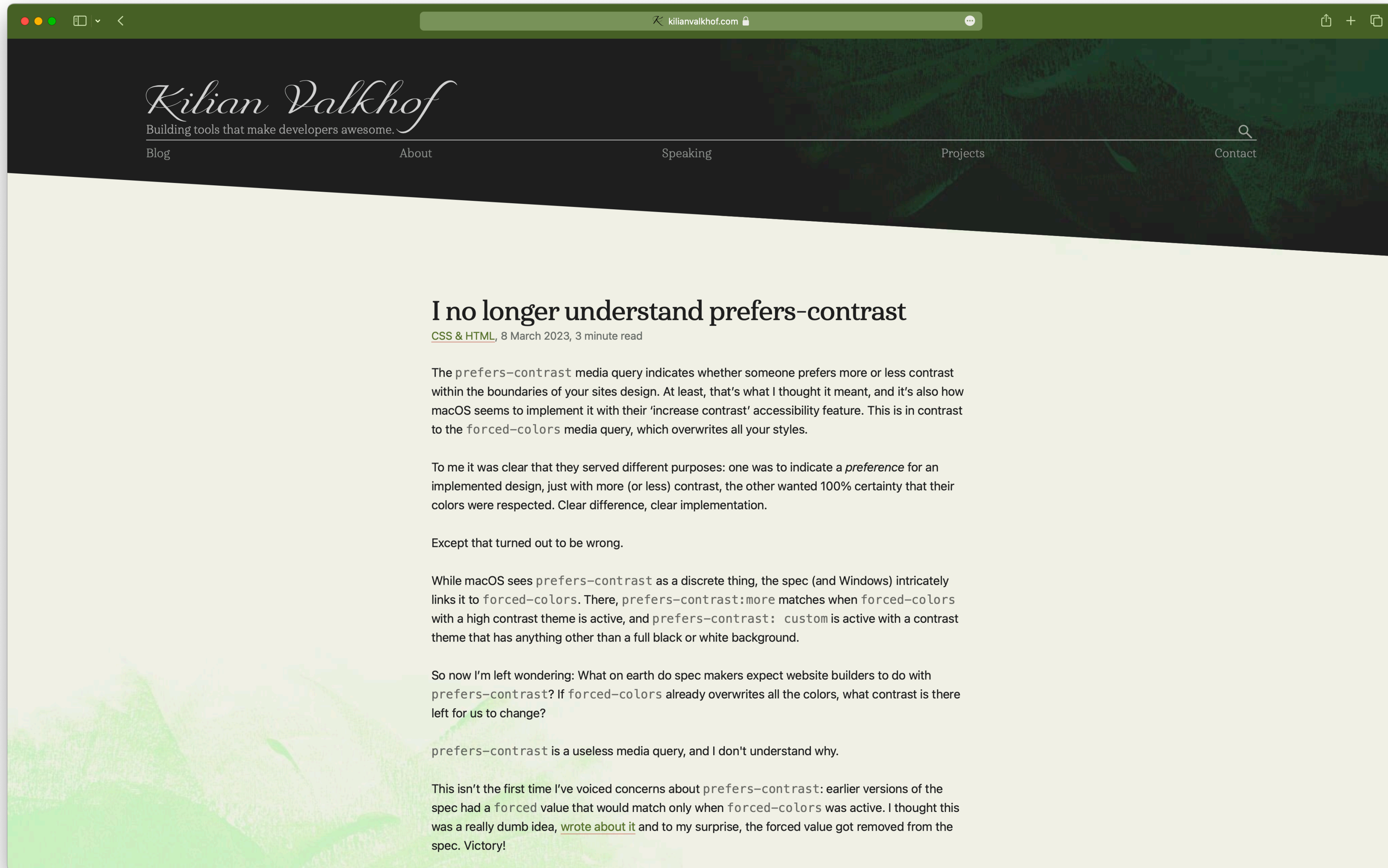


118




```
1 @media (prefers-contrast: more) {  
2   :root {  
3     --text-color: oklch(1 0 0);  
4   }  
5 }
```






```
1 @media (forced-colors: active) {  
2   button {  
3     border: 2px solid ButtonText;  
4   }  
5 }
```





Roma's Unpolished Posts

QUERYING THE COLOR SCHEME

Published on: August 29, 2024
Categories: [Style Queries](#)², color-scheme, [CSS Variables](#)⁵, [CSS](#)⁴⁸
Current music: [The Album Leaf](#) — Dust Collects
Current drink: Lemongrass, Ginger & Black Pepper tea

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- [Enforcing a color-scheme](#)
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Introduction

Media queries are nice: they allow us to query different features, like the [prefers-color-scheme](#) one, which allows us to get the user preference and switch some styles between light and dark themes.

For many things, we don't even need the media queries themselves: there is this great CSS property [color-scheme](#). If we set it on the root like this:

```
:root {  
  color-scheme: light dark;  
}
```

Many things in our page will automatically adapt to the user's color-scheme:

- Built-in UI elements: scrollbars, inputs, buttons.
- Some [system colors](#): for example, *Canvas* and *CanvasText*.
- The built-in [light-dark\(\)](#) function, which accepts two colors and returns the first one when the theme is light, and the second one otherwise.

Adapting to the User Preference

If you would like to learn more, I can recommend reading these articles that I previously shared in my [bookmarks posts](#):

- [“CSS color-scheme-dependent colors with light-dark\(\)”](#) by [Bramus](#).
- [“What I've learned about CSS color-scheme and friends”](#) by [Anne Sturdivant](#).

On compliance vs readability: Generating text colors with CSS

📅 17 May 2024 ⌚ 18 min read 📄 📱 📧

Can we emulate the upcoming CSS `contrast-color()` function via CSS features that have already widely shipped? And if so, what are the tradeoffs involved and how to best balance them?

Relative Colors

Out of **all the CSS features I have designed**, **Relative Colors** aka *Relative Color Syntax* (RCS) is definitely among the ones I'm most proud of. In a nutshell, they allow CSS authors to derive a new color from an existing color value by doing arbitrary math on color components in any supported color space:

```
--color-lighter: hsl(from var(--color) h s calc(1 * 1.2));
--color-lighterer: oklch(from var(--color) calc(1 + 0.2) c h);
--color-alpha-50: oklab(from var(--color) l a b / 50%);
```

The elevator pitch was that by allowing lower level operations they provide authors flexibility on how to derive color variations, giving us more time to figure out what the appropriate higher level primitives should be.

As of May 2024, RCS has **shipped in every browser except Firefox**, but given that it is an **Interop 2024 focus area**, that **Firefox has expressed a positive standards position**, and that the **Bugzilla issue** has had some recent activity and has been assigned, I am optimistic it would ship in Firefox soon (edit: **it shipped 5 days after writing these lines, in Firefox 128** 🎉). My guess is that it would become **Baseline** by the end of 2024.

Even if my prediction is off, it already is available to **83% of users worldwide**, and if you sort **its caniuse page** by usage,

ON THIS PAGE

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- Useful resources

SOMETHING NOT WORKING?

🔗 Report broken page

MATUZOVIĆ

FRONT-END / A11Y / HTML / CSS



Thank you! ❤️

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