

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(100, 0.904, 86.622)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(100, 0.904, 86.622) contains.

<b>CIELCh(100, 1.003, 110.026)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	19
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	22
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	25

# Color

**CIELCh(100, 1.003, 110.026)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFFFD
RGB	255, 255, 253
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 99%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0073
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 100%
HSV	60°, 1%, 100%
XYZ	94.8513, 100.0000, 107.3511
YIQ	254.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

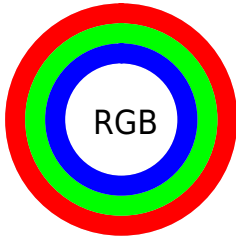
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	253, 255, 253
Decimal	16777213
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	100.00, -0.34, 0.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	100, 1.003, 110.026
Yxy	100.0000, 0.3139, 0.3309
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967293 (0xFFFFFFFFD)
YUV	254.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000
Hunter-Lab	100.0000, -5.6905, 6.3515

# Details

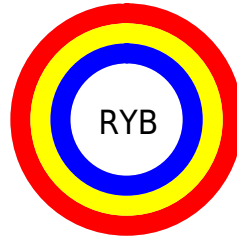
The CIELCh color 100, 1.003, 110.026 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 99, 0.954, 290.329, and the grayscale version is 100, 0.012, 296.813.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 100, 0.012, 296.813, and 80, 1.054, 110.022 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 99, 13.842, 109.131, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 100, 0.012, 296.813.

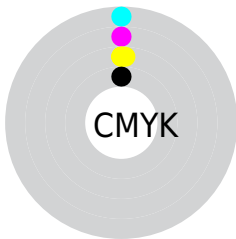
# Distribution



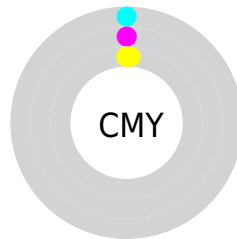
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 100, 1.003, 110.026 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 100, 1.003, 110.026 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




100, 1.003,  
110.026

100, 1.003,  
110.026

 90, 1.003, 110.026


 99, 13.842,  
109.131

 80, 1.003, 110.026


 99, 26.663,  
108.154

 70, 1.003, 110.026

 60, 1.003, 110.026


 98, 39.291,  
107.180

 50, 1.003, 110.026

 98, 51.573,  
106.232

 40, 1.003, 110.026

 30, 1.003, 110.026

 98, 63.263,  
105.336


 20, 1.003, 110.026


 98, 73.996,  
104.525

 10, 1.003, 110.026

 97, 83.254,

103.837

 97, 90.413,  
103.316

 97, 94.944,  
102.991

100, 1.003,  
110.026

100, 0.012,  
296.813

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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

100, 1.003, 110.026

99, 0.954, 290.329

# Rectangle

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

100, 1.003, 110.026

100, 1.003, 160.026

100, 1.003, 290.026

100, 1.003, 340.026

# Sweetspot

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

100, 0.929, 110.025

100, 0.012, 296.813

99, 0.650, 18.434

53, 0.007, 296.813

0, 0.000, 0.000

# Same Dimension

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

100, 0.929, 110.025

100, 1.282, 110.022

100, 0.988, 129.180



53, 0.729, 110.023



75, 78.056, 102.852



26, 35.525, 102.993





# Inverse Universe

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



99, 0.954, 290.329



99, 1.308, 290.334



99, 1.012, 308.960



53, 0.744, 290.332



23, 107.781, 306.287



3, 44.127, 301.758



# Previews

## 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 100, 1.003, 110.026 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

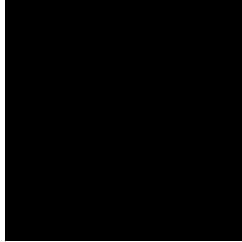
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# **CIELCh 100, 1.003, 110.026**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 100, 1.003, 110.026.

# 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

100, 1.003, 110.026

### Protanopia

100, 0.012, 296.813

### Deuteranopia

100, 0.012, 296.813

**Tritanopia**  
100, 0.012, 296.813

# Trichromacy

## Original Color

100, 1.003, 110.026

## Protanomaly

100, 0.496, 109.985

## Deuteranomaly

100, 0.496, 109.985

## Tritanomaly

100, 0.496, 109.985

# Monochromacy

## Original Color

100, 1.003, 110.026

## Achromatopsia

100, 0.012, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

100, 0.496, 109.985



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 100, 1.003, 110.026 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 253)  
}
```

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, 255, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 100, 1.003, 110.026 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, 255, 253) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 255, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 100, 1.003, 110.026 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 255, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 253) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor