

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(100, 12.684, 160.868)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(100, 12.684, 160.868)  
contains.

<b>CIELCh(98, 8.970, 168.144)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	21
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	27

# **Color**

**CIELCh(98, 8.970, 168.144)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8FEF5
RGB	232, 254, 245
RGB Percent	91%, 100%, 96%
CMY	0.0889, 0.0026, 0.0379
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	155°, 94%, 95%
HSV	155°, 9%, 100%
XYZ	85.4658, 94.9163, 100.4678
YIQ	246.3960, -10.2230, -7.4630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

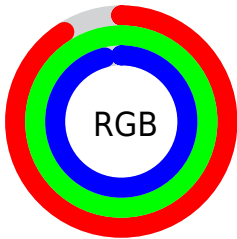
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	232, 246, 254
Decimal	15269621
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.00, -8.78, 1.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 8.970, 168.144
Yxy	94.9163, 0.3043, 0.3380
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293459701 (0xFFE8FEF5)
YUV	246.3960, -0.6882, -12.6253
Hunter-Lab	97.4250, -13.9051, 7.0557

# Details

The CIELCh color **98, 8.970, 168.144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **94, 9.127, 349.582**, 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 **78, 8.815, 169.690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 19.270, 167.135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.424, 323.726**.

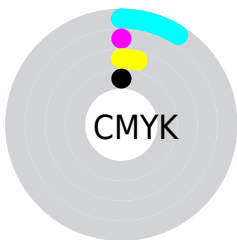
# Distribution



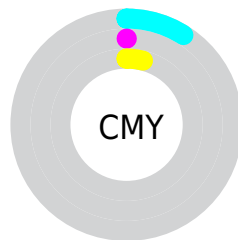
- Red (91%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 98, 8.970, 168.144 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 98, 8.970, 168.144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 98, 8.970, 168.144

 98, 8.970, 168.144

 100, 8.970,  
168.144

 88, 8.970, 168.144

 78, 8.970, 168.144

 68, 8.970, 168.144

 58, 8.970, 168.144

 48, 8.970, 168.144

 38, 8.970, 168.144

 28, 8.970, 168.144

 18, 8.970, 168.144

 8, 8.970, 168.144

98, 8.970, 168.144

98, 8.970, 168.144

96, 19.270,  
167.135

100, 0.424,  
323.726

94, 29.343,  
166.057

93, 39.026,  
164.864

92, 48.144,  
163.532

91, 56.520,  
162.032

90, 64.006,  
160.341

89, 70.504,  
158.437

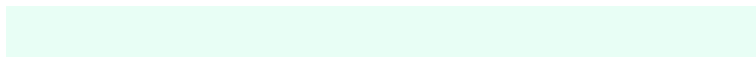
89, 76.002,  
156.317

■ 89, 80.618,  
154.020

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



98, 8.970, 168.144



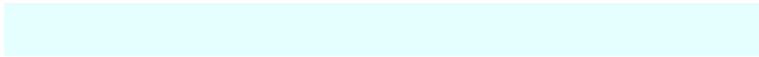
94, 9.127, 349.582

# Rectangle

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



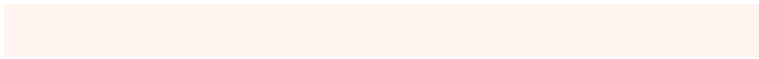
98, 8.970, 168.144



98, 8.970, 218.144



98, 8.970, 348.144



98, 8.970, 38.144

# Sweetspot

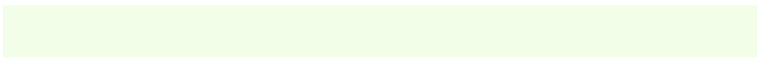
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



98, 8.972, 168.138



99, 3.117, 168.759



98, 12.112, 131.572



53, 2.364, 168.653



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



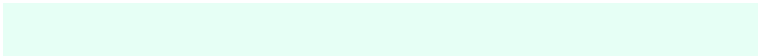


# Same Dimension

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



98, 8.972, 168.138



98, 10.395, 168.003



98, 6.940, 206.834



52, 5.910, 168.052



68, 65.013, 154.144



23, 28.218, 157.353



# Inverse Universe

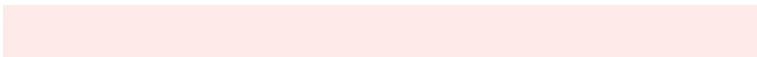
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



94, 9.127, 349.582



93, 10.599, 349.720



94, 7.341, 27.148



50, 6.021, 349.669



41, 68.223, 10.917

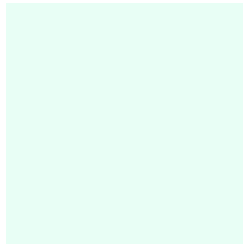


10, 31.320, 4.012



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 98, 8.970, 168.144 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

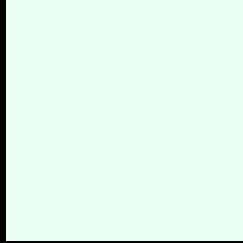
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 98, 8.970, 168.144 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

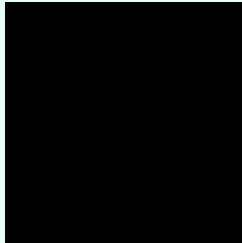
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

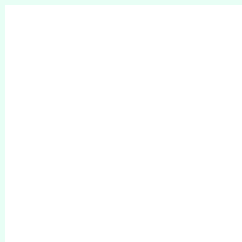
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 98, 8.970, 168.144

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 98, 8.970, 168.144.

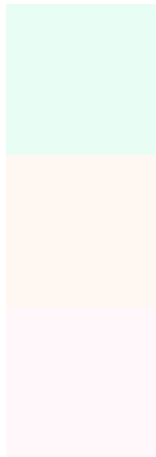


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 98, 8.970, 168.144.

# 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

98, 8.976, 168.141

### Protanopia

98, 3.919, 70.425

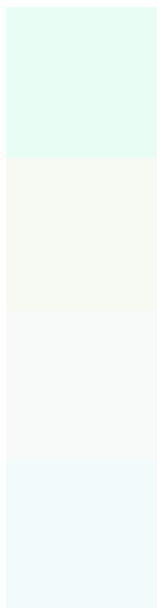
### Deuteranopia

98, 3.011, 359.612



**Tritanopia**  
98, 3.225, 271.658

# Trichromacy



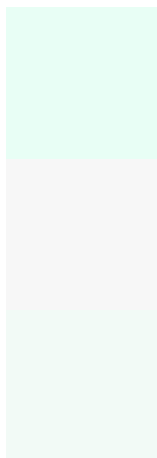
**Original Color**  
98, 8.976, 168.141

**Protanomaly**  
98, 3.721, 126.434

**Deuteranomaly**  
98, 1.465, 155.864

**Tritanomaly**  
98, 3.467, 199.372

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
98, 8.976, 168.141

**Achromatopsia**  
97, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
98, 3.481, 163.526

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 98, 8.970, 168.144 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(232, 254, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 254, 245)  
}
```

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(232, 254, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 254, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 98, 8.970, 168.144 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(232, 254, 245) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 254, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 254, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 254, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 254, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 254,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 98, 8.970, 168.144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 254, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
254, 245) }
```

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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