

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(97, 4.599, 10.095)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(97, 4.599, 10.095) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(97, 4.386, 6.104)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF4F6
RGB	255, 244, 246
RGB Percent	100%, 96%, 96%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0448, 0.0370
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	350°, 100%, 98%
HSV	350°, 4%, 100%
XYZ	90.2430, 92.4403, 99.9307
YIQ	247.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

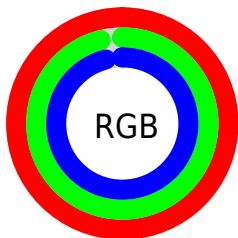
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">255, 244, 246</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16774390</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">97.00, 4.36, 0.47</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">97, 4.386, 6.104</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">92.4403, 0.3193, 0.3271</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294964470</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFFF4F6</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">247.5170, -0.7479, 6.5626</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">96.1459, -0.7143, 5.6782</a>

# Details

The CIELCh color **97, 4.386, 6.104** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **99, 4.099, 184.954**, 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, 3.881, 3.577** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 13.905, 6.555**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.012, 296.813**.

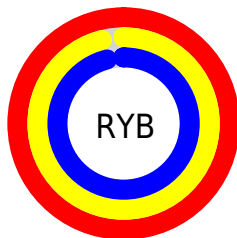
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (96%)

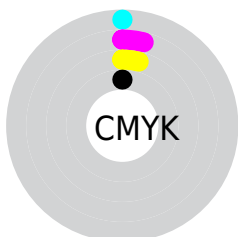
Blue (96%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (96%)

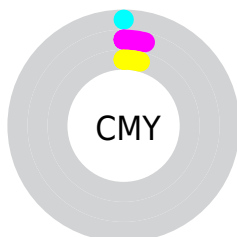


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 97, 4.386, 6.104 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, 4.386, 6.104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 97, 4.386, 6.104

 97, 4.386, 6.104

 100, 4.386, 6.104

 87, 4.386, 6.104

 77, 4.386, 6.104

 67, 4.386, 6.104

 57, 4.386, 6.104

 47, 4.386, 6.104

 37, 4.386, 6.104

 27, 4.386, 6.104

 17, 4.386, 6.104

 7, 4.386, 6.104

97, 4.386, 6.104

97, 4.386, 6.104

90, 13.905, 6.555

100, 0.012,  
296.813

84, 24.140, 7.774

77, 34.796, 9.242

72, 45.689, 11.058

66, 56.523, 13.343

62, 66.903, 16.247

58, 76.417, 19.916

55, 84.786, 24.418

54, 91.955, 29.574

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



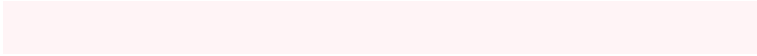
97, 4.386, 6.104



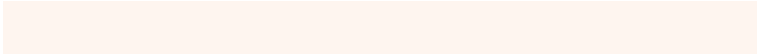
99, 4.099, 184.954

# Rectangle

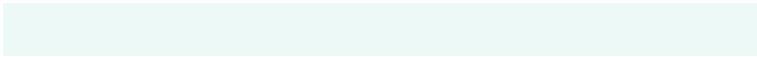
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



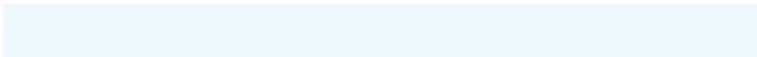
97, 4.386, 6.104



97, 4.386, 56.104



97, 4.386, 186.104



97, 4.386, 236.104

# Sweetspot

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



97, 4.184, 5.447



99, 0.928, 4.614



97, 6.728, 319.471



53, 0.528, 4.575



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

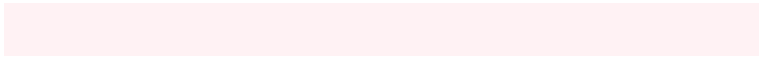


# Same Dimension

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



97, 4.184, 5.447



97, 4.676, 5.511



98, 3.310, 53.118



51, 3.196, 5.593



40, 76.210, 31.421



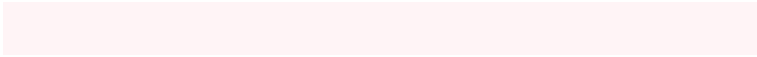
10, 32.133, 19.941





# Inverse Universe

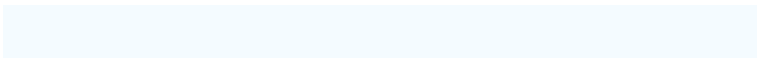
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



97, 4.184, 5.447



97, 4.676, 5.511



98, 3.244, 234.159



51, 3.196, 5.593



40, 76.210, 31.421

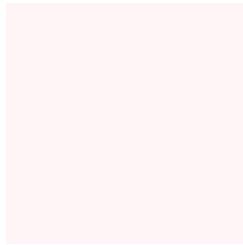


10, 32.133, 19.941



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 97, 4.386, 6.104 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

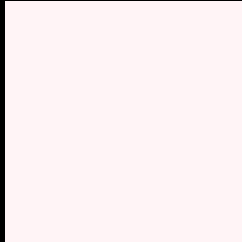
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 4.386, 6.104 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

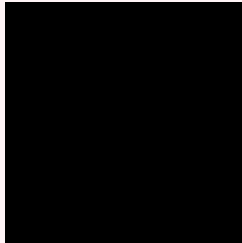
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

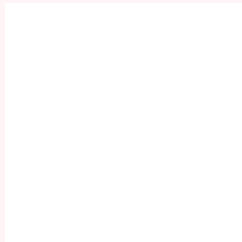
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 97, 4.386, 6.104

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 4.386, 6.104.

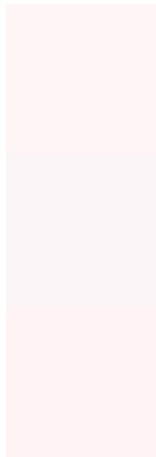


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 4.386, 6.104.

# 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, 4.037, 4.883

### Protanopia

97, 1.845, 3.104

### Deuteranopia

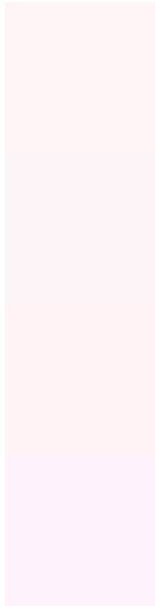
97, 4.532, 359.827



**Tritanopia**  
97, 7.103, 319.977



# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97, 4.037, 4.883

## Protanomaly

97, 3.018, 359.617

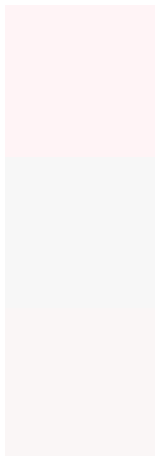
## Deuteranomaly

97, 4.532, 359.827

## Tritanomaly

97, 6.043, 330.107

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97, 4.037, 4.883

## Achromatopsia

97, 0.011, 296.813

## Achromatomaly

97, 1.411, 19.041

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 97, 4.386, 6.104 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(255, 244, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 244, 246)  
}
```

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, 244, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 244, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 97, 4.386, 6.104 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, 244, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 244, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 244, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 244, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 244, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 244,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 97, 4.386, 6.104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 244, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
244, 246) }
```

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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