

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(98, 2.808, 242.527)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(98, 2.808, 242.527) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(98, 2.892, 244.496)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F4FAFE
RGB	244, 250, 254
RGB Percent	96%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.0424, 0.0189, 0.0032
CMYK	0.04, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	204°, 86%, 98%
HSV	204°, 4%, 100%
XYZ	89.5309, 94.9163, 107.5199
YIQ	248.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

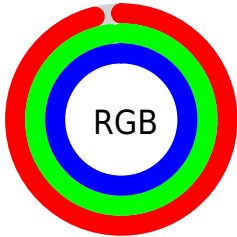
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	244, 248, 254
Decimal	16055038
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.00, -1.25, -2.61
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 2.892, 244.496
Yxy	94.9163, 0.3066, 0.3251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294245118 (0xFFFF4FAFE)
YUV	248.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886
Hunter-Lab	97.4250, -6.4570, 2.7640

# Details

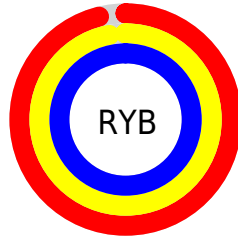
The CIELCh color **98, 2.892, 244.496** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **98, 2.925, 63.263**, and the grayscale version is **98, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **78, 2.685, 236.256** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 10.092, 245.537**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.403, 109.956**.

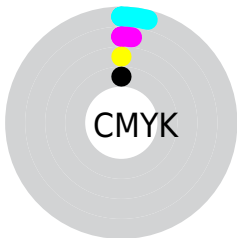
# Distribution



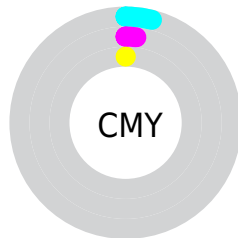
- Red (96%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 98, 2.892, 244.496 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, 2.892, 244.496 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 98, 2.892, 244.496

 98, 2.892, 244.496

 100, 2.892,  
244.496

 88, 2.892, 244.496

 78, 2.892, 244.496

 68, 2.892, 244.496

 58, 2.892, 244.496

 48, 2.892, 244.496

 38, 2.892, 244.496

 28, 2.892, 244.496

 18, 2.892, 244.496

 8, 2.892, 244.496

98, 2.892, 244.496

98, 2.892, 244.496

94, 10.092,  
245.537

100, 0.403,  
109.956

89, 17.061,  
247.002

85, 23.740,  
248.809

81, 30.076,  
251.025

77, 36.027,  
253.727

73, 41.586,  
256.989

70, 46.793,  
260.860

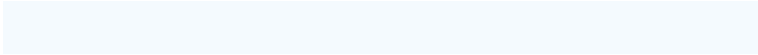
67, 51.753,  
265.329

■ 63, 56.637,  
270.286

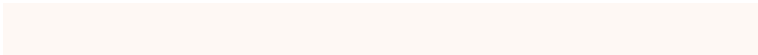
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



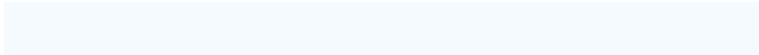
98, 2.892, 244.496



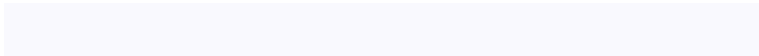
98, 2.925, 63.263

# Rectangle

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



98, 2.892, 244.496



98, 2.892, 294.496



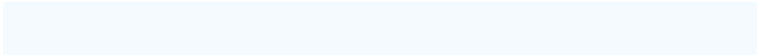
98, 2.892, 64.496



98, 2.892, 114.496

# Sweetspot

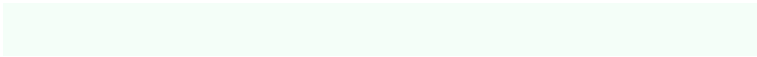
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



98, 2.892, 244.447



100, 0.745, 244.664



99, 4.722, 157.665



53, 0.424, 244.695



0, 0.000, 0.000



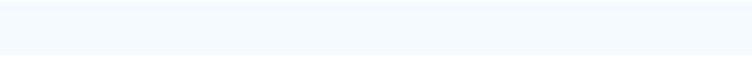
53, 0.007, 296.813



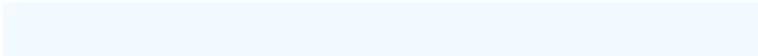


# Same Dimension

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



98, 2.892, 244.447



98, 3.678, 244.527



97, 4.539, 285.439



52, 2.506, 244.589



47, 47.510, 272.423



14, 19.886, 265.232



# Inverse Universe

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



97, 4.696, 338.814



97, 5.989, 338.915



99, 4.489, 104.537



51, 4.089, 338.978



42, 70.372, 352.944



11, 33.157, 348.928



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 98, 2.892, 244.496 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

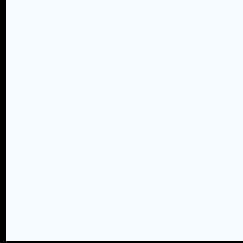
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 2.892, 244.496 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

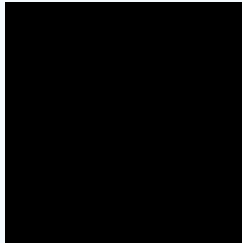
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

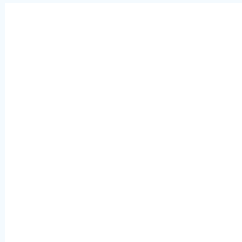
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 98, 2.892, 244.496**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 98, 2.892, 244.496.

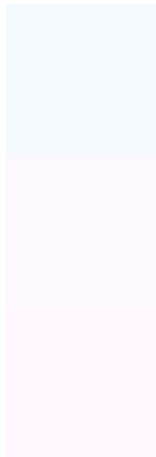


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 98, 2.892, 244.496.

# 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, 2.892, 244.496

### Protanopia

98, 2.933, 318.815

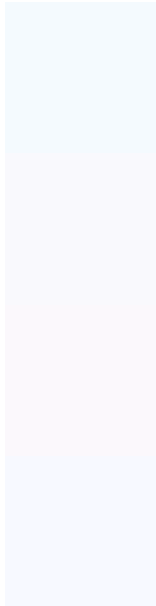
### Deuteranopia

98, 3.497, 343.770



**Tritanopia**  
98, 3.084, 283.981

# Trichromacy



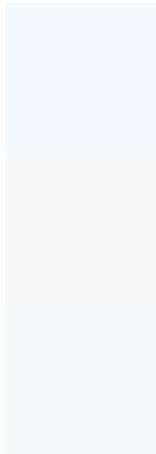
**Original Color**  
98, 2.892, 244.496

**Protanomaly**  
98, 2.050, 290.369

**Deuteranomaly**  
98, 2.316, 317.263

**Tritanomaly**  
98, 3.137, 277.676

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
98, 2.892, 244.496

**Achromatopsia**  
98, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
98, 1.235, 255.966

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 98, 2.892, 244.496 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(244, 250, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(244, 250, 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(244, 250, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(244, 250, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 98, 2.892, 244.496 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(244, 250, 254) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(244, 250, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(244, 250, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(244, 250, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 250, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 250,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 98, 2.892, 244.496 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(244, 250, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(244,  
250, 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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