

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(98, 3.327, 332.580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(98, 3.327, 332.580) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(98, 3.567, 333.789)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FEF7FC
RGB	254, 247, 252
RGB Percent	100%, 97%, 99%
CMY	0.0026, 0.0300, 0.0104
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.01, 0.00
HSL	317°, 84%, 98%
HSV	317°, 3%, 100%
XYZ	91.9892, 94.9163, 105.8528
YIQ	249.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

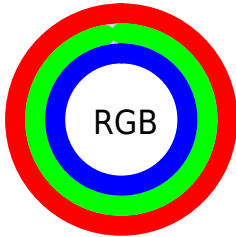
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	254, 247, 252
Decimal	16709628
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.00, 3.20, -1.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 3.567, 333.789
Yxy	94.9163, 0.3142, 0.3242
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294899708 (0xFFFEF7FC)
YUV	249.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035
Hunter-Lab	97.4250, -1.9530, 3.7786

# Details

The CIELCh color 98, 3.567, 333.789 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 99, 3.543, 153.651, 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, 3.099, 335.765 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 92, 16.633, 334.573, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 100, 0.227, 202.310.

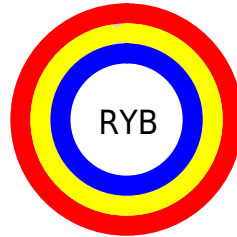
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (97%)

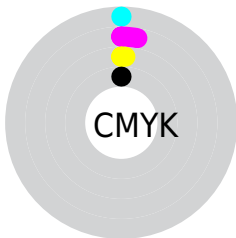
Blue (99%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (99%)

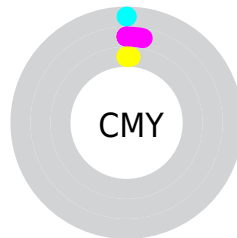


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 98, 3.567, 333.789 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, 3.567, 333.789 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 98, 3.567, 333.789

 98, 3.567, 333.789

 100, 3.567,  
333.789

 88, 3.567, 333.789

 78, 3.567, 333.789

 68, 3.567, 333.789

 58, 3.567, 333.789

 48, 3.567, 333.789

 38, 3.567, 333.789

 28, 3.567, 333.789

 18, 3.567, 333.789

 8, 3.567, 333.789

98, 3.567, 333.789

98, 3.567, 333.789

92, 16.633,  
334.573

100, 0.227,  
202.310

86, 29.814,  
335.316

80, 42.874,  
336.099

74, 55.466,  
336.936

69, 67.110,  
337.843

65, 77.209,  
338.846

61, 85.117,  
339.986

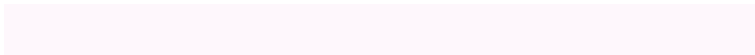
59, 90.294,  
341.320

■ 57, 92.518,  
342.922

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



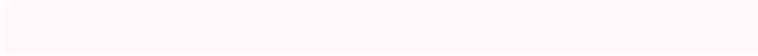
98, 3.567, 333.789



99, 3.543, 153.651

# Rectangle

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



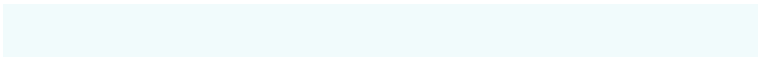
98, 3.567, 333.789



98, 3.567, 23.789



98, 3.567, 153.789



98, 3.567, 203.789

# Sweetspot

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



98, 3.564, 333.795



99, 1.302, 333.483



98, 3.657, 301.322



53, 0.740, 333.464



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813



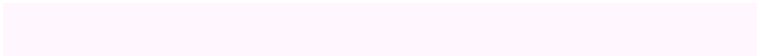


# Same Dimension

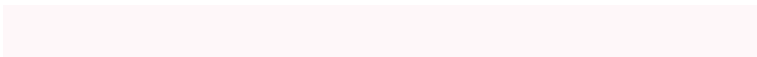
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



98, 3.564, 333.795



98, 3.895, 333.821



98, 2.594, 2.007



52, 2.953, 333.897



43, 74.997, 343.907



11, 35.316, 341.503

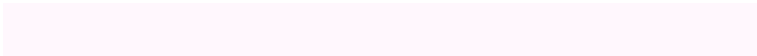


# Inverse Universe

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



98, 3.564, 333.795



98, 3.895, 333.821



99, 2.559, 181.977



52, 2.953, 333.897



43, 74.997, 343.907

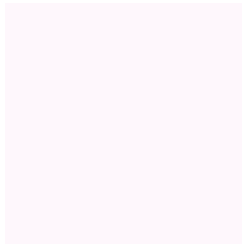


11, 35.316, 341.503



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 98, 3.567, 333.789 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

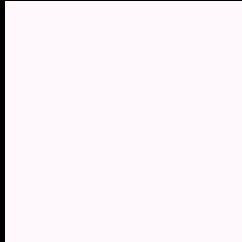
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 3.567, 333.789 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

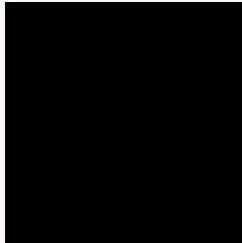
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**CIELCh 98, 3.567, 333.789**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 98, 3.567, 333.789.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 98, 3.567, 333.789.

# 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, 3.567, 333.789

**Protanopia**  
98, 2.933, 318.815

**Deuteranopia**  
98, 3.223, 351.093



**Tritanopia**  
98, 3.859, 311.595

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

98, 3.567, 333.789

**Protanomaly**

98, 3.118, 324.453

**Deuteranomaly**

98, 3.497, 343.770

**Tritanomaly**

98, 3.551, 319.833

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

98, 3.567, 333.789

**Achromatopsia**

98, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**

98, 1.482, 335.469

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 98, 3.567, 333.789 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(254, 247, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 247, 252)  
}
```

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(254, 247, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 247, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 98, 3.567, 333.789 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(254, 247, 252) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 247, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 247, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 247, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 247, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 247,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 98, 3.567, 333.789 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 247, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
247, 252) }
```

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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