

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(98, 9.250, 168.665)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(98, 9.250, 168.665) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(98, 9.544, 166.579)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8FFF5
RGB	232, 255, 245
RGB Percent	91%, 100%, 96%
CMY	0.0918, 0.0016, 0.0408
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	154°, 97%, 95%
HSV	154°, 9%, 100%
XYZ	85.1979, 94.9163, 99.8926
YIQ	246.9830, -10.4980, -7.9860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

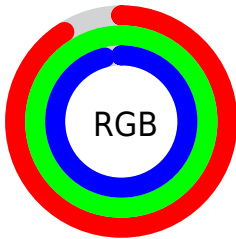
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 247, 255
Decimal	15269877
CIE Lab	98.00, -9.28, 2.22
CIE LCh	98, 9.544, 166.579
Yxy	94.9163, 0.3043, 0.3390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293459957 (0xFFE8FFF5)
YUV	246.9830, -0.9776, -13.1401
Hunter-Lab	97.4250, -14.3959, 7.4057

# Details

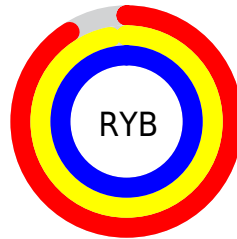
The CIELCh color **98, 9.544, 166.579** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **94, 9.701, 348.071**, and the grayscale version is **97, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **78, 9.403, 167.914** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 20.051, 165.582**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.260, 323.259**.

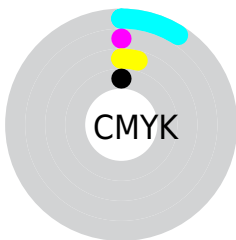
# Distribution



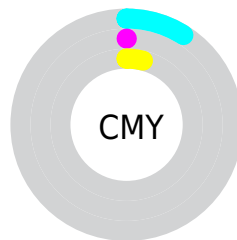
- Red (91%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (97%)
- 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, 9.544, 166.579 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, 9.544, 166.579 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 98, 9.544, 166.579

 98, 9.544, 166.579

 100, 9.544,  
166.579

 88, 9.544, 166.579

 78, 9.544, 166.579

 68, 9.544, 166.579

 58, 9.544, 166.579

 48, 9.544, 166.579

 38, 9.544, 166.579

 28, 9.544, 166.579

 18, 9.544, 166.579

 8, 9.544, 166.579

98, 9.544, 166.579

98, 9.544, 166.579

96, 20.051,  
165.582

100, 0.260,  
323.259

94, 30.344,  
164.507

93, 40.258,  
163.314

92, 49.613,  
161.976

91, 58.230,  
160.465

90, 65.956,  
158.758

89, 72.691,  
156.837

89, 78.417,  
154.698

 89, 83.265,  
152.392

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



98, 9.544, 166.579



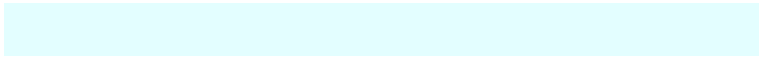
94, 9.701, 348.071

# Rectangle

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



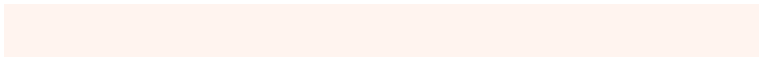
98, 9.544, 166.579



98, 9.544, 216.579



98, 9.544, 346.579



98, 9.544, 36.579

# Sweetspot

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



98, 9.546, 166.573



99, 3.170, 167.221



98, 12.558, 130.419



53, 2.405, 167.117



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

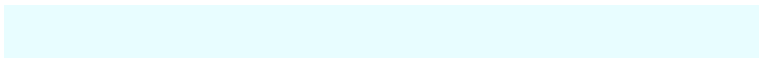
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



98, 9.546, 166.573



98, 11.637, 166.381



98, 7.474, 203.537



52, 6.016, 166.527



68, 66.942, 152.607



23, 28.992, 155.834



# Inverse Universe

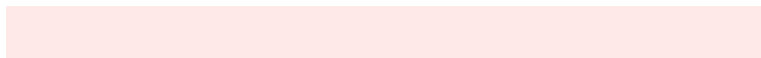
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



94, 9.701, 348.071



93, 11.862, 348.267



94, 7.925, 24.124



50, 6.118, 348.118



41, 68.037, 8.413



10, 31.411, 1.847



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 98, 9.544, 166.579 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

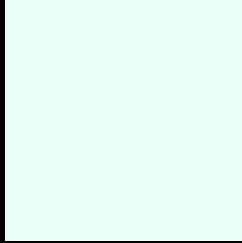
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 9.544, 166.579 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

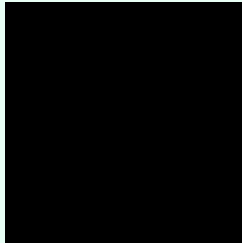
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

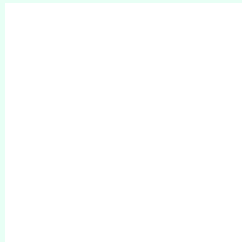
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 98, 9.544, 166.579**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 98, 9.544, 166.579.

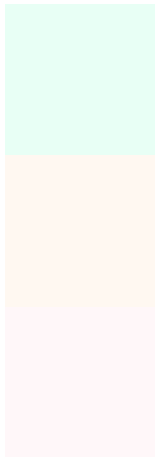


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 98, 9.544, 166.579.

# 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, 9.544, 166.579

### Protanopia

98, 4.327, 74.647

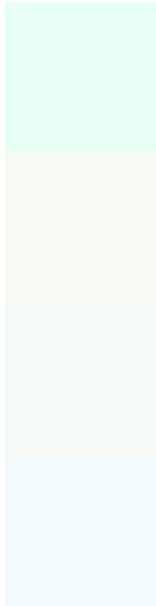
### Deuteranopia

98, 3.011, 359.612



**Tritanopia**  
98, 3.225, 271.658

# Trichromacy



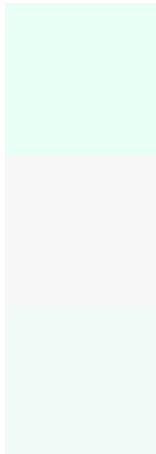
**Original Color**  
98, 9.544, 166.579

**Protanomaly**  
98, 4.319, 128.961

**Deuteranomaly**  
98, 2.080, 152.420

**Tritanomaly**  
98, 3.467, 199.372

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
98, 9.544, 166.579

**Achromatopsia**  
97, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
98, 3.770, 166.582

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 98, 9.544, 166.579 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, 255, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 255, 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, 255, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 255, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 98, 9.544, 166.579 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, 255, 245) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 255, 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, 255, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 255, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 255, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 255,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 98, 9.544, 166.579 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 255, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
255, 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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