

# Converting Colors

CIE LCh(99, 11.218, 182.030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(99, 11.218, 182.030)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(98, 9.388, 189.472)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4FFFC
RGB	228, 255, 252
RGB Percent	89%, 100%, 99%
CMY	0.1064, 0.0006, 0.0123
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.01, 0.00
HSL	173°, 99%, 95%
HSV	173°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	85.2103, 94.9163, 105.8039
YIQ	246.5850, -15.1290, -6.6570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

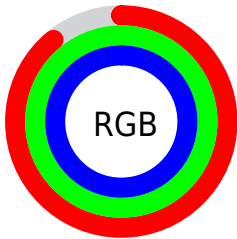
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 242, 255
Decimal	15007740
CIE Lab	98.00, -9.26, -1.54
CIE LCh	98, 9.388, 189.472
Yxy	94.9163, 0.2980, 0.3320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293197820 (0xFFE4FFFC)
YUV	246.5850, 2.6696, -16.2990
Hunter-Lab	97.4250, -14.3732, 3.8083

# Details

The CIELCh color **98, 9.388, 189.472** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **93, 9.906, 11.098**, 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, 9.450, 188.917** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 17.850, 188.618**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.533, 191.391**.

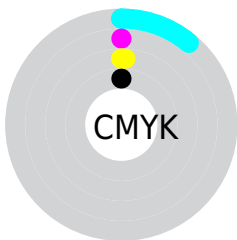
# Distribution



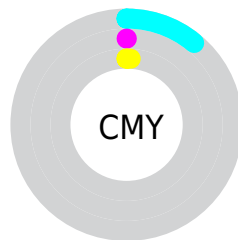
- Red (89%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 98, 9.388, 189.472 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, 9.388, 189.472 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 98, 9.388, 189.472

 98, 9.388, 189.472

 100, 9.388,  
189.472

 88, 9.388, 189.472

 78, 9.388, 189.472

 68, 9.388, 189.472


 58, 9.388, 189.472

 48, 9.388, 189.472

 38, 9.388, 189.472

 28, 9.388, 189.472

 18, 9.388, 189.472

 8, 9.388, 189.472

98, 9.388, 189.472

98, 9.388, 189.472

96, 17.850,  
188.618

100, 0.533,  
191.391

95, 25.770,  
187.778

100, 0.098,  
321.271

94, 32.994,  
186.918


93, 39.373,  
186.025

92, 44.778,  
185.084

91, 49.118,  
184.079

91, 52.364,  
182.988

90, 54.564,  
181.793

 90, 55.873,  
180.579

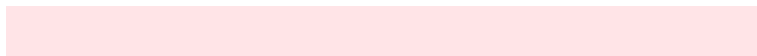
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



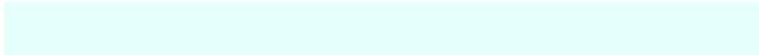
98, 9.388, 189.472



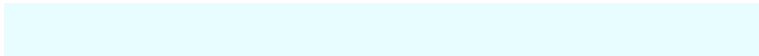
93, 9.906, 11.098

# Rectangle

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



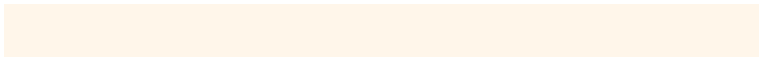
98, 9.388, 189.472



98, 9.388, 239.472



98, 9.388, 9.472



98, 9.388, 59.472

# Sweetspot

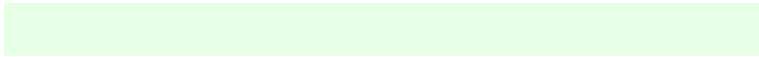
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



98, 9.390, 189.462



99, 2.693, 190.237



98, 16.232, 140.713



53, 2.040, 190.123



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

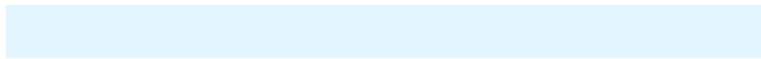
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



98, 9.390, 189.462



98, 11.471, 189.256



95, 7.676, 243.092



52, 5.051, 189.557



70, 44.921, 180.820



23, 20.354, 182.516



# Inverse Universe

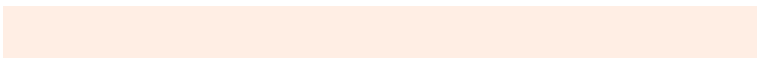
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



93, 9.906, 11.098



91, 12.256, 11.346



95, 8.036, 60.771



50, 5.300, 10.987



40, 79.434, 35.367



10, 32.525, 22.648



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 98, 9.388, 189.472 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

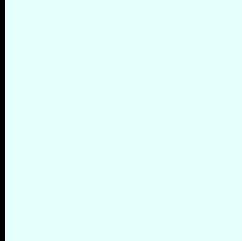
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 98, 9.388, 189.472 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

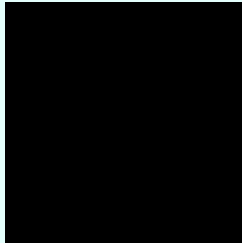
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

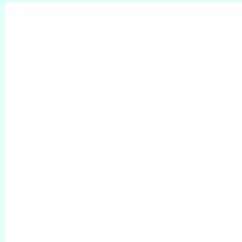
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 98, 9.388, 189.472**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 98, 9.388, 189.472.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 98, 9.388, 189.472.

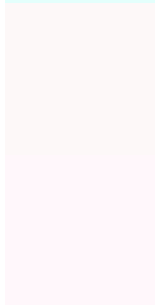
# Color Blindness Simulation

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, 9.388, 189.472



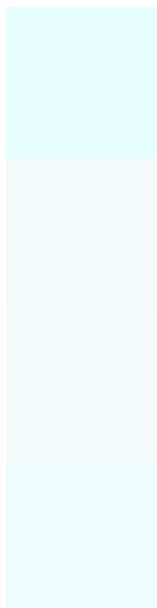
**Protanopia**  
98, 1.762, 19.152

**Deuteranopia**  
98, 3.497, 343.770



**Tritanopia**  
98, 3.064, 256.053

# Trichromacy



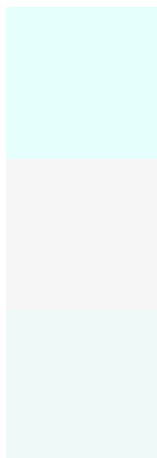
**Original Color**  
98, 9.388, 189.472

**Protanomaly**  
98, 2.158, 185.903

**Deuteranomaly**  
98, 1.808, 216.065

**Tritanomaly**  
98, 4.575, 212.173

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
98, 9.388, 189.472

**Achromatopsia**  
97, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
97, 3.522, 191.016

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 98, 9.388, 189.472 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(228, 255, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 255, 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(228, 255, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 255, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 98, 9.388, 189.472 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

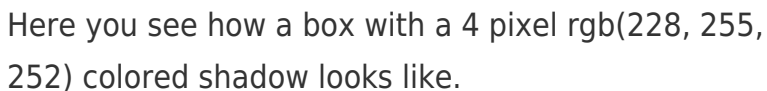
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(228, 255, 252) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 255, 252) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 255, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 255, 252); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 255, 252); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 255, 252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 98, 9.388, 189.472 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 255, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
255, 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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