

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(99, 9.425, 117.503)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(99, 9.425, 117.503) contains.

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# **Color**

**CIELCh(99, 9.248, 118.387)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAFEEC
RGB	250, 254, 236
RGB Percent	98%, 100%, 93%
CMY	0.0188, 0.0031, 0.0737
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.07, 0.00
HSL	73°, 92%, 96%
HSV	73°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	90.1675, 97.4360, 93.5599
YIQ	250.7520, 3.3940, -6.4460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

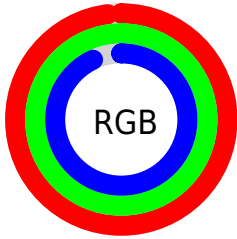
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 254, 240
Decimal	16449260
CIE Lab	99.00, -4.40, 8.14
CIE LCh	99, 9.248, 118.387
Yxy	97.4360, 0.3207, 0.3465
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294639340 (0xFFFAFEEC)
YUV	250.7520, -7.2727, -0.6595
Hunter-Lab	98.7097, -9.6891, 12.9000

# Details

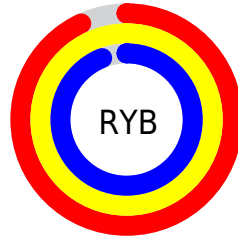
The CIELCh color **99, 9.248, 118.387** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **94, 9.402, 299.334**, and the grayscale version is **99, 0.012, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **79, 9.118, 116.482** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 22.281, 117.726**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 0.505, 323.846**.

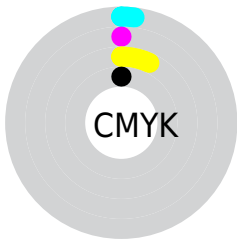
# Distribution



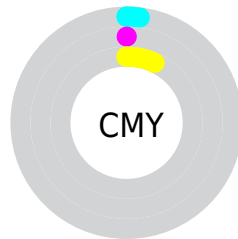
- Red (98%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 99, 9.248, 118.387 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 99, 9.248, 118.387 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 99, 9.248, 118.387

 99, 9.248, 118.387

 100, 9.248,  
118.387

 89, 9.248, 118.387

 79, 9.248, 118.387

 69, 9.248, 118.387

 59, 9.248, 118.387

 49, 9.248, 118.387

 39, 9.248, 118.387

 29, 9.248, 118.387

 19, 9.248, 118.387

 9, 9.248, 118.387

99, 9.248, 118.387

99, 9.248, 118.387

98, 22.281,  
117.726

100, 0.505,  
323.846

97, 35.175,  
117.052

96, 47.801,  
116.396

96, 59.956,  
115.792

95, 71.338,  
115.287

94, 81.507,  
114.953

94, 89.885,  
114.883

93, 95.880,  
115.176

 93, 99.206,  
115.898

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



99, 9.248, 118.387



94, 9.402, 299.334

# Rectangle

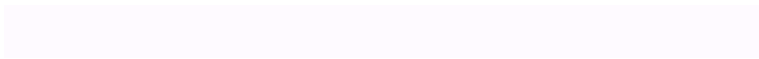
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



99, 9.248, 118.387



99, 9.248, 168.387



99, 9.248, 298.387



99, 9.248, 348.387

# Sweetspot

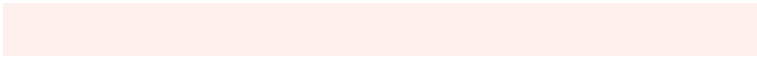
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



99, 9.250, 118.395



100, 2.611, 118.735



96, 5.430, 41.113



53, 1.484, 118.742



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



99, 9.250, 118.395



99, 10.474, 118.334



98, 10.274, 135.975



53, 7.444, 118.234



72, 80.558, 115.949



25, 36.335, 114.841



# Inverse Universe

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



94, 9.402, 299.334



94, 10.663, 299.400



95, 10.343, 316.536



49, 7.598, 299.511



25, 105.877, 307.441

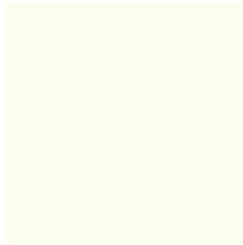


4, 44.603, 305.997



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIElCh color 99, 9.248, 118.387 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

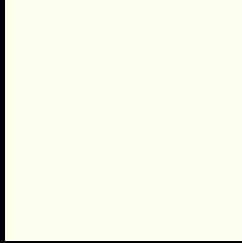
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 99, 9.248, 118.387 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

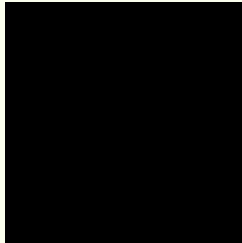
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 99, 9.248, 118.387

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 99, 9.248, 118.387.

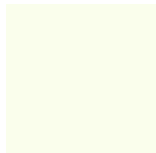


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 99, 9.248, 118.387.

# 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

99, 9.248, 118.387



### Protanopia

99, 3.207, 90.598

### Deuteranopia

99, 1.406, 19.030



**Tritanopia**  
99, 1.581, 303.066

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

99, 9.248, 118.387

**Protanomaly**

99, 5.575, 109.745

**Deuteranomaly**

99, 3.055, 103.284

**Tritanomaly**

99, 2.557, 117.866

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

99, 9.248, 118.387



**Achromatopsia**

99, 0.012, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**

99, 3.063, 116.534

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 99, 9.248, 118.387 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(250, 254, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 254, 236)  
}
```

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(250, 254, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 254, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 99, 9.248, 118.387 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(250, 254, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 254, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 254, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 254, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 254, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 254,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 99, 9.248, 118.387 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 254, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
254, 236) }
```

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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