

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(100, 28.582, 140.131)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(100, 28.582, 140.131)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**CIElCh(97, 21.527, 139.890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E0FFDB
RGB	224, 255, 219
RGB Percent	88%, 100%, 86%
CMY	0.1218, 0.0002, 0.1414
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	112°, 100%, 93%
HSV	112°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	79.2497, 92.4403, 80.6507
YIQ	241.6270, -6.9200, -17.7680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

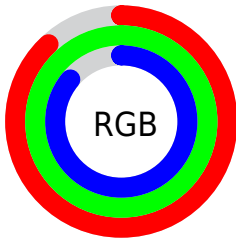
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	219, 255, 250
Decimal	14745563
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.00, -16.46, 13.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 21.527, 139.890
Yxy	92.4403, 0.3141, 0.3663
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292935643 (0xFFE0FFDB)
YUV	241.6270, -11.1551, -15.4589
Hunter-Lab	96.1459, -21.1239, 17.5675

# Details

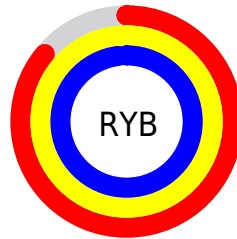
The CIELCh color **97, 21.527, 139.890** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **91, 21.639, 321.261**, and the grayscale version is **95, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **77, 21.290, 139.497** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 36.865, 139.273**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99, 6.240, 140.454**.

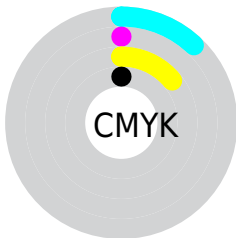
# Distribution



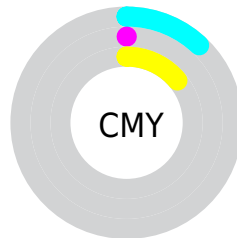
- Red (88%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 97, 21.527, 139.890 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 97, 21.527, 139.890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 97, 21.527,  
139.890


 97, 21.527,  
139.890

 100, 21.527,  
139.890


 87, 21.527,  
139.890

 77, 21.527,  
139.890

 67, 21.527,  
139.890

 57, 21.527,  
139.890

 47, 21.527,  
139.890

 37, 21.527,  
139.890

 27, 21.527,

139.890

■ 17, 21.527,  
139.890

■ 7, 21.527, 139.890

■ 97, 21.527,  
139.890

■ 97, 21.527,  
139.890

■ 95, 36.865,  
139.273

■ 99, 6.240, 140.454

■ 93, 52.040,  
138.577

100, 0.037,  
316.149

■ 92, 66.773,  
137.815

■ 91, 80.688,  
137.017

■ 90, 93.292,  
136.250

■ 89, 103.970,  
135.618

■ 88, 112.055,  
135.258

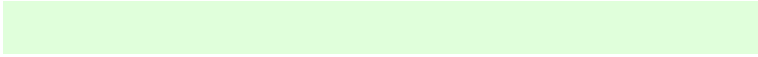
■ 88, 117.068,  
135.277

■ 88, 118.764,  
135.404

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



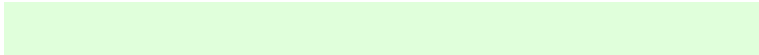
97, 21.527, 139.890



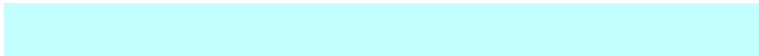
91, 21.639, 321.261

# Rectangle

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



97, 21.527, 139.890



97, 21.527, 189.890



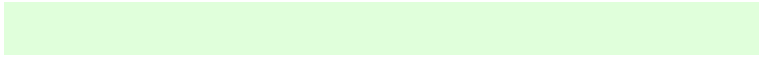
97, 21.527, 319.890



97, 21.527, 9.890

# Sweetspot

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



97, 21.529, 139.891



99, 6.057, 140.461



98, 15.656, 101.680



53, 4.308, 140.417



0, 0.000, 0.000



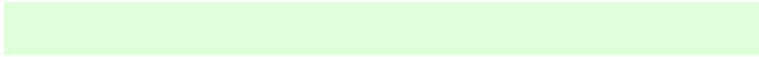
53, 0.007, 296.813



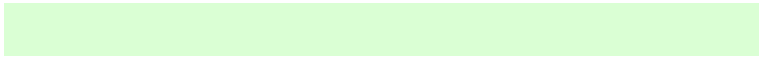


# Same Dimension

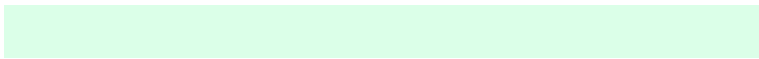
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



97, 21.529, 139.891



96, 25.951, 139.721



97, 17.505, 155.324



52, 8.648, 140.152



68, 95.519, 135.286



23, 42.724, 134.859



# Inverse Universe

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



91, 21.639, 321.261



89, 26.101, 321.400



91, 17.655, 337.397



50, 8.684, 321.036



41, 94.100, 322.894

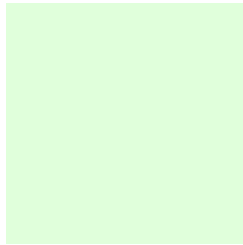


10, 43.209, 323.514



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 97, 21.527, 139.890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

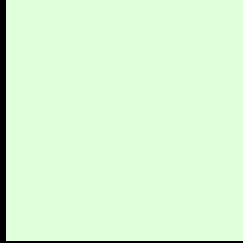
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 97, 21.527, 139.890 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

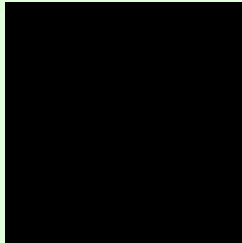
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

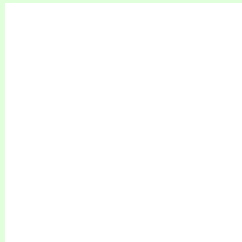
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 97, 21.527, 139.890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 21.527, 139.890.

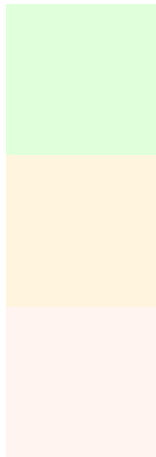


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 21.527, 139.890.

# 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**  
97, 21.527, 139.890

**Protanopia**  
97, 12.268, 91.846

**Deuteranopia**  
97, 4.410, 47.004



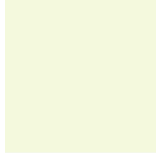


**Tritanopia**  
97, 4.715, 259.792

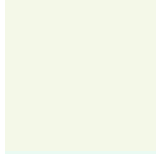
# Trichromacy



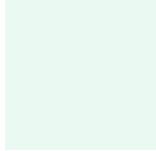
**Original Color**  
97, 21.527, 139.890



**Protanomaly**  
97, 14.369, 116.369



**Deuteranomaly**  
97, 8.286, 119.513

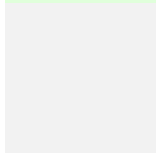


**Tritanomaly**  
97, 6.975, 163.187

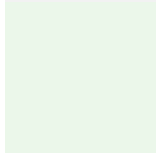
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
97, 21.527, 139.890



**Achromatopsia**  
95, 0.011, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
96, 7.930, 142.121

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 97, 21.527, 139.890 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(224, 255, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 255, 219)  
}
```

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(224, 255, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 255, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 97, 21.527, 139.890 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(224, 255, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 255, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(224, 255, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 255, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 255, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 255,  
219) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 97, 21.527, 139.890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 255, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224,  
255, 219) }
```

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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