

Converting Colors

CIELCh(97, 10.373, 166.580)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(97, 10.373, 166.580)
contains.

CIELCh(97, 10.434, 166.188)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIElCh(97, 10.434, 166.188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3FCF1
RGB	227, 252, 241
RGB Percent	89%, 99%, 95%
CMY	0.1092, 0.0111, 0.0543
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.04, 0.01
HSL	154°, 82%, 94%
HSV	154°, 10%, 99%
XYZ	82.4918, 92.4403, 96.8403
YIQ	243.2710, -11.3690, -8.7210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

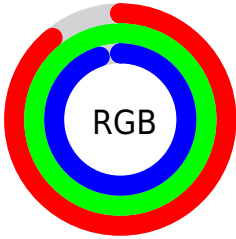
Format	Color
R _Y B	227, 243, 252
Decimal	14941425
CIE Lab	97.00, -10.13, 2.49
CIE LCh	97, 10.434, 166.188
Yxy	92.4403, 0.3035, 0.3401
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293131505 (0xFFE3FCF1)
YUV	243.2710, -1.1196, -14.2697
Hunter-Lab	96.1459, -15.1049, 7.5839

Details

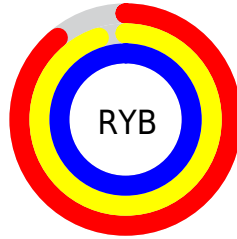
The CIELCh color **97, 10.434, 166.188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **93, 10.616, 347.848**, and the grayscale version is **96, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **77, 10.034, 166.326** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 20.890, 165.190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99, 0.096, 341.695**.

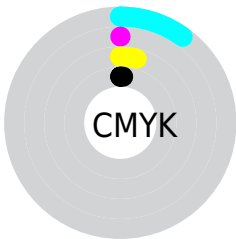
Distribution



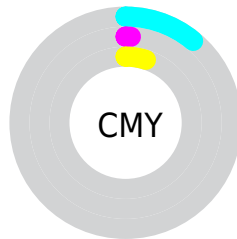
- Red (89%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (1%)





- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (5%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 97, 10.434, 166.188 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, 10.434, 166.188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 97, 10.434,
166.188


 97, 10.434,
166.188


 100, 10.434,
166.188


 87, 10.434,
166.188

 77, 10.434,
166.188

 67, 10.434,
166.188

 57, 10.434,
166.188

 47, 10.434,
166.188

 37, 10.434,
166.188

 27, 10.434,

166.188

■ 17, 10.434,
166.188

■ 7, 10.434, 166.188

■ 97, 10.434,
166.188

■ 97, 10.434,
166.188

■ 95, 20.890,
165.190

■ 99, 0.096, 341.695

■ 99, 1.767, 324.328

■ 94, 31.123,
164.109

■ 92, 40.969,
162.906

■ 91, 50.248,
161.555

■ 90, 58.782,
160.029

■ 89, 66.422,
158.304

■ 88, 73.073,
156.363

■ 88, 78.726,
154.207

■ 88, 83.540,
151.902

Harmonies

Complementary

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



97, 10.434, 166.188



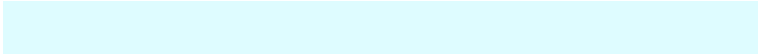
93, 10.616, 347.848

Rectangle

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



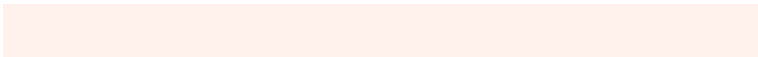
97, 10.434, 166.188



97, 10.434, 216.188



97, 10.434, 346.188



97, 10.434, 36.188

Sweetspot

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



97, 10.436, 166.183



99, 3.182, 166.914



97, 13.684, 130.378



53, 2.413, 166.810



0, 0.000, 0.000



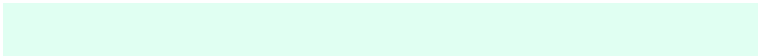
53, 0.007, 296.813

Same Dimension

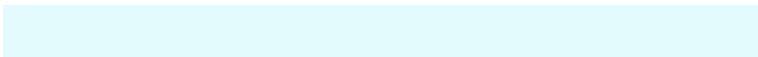
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



97, 10.436, 166.183



98, 12.740, 165.980



97, 8.123, 203.499



51, 5.939, 166.224



68, 66.636, 152.327



22, 28.287, 155.721

Inverse Universe

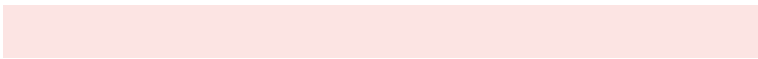
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



93, 10.616, 347.848



92, 13.001, 348.056



93, 8.664, 24.179



49, 6.037, 347.806



40, 67.339, 7.851



10, 30.629, 1.061

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 97, 10.434, 166.188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

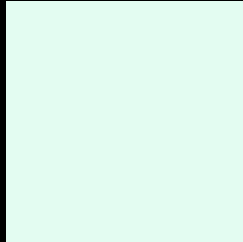
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 10.434, 166.188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

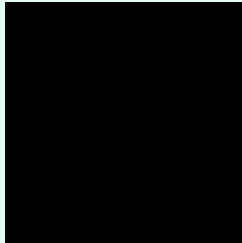
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

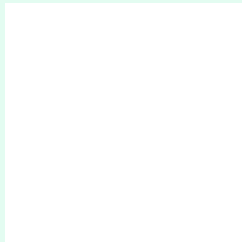
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 97, 10.434, 166.188

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 10.434, 166.188.

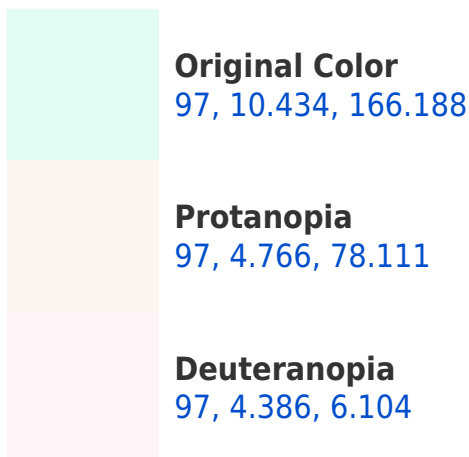


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 10.434, 166.188.

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](#).

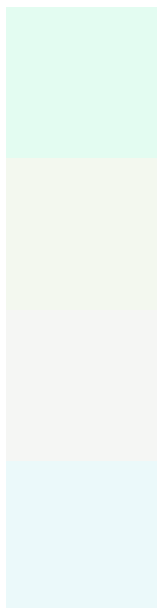
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
97, 4.715, 259.792

Trichromacy



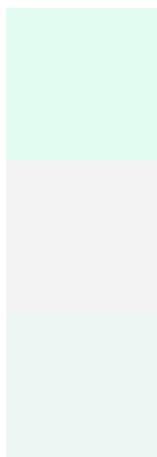
Original Color
97, 10.434, 166.188

Protanomaly
97, 4.931, 130.865

Deuteranomaly
97, 1.074, 129.162

Tritanomaly
97, 4.853, 205.288

Monochromacy



Original Color
97, 10.434, 166.188

Achromatopsia
96, 0.011, 296.813

Achromatomaly
96, 3.781, 166.575

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 97, 10.434, 166.188 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(227, 252, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 252, 241)  
}
```

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(227, 252, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 252, 241) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 97, 10.434, 166.188 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(227, 252, 241) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 252, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 252, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 252, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 252, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 252,  
241) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 97, 10.434, 166.188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 252, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
252, 241) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor