

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(97, 3.897, 145.098)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(97, 3.897, 145.098) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(97, 3.735, 144.387)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2F8F2
RGB	242, 248, 242
RGB Percent	95%, 97%, 95%
CMY	0.0509, 0.0273, 0.0509
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.02, 0.03
HSL	120°, 30%, 96%
HSV	120°, 2%, 97%
XYZ	86.2287, 92.4403, 97.3184
YIQ	245.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

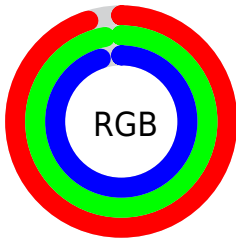
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	242, 248, 248
Decimal	15923442
CIE Lab	97.00, -3.04, 2.17
CIE LCh	97, 3.735, 144.387
Yxy	92.4403, 0.3124, 0.3349
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294113522 (0xFFFF2F8F2)
YUV	245.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888
Hunter-Lab	96.1459, -8.1670, 7.2890

# Details

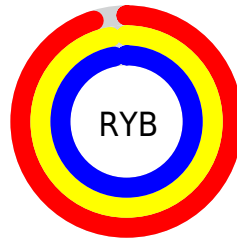
The CIELCh color **97, 3.735, 144.387** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **96, 3.758, 324.495**, and the grayscale version is **97, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **77, 3.923, 144.332** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 19.353, 143.701**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98, 4.341, 324.522**.

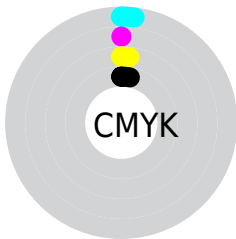
# Distribution



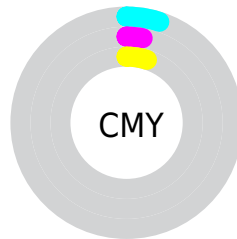
- Red (95%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 97, 3.735, 144.387 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 97, 3.735, 144.387 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



97, 3.735, 144.387

97, 3.735, 144.387

100, 3.735,  
144.387

87, 3.735, 144.387

77, 3.735, 144.387

67, 3.735, 144.387

57, 3.735, 144.387

47, 3.735, 144.387

37, 3.735, 144.387

27, 3.735, 144.387

17, 3.735, 144.387

7, 3.735, 144.387

97, 3.735, 144.387

97, 3.735, 144.387

95, 19.353,  
143.701

98, 4.341, 324.522

93, 35.044,  
142.961

91, 50.564,  
142.103


89, 65.584,  
141.120

88, 79.679,  
140.031

87, 92.328,  
138.883

86, 102.918,  
137.774

86, 110.810,  
136.847

 86,115.543,  
136.247

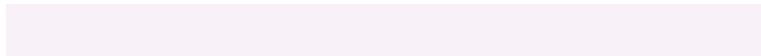
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



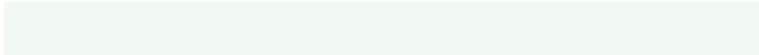
97, 3.735, 144.387



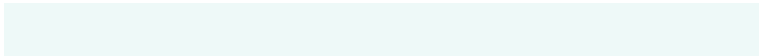
96, 3.758, 324.495

# Rectangle

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



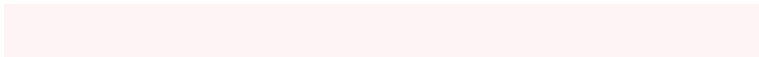
97, 3.735, 144.387



97, 3.735, 194.387



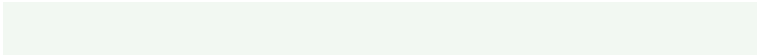
97, 3.735, 324.387



97, 3.735, 14.387

# Sweetspot

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



97, 3.738, 144.388



100, 1.571, 144.584



97, 3.050, 109.921



53, 0.893, 144.597



0, 0.000, 0.000



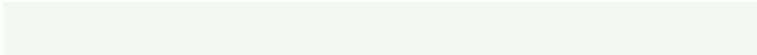
53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

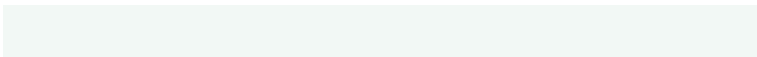
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



97, 3.738, 144.388



99, 4.742, 144.338



97, 2.614, 163.635



52, 3.540, 144.278



67, 95.515, 136.016



21, 42.476, 137.059



# Inverse Universe

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



96, 3.758, 324.495



98, 4.763, 324.543



96, 2.637, 343.669



51, 3.552, 324.601



45, 92.155, 328.233

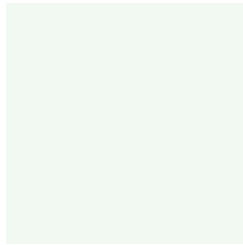


12, 41.695, 328.233



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 97, 3.735, 144.387 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

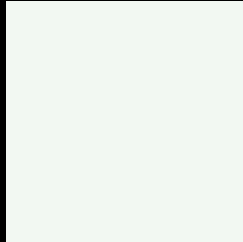
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 97, 3.735, 144.387 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

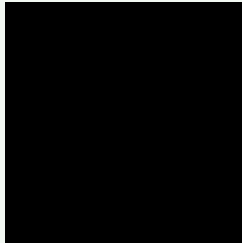
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

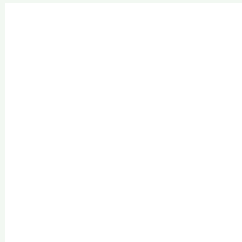
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 97, 3.735, 144.387**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 3.735, 144.387.

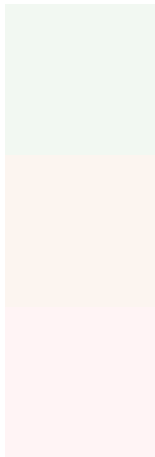


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 3.735, 144.387.

# 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

97, 3.735, 144.387

### Protanopia

97, 3.546, 65.245

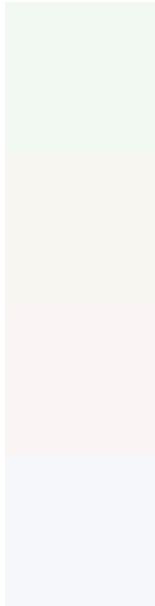
### Deuteranopia

97, 3.938, 12.069



**Tritanopia**  
97, 4.609, 290.544

# Trichromacy



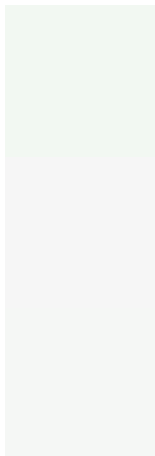
**Original Color**  
97, 3.735, 144.387

**Protanomaly**  
97, 2.631, 94.315

**Deuteranomaly**  
97, 1.833, 35.317

**Tritanomaly**  
97, 1.683, 265.875

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
97, 3.735, 144.387

**Achromatopsia**  
97, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
97, 1.237, 144.641

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 97, 3.735, 144.387 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(242, 248, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 248, 242)  
}
```

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(242, 248, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 248, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 97, 3.735, 144.387 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(242, 248, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 248, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(242, 248, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 248, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 248, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 248,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 97, 3.735, 144.387 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 248, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
248, 242) }
```

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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