

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(97, 5.584, 247.140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(97, 5.584, 247.140) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(97, 5.155, 243.403)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDF8FF
RGB	237, 248, 255
RGB Percent	93%, 97%, 100%
CMY	0.0702, 0.0271, 0.0000
CMYK	0.07, 0.03, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	203°, 100%, 96%
HSV	203°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	86.6187, 92.4403, 107.9662
YIQ	245.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

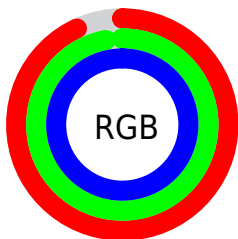
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	237, 244, 255
Decimal	15595775
CIE Lab	97.00, -2.31, -4.61
CIE LCh	97, 5.155, 243.403
Yxy	92.4403, 0.3018, 0.3221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293785855 (0xFFEDF8FF)
YUV	245.5090, 4.6791, -7.4624
Hunter-Lab	96.1459, -7.4431, 0.7229

# Details

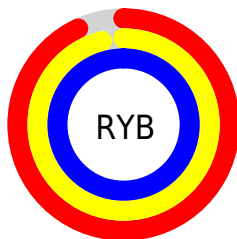
The CIELCh color `97, 5.155, 243.403` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `97, 5.268, 61.323`, and the grayscale version is `97, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `77, 5.043, 239.035` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `93, 12.222, 244.152`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `100, 0.012, 296.813`.

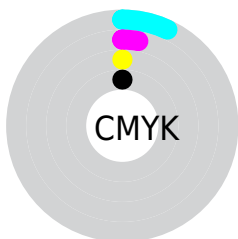
# Distribution



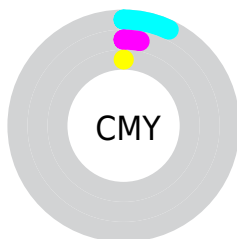
- Red (93%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 97, 5.155, 243.403 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, 5.155, 243.403 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 97, 5.155, 243.403

 97, 5.155, 243.403

 100, 5.155,  
243.403

 87, 5.155, 243.403

 77, 5.155, 243.403

 67, 5.155, 243.403

 57, 5.155, 243.403

 47, 5.155, 243.403

 37, 5.155, 243.403

 27, 5.155, 243.403

 17, 5.155, 243.403

 7, 5.155, 243.403

97, 5.155, 243.403

97, 5.155, 243.403

93, 12.222,  
244.152

100, 0.012,  
296.813

89, 19.051,  
245.671

85, 25.548,  
247.549

81, 31.656,  
249.859

77, 37.337,  
252.682

73, 42.590,  
256.091

70, 47.472,  
260.129

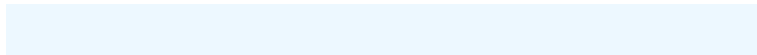
67, 52.107,  
264.768

■ 64, 56.687,  
269.861

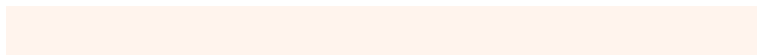
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



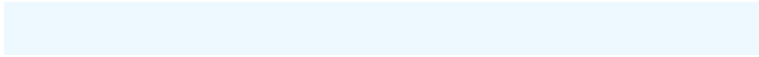
97, 5.155, 243.403



97, 5.268, 61.323

# Rectangle

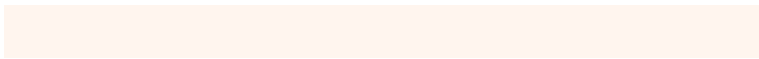
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



97, 5.155, 243.403



97, 5.155, 293.403



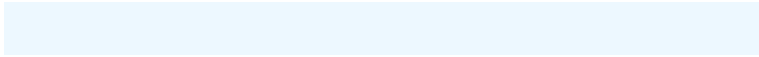
97, 5.155, 63.403



97, 5.155, 113.403

# Sweetspot

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



97, 5.121, 242.960



99, 1.473, 242.683



98, 8.468, 157.386



53, 0.838, 242.692



0, 0.000, 0.000



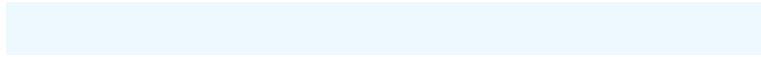
53, 0.007, 296.813



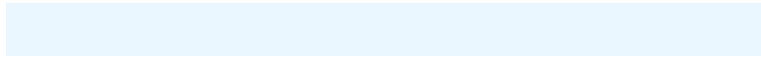


# Same Dimension

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



97, 5.121, 242.960



97, 5.827, 243.059



95, 8.155, 285.779



51, 4.131, 243.221



48, 46.168, 270.406



15, 19.427, 263.169



# Inverse Universe

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



95, 8.511, 338.427



95, 9.707, 338.509



99, 8.045, 104.221



50, 6.908, 338.632



42, 70.834, 351.724

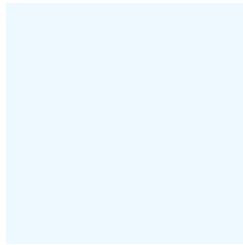


11, 33.390, 347.926



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 97, 5.155, 243.403 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

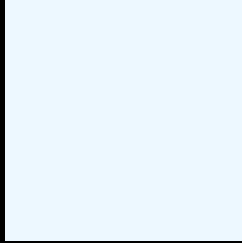
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 97, 5.155, 243.403 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

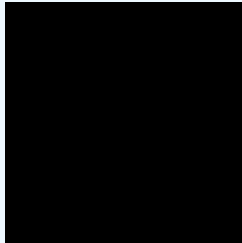
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

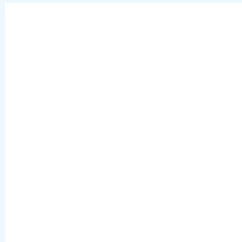
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 97, 5.155, 243.403

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 5.155, 243.403.

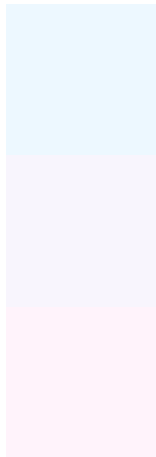


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 5.155, 243.403.

# 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, 5.155, 243.403

### Protanopia

97, 4.246, 304.728

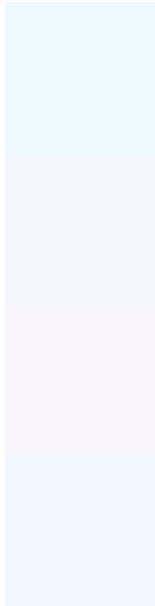
### Deuteranopia

97, 5.909, 335.926



**Tritanopia**  
97, 4.708, 277.847

# Trichromacy



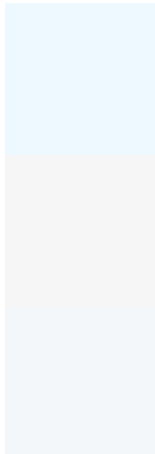
**Original Color**  
97, 5.155, 243.403

**Protanomaly**  
97, 4.146, 280.903

**Deuteranomaly**  
97, 3.752, 306.637

**Tritanomaly**  
97, 4.556, 263.537

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
97, 5.155, 243.403

**Achromatopsia**  
97, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
97, 1.721, 236.228

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 97, 5.155, 243.403 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(237, 248, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 248, 255)  
}
```

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(237, 248, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 248, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 97, 5.155, 243.403 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(237, 248, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 248, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 248, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 248, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 248, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 248, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 97, 5.155, 243.403 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 248, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
248, 255) }
```

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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