

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(97, 6.661, 167.070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(97, 6.661, 167.070) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(97, 6.676, 166.681)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EAFAF3
RGB	234, 250, 243
RGB Percent	92%, 98%, 95%
CMY	0.0819, 0.0191, 0.0466
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.03, 0.02
HSL	154°, 62%, 95%
HSV	154°, 6%, 98%
XYZ	84.3928, 92.4403, 98.2869
YIQ	244.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

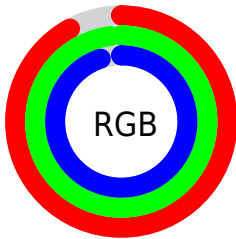
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	234, 244, 250
Decimal	15399667
CIE Lab	97.00, -6.50, 1.54
CIE LCh	97, 6.676, 166.681
Yxy	92.4403, 0.3067, 0.3360
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293589747 (0xFFEAF3)
YUV	244.4180, -0.6991, -9.1366
Hunter-Lab	96.1459, -11.5756, 6.6918

# Details

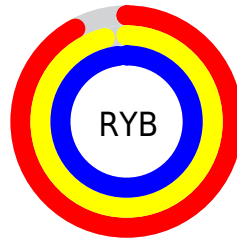
The CIELCh color **97, 6.676, 166.681** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **94, 6.761, 347.642**, and the grayscale version is **96, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **77, 7.003, 166.509** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 17.086, 165.690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99, 2.656, 330.180**.

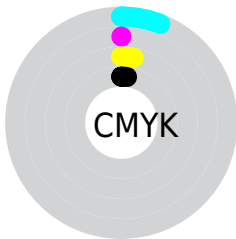
# Distribution



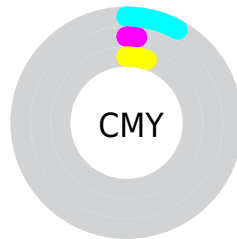
- Red (92%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 97, 6.676, 166.681 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, 6.676, 166.681 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 97, 6.676, 166.681

 97, 6.676, 166.681

 100, 6.676,  
166.681

 87, 6.676, 166.681

 77, 6.676, 166.681

 67, 6.676, 166.681

 57, 6.676, 166.681

 47, 6.676, 166.681

 37, 6.676, 166.681

 27, 6.676, 166.681

 17, 6.676, 166.681

 7, 6.676, 166.681

97, 6.676, 166.681

97, 6.676, 166.681

95, 17.086,  
165.690

99, 2.656, 330.180

93, 27.326,  
164.644

99, 3.033, 324.446

92, 37.241,  
163.487


91, 46.655,  
162.191

90, 55.389,  
160.731

89, 63.282,  
159.080

88, 70.219,  
157.218

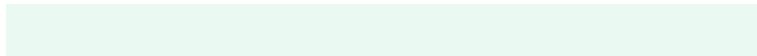
88, 76.157,  
155.139

 87, 81.158,  
152.862

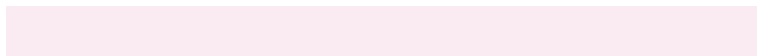
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



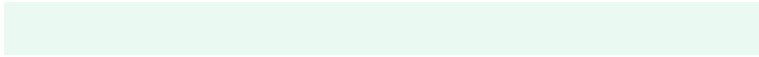
97, 6.676, 166.681



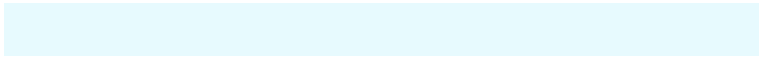
94, 6.761, 347.642

# Rectangle

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



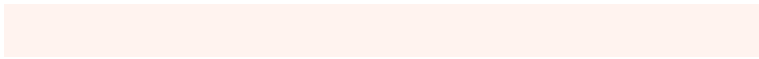
97, 6.676, 166.681



97, 6.676, 216.681



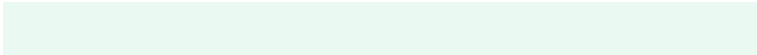
97, 6.676, 346.681



97, 6.676, 36.681

# Sweetspot

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



97, 6.678, 166.673



100, 2.115, 167.226



97, 8.760, 130.541



53, 1.202, 167.247



0, 0.000, 0.000



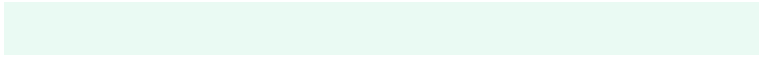
53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

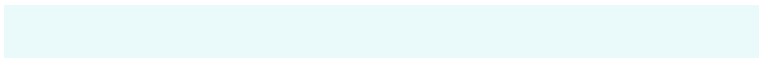
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



97, 6.678, 166.673



98, 8.482, 166.513



97, 5.254, 203.667



51, 5.929, 166.367



68, 66.453, 152.469



22, 28.215, 155.862



# Inverse Universe

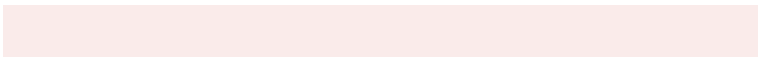
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



94, 6.761, 347.642



95, 8.605, 347.804



94, 5.474, 23.954



49, 6.028, 347.952



40, 67.347, 8.091

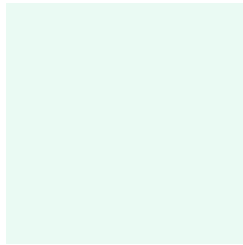


10, 30.617, 1.265



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 97, 6.676, 166.681 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

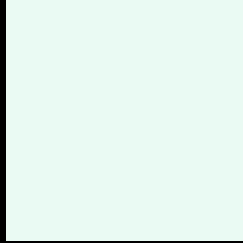
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 6.676, 166.681 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

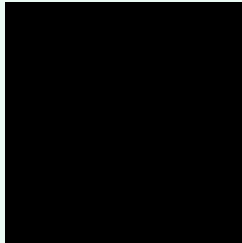
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

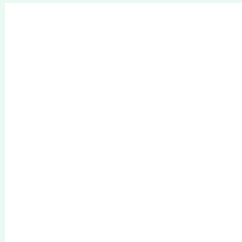
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 97, 6.676, 166.681**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 6.676, 166.681.

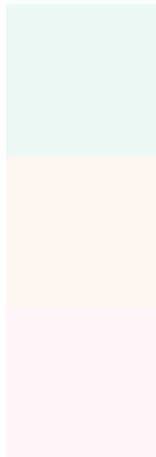


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 6.676, 166.681.

# 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, 6.676, 166.681

### Protanopia

97, 3.546, 65.245

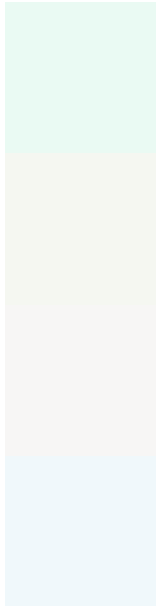
### Deuteranopia

97, 4.532, 359.827



**Tritanopia**  
97, 4.708, 277.847

# Trichromacy



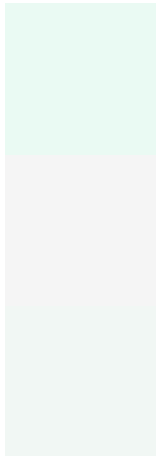
**Original Color**  
97, 6.676, 166.681

**Protanomaly**  
97, 3.140, 122.941

**Deuteranomaly**  
97, 0.608, 74.613

**Tritanomaly**  
97, 3.148, 228.643

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
97, 6.676, 166.681

**Achromatopsia**  
97, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
97, 2.614, 163.634

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 97, 6.676, 166.681 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(234, 250, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 250, 243)  
}
```

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(234, 250, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 250, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 97, 6.676, 166.681 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(234, 250, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 250, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(234, 250, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 250, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 250, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 250,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 97, 6.676, 166.681 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 250, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
250, 243) }
```

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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