

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(97, 8.387, 161.744)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(97, 8.387, 161.744) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(97, 8.438, 161.697)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8FBF1
RGB	232, 251, 241
RGB Percent	91%, 98%, 95%
CMY	0.0905, 0.0159, 0.0552
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.04, 0.02
HSL	148°, 70%, 95%
HSV	148°, 8%, 98%
XYZ	83.5973, 92.4403, 96.6004
YIQ	244.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

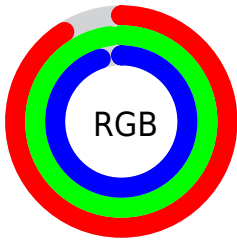
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	232, 245, 251
Decimal	15268849
CIE Lab	97.00, -8.01, 2.65
CIE LCh	97, 8.438, 161.697
Yxy	92.4403, 0.3066, 0.3391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293458929 (0xFFE8FBF1)
YUV	244.1790, -1.5672, -10.6810
Hunter-Lab	96.1459, -13.0524, 7.7318

# Details

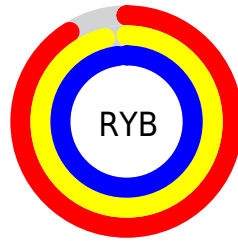
The CIELCh color **97, 8.438, 161.697** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **94, 8.523, 342.819**, and the grayscale version is **96, 0.011, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 0.012, 296.813**, and **77, 8.236, 162.929** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 19.598, 160.763**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99, 2.186, 330.861**.

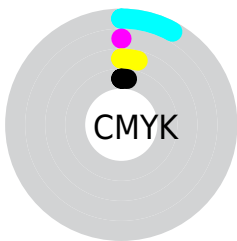
# Distribution



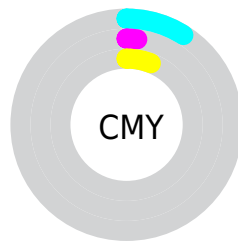
- Red (91%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 97, 8.438, 161.697 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, 8.438, 161.697 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



97, 8.438, 161.697

97, 8.438, 161.697

100, 8.438,  
161.697

87, 8.438, 161.697

77, 8.438, 161.697

67, 8.438, 161.697

57, 8.438, 161.697

47, 8.438, 161.697

37, 8.438, 161.697

27, 8.438, 161.697

17, 8.438, 161.697

7, 8.438, 161.697

97, 8.438, 161.697

97, 8.438, 161.697

95, 19.598,  
160.763

99, 2.186, 330.861

93, 30.627,  
159.749

99, 2.533, 324.408

92, 41.361,  
158.610

91, 51.610,  
157.318

89, 61.179,  
155.849

89, 69.890,  
154.179

88, 77.608,  
152.293

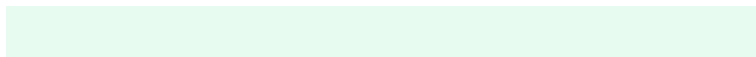
87, 84.278,  
150.196

■ 87, 89.955,  
147.931

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



97, 8.438, 161.697



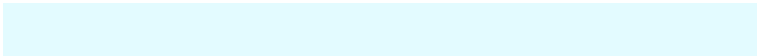
94, 8.523, 342.819

# Rectangle

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



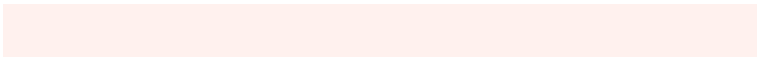
97, 8.438, 161.697



97, 8.438, 211.697



97, 8.438, 341.697



97, 8.438, 31.697

# Sweetspot

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



97, 8.440, 161.692



100, 2.249, 162.308



97, 10.201, 127.563



53, 1.278, 162.327



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

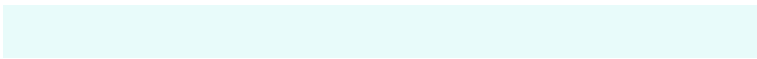
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



97, 8.440, 161.692



98, 10.167, 161.560



97, 6.555, 196.248



51, 6.317, 161.516



67, 72.989, 147.820



22, 30.820, 151.204



# Inverse Universe

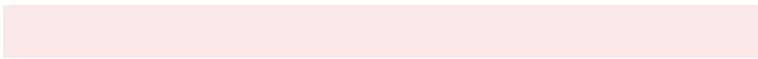
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



94, 8.523, 342.819



94, 10.279, 342.950



93, 6.857, 17.075



49, 6.390, 342.994



41, 67.927, 359.579

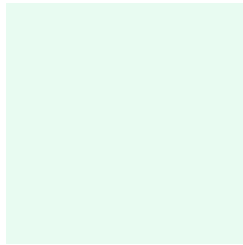


10, 31.336, 354.162



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIE LCh color 97, 8.438, 161.697 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

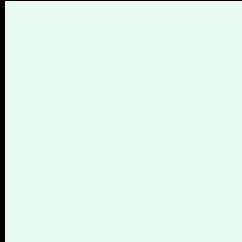
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 8.438, 161.697 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

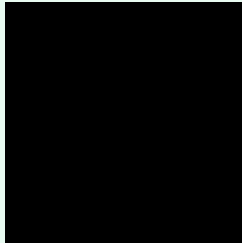
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

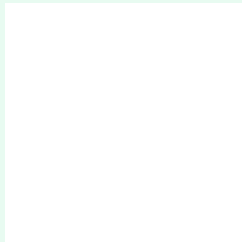
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 97, 8.438, 161.697**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 8.438, 161.697.

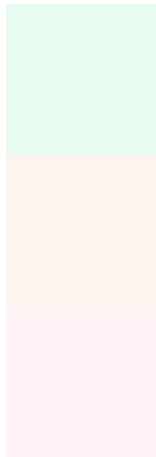


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 8.438, 161.697.

# 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, 8.438, 161.697

### Protanopia

97, 4.337, 74.640

### Deuteranopia

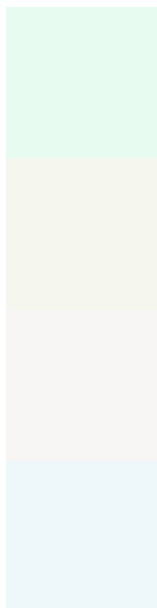
97, 4.386, 6.104





**Tritanopia**  
97, 4.417, 267.541

# Trichromacy



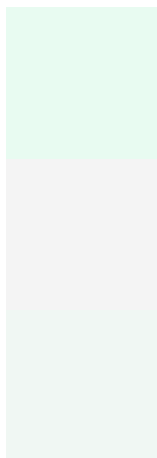
**Original Color**  
97, 8.438, 161.697

**Protanomaly**  
97, 4.141, 119.718

**Deuteranomaly**  
97, 1.066, 90.711

**Tritanomaly**  
97, 3.596, 215.913

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
97, 8.438, 161.697

**Achromatopsia**  
96, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
97, 3.212, 159.915

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 97, 8.438, 161.697 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(232, 251, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 251, 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(232, 251, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 251, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 97, 8.438, 161.697 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(232, 251, 241) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 251, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 251, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 251, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 251, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 251,  
241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 97, 8.438, 161.697 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 251, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
251, 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](#).

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