

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(97, 8.840, 212.068)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(97, 8.840, 212.068) contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(97, 8.682, 212.627)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2FBFF
RGB	226, 251, 255
RGB Percent	89%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.1135, 0.0154, 0.0000
CMYK	0.11, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	188°, 100%, 94%
HSV	188°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	83.9639, 92.4403, 108.0825
YIQ	243.9810, -16.1840, -4.0560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

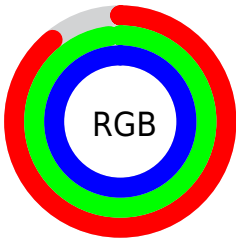
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 239, 255
Decimal	14875647
CIE Lab	97.00, -7.31, -4.68
CIE LCh	97, 8.682, 212.627
Yxy	92.4403, 0.2951, 0.3249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293065727 (0xFFE2FBFF)
YUV	243.9810, 5.4324, -15.7693
Hunter-Lab	96.1459, -12.3719, 0.6512

# Details

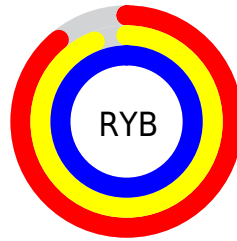
The CIELCh color `97, 8.682, 212.627` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `93, 9.348, 32.379`, and the grayscale version is `96, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `77, 8.696, 213.196` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `95, 15.830, 212.463`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `100, 1.056, 212.931`.

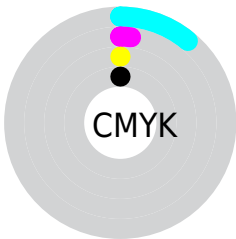
# Distribution



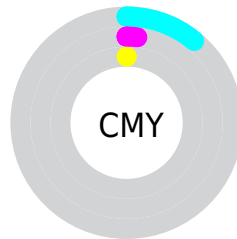
- Red (89%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 97, 8.682, 212.627 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, 8.682, 212.627 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 97, 8.682, 212.627

 97, 8.682, 212.627

 100, 8.682,  
212.627

 87, 8.682, 212.627

 77, 8.682, 212.627

 67, 8.682, 212.627

 57, 8.682, 212.627

 47, 8.682, 212.627

 37, 8.682, 212.627

 27, 8.682, 212.627

 17, 8.682, 212.627

 7, 8.682, 212.627

97, 8.682, 212.627

97, 8.682, 212.627

95, 15.830,  
212.463

100, 1.056,  
212.931

92, 22.395,  
212.715

100, 0.012,  
296.813

90, 28.242,  
213.158

88, 33.246,  
213.834

86, 37.300,  
214.794

85, 40.334,  
216.095

83, 42.339,  
217.799

82, 43.386,  
219.959

■ 81, 43.710,  
222.175

# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



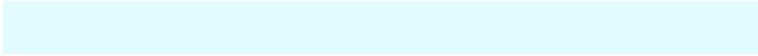
97, 8.682, 212.627



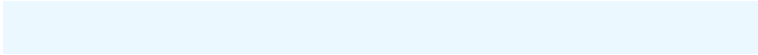
93, 9.348, 32.379

# Rectangle

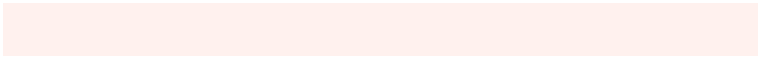
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



97, 8.682, 212.627



97, 8.682, 262.627



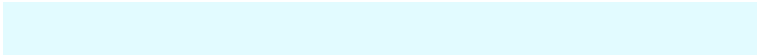
97, 8.682, 32.627



97, 8.682, 82.627

# Sweetspot

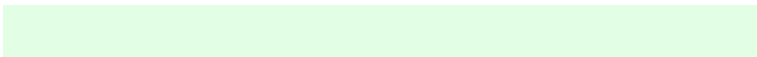
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



97, 8.676, 212.380



99, 2.344, 212.579



97, 16.470, 147.602



53, 1.773, 212.517



0, 0.000, 0.000



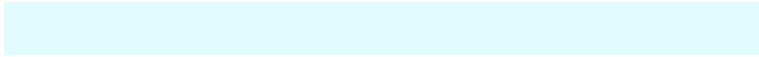
53, 0.007, 296.813



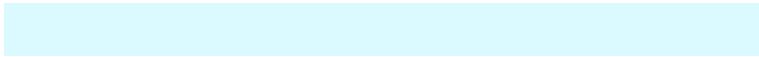


# Same Dimension

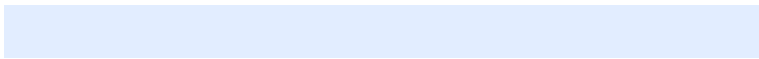
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



97, 8.676, 212.380



96, 10.625, 212.385



93, 10.038, 269.940



52, 4.370, 212.386



62, 35.234, 221.671



20, 16.328, 218.226



# Inverse Universe

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



93, 16.479, 329.040



91, 20.362, 329.206



97, 10.096, 86.892



50, 8.248, 328.925



44, 83.678, 334.510

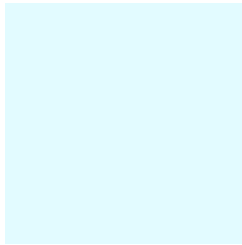


12, 38.988, 333.653



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 97, 8.682, 212.627 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

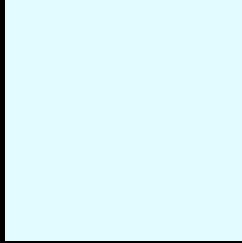
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 8.682, 212.627 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

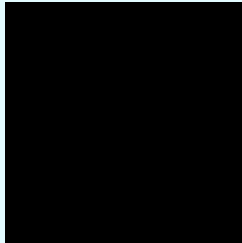
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# CIELCh 97, 8.682, 212.627

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 8.682, 212.627.

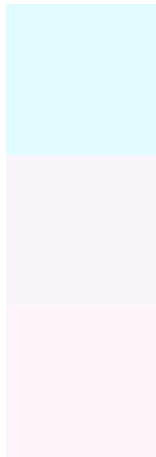


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 8.682, 212.627.

# 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, 8.682, 212.627

### Protanopia

97, 3.397, 314.709

### Deuteranopia

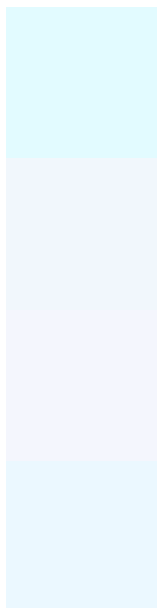
97, 6.275, 332.584





**Tritanopia**  
97, 4.715, 259.792

# Trichromacy



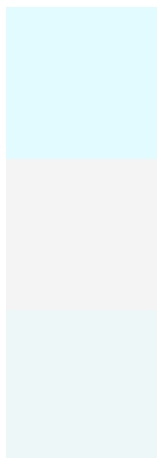
**Original Color**  
97, 8.682, 212.627

**Protanomaly**  
97, 3.272, 251.005

**Deuteranomaly**  
97, 3.643, 279.508

**Tritanomaly**  
97, 5.660, 238.606

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
97, 8.682, 212.627

**Achromatopsia**  
96, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
97, 3.501, 207.781

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 97, 8.682, 212.627 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(226, 251, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 251, 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(226, 251, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 251, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 97, 8.682, 212.627 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(226, 251, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 251, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 251, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 251, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 251, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 251,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 97, 8.682, 212.627 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 251, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
251, 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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