

# Converting Colors

CIECh(98, 22.834, 285.306)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(98, 22.834, 285.306)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(97, 4.893, 256.310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EFF7FF
RGB	239, 247, 255
RGB Percent	94%, 97%, 100%
CMY	0.0611, 0.0297, 0.0000
CMYK	0.06, 0.03, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	209°, 100%, 97%
HSV	209°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	87.2365, 92.4403, 108.2010
YIQ	245.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

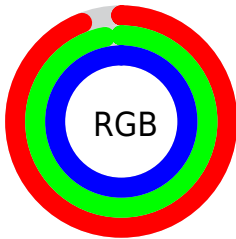
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	239, 244, 255
Decimal	15726591
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.00, -1.16, -4.75
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 4.893, 256.310
Y <sub>xy</sub>	92.4403, 0.3030, 0.3211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293916671 (0xFFEFF7FF)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	245.5200, 4.6736, -5.7180
Hunter-Lab	96.1459, -6.2960, 0.5781

# Details

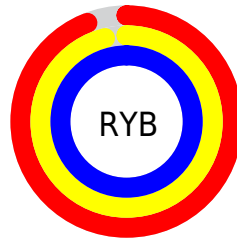
The CIELCh color `97, 4.893, 256.310` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `98, 4.784, 73.108`, and the grayscale version is `97, 0.011, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `77, 4.691, 252.737` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `92, 12.355, 256.199`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `100, 0.012, 296.813`.

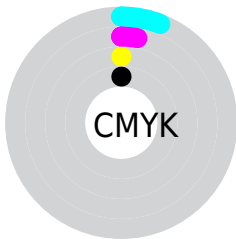
# Distribution



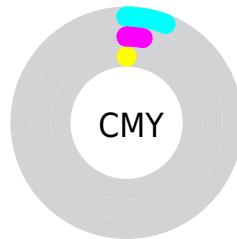
- Red (94%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CIELCh color 97, 4.893, 256.310 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, 4.893, 256.310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



97, 4.893, 256.310

97, 4.893, 256.310

100, 4.893,  
256.310

87, 4.893, 256.310

77, 4.893, 256.310

67, 4.893, 256.310

57, 4.893, 256.310

47, 4.893, 256.310

37, 4.893, 256.310

27, 4.893, 256.310

17, 4.893, 256.310

7, 4.893, 256.310

97, 4.893, 256.310

97, 4.893, 256.310

92, 12.355,  
256.199

100, 0.012,  
296.813

87, 19.874,  
257.916

82, 27.242,  
259.980

78, 34.435,  
262.451

73, 41.447,  
265.391

69, 48.307,  
268.845

65, 55.085,  
272.813

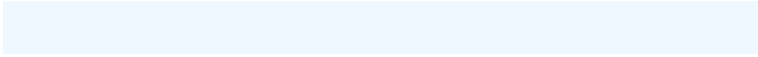
61, 61.895,  
277.225

■ 57, 68.870,  
281.908

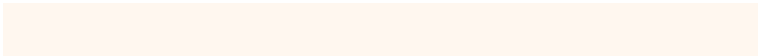
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



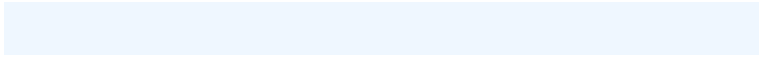
97, 4.893, 256.310



98, 4.784, 73.108

# Rectangle

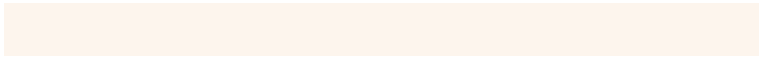
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



97, 4.893, 256.310



97, 4.893, 306.310



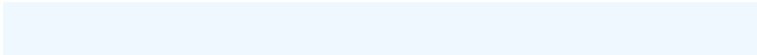
97, 4.893, 76.310



97, 4.893, 126.310

# Sweetspot

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



97, 4.720, 254.806



99, 1.553, 254.474



99, 6.852, 162.333



53, 0.883, 254.477



0, 0.000, 0.000



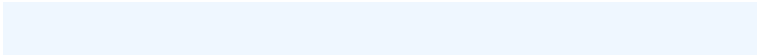
53, 0.007, 296.813



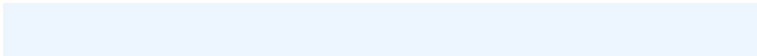


# Same Dimension

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



97, 4.720, 254.806



97, 5.400, 254.913



95, 7.883, 290.146



51, 3.507, 254.988



42, 56.742, 282.829



12, 23.161, 276.169



# Inverse Universe

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



96, 6.899, 343.363



95, 7.907, 343.447



100, 7.762, 108.901



50, 5.141, 343.503



41, 68.410, 0.830

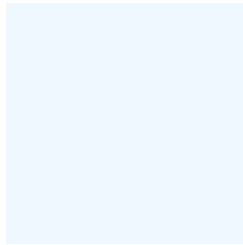


10, 32.003, 355.442



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 97, 4.893, 256.310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

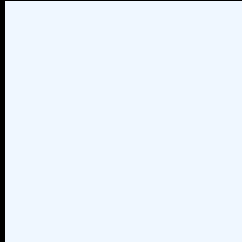
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 4.893, 256.310 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

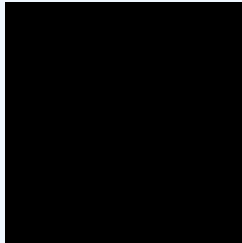
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

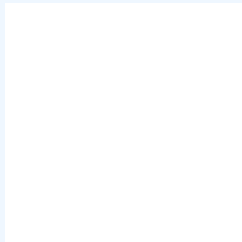
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 97, 4.893, 256.310

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 4.893, 256.310.

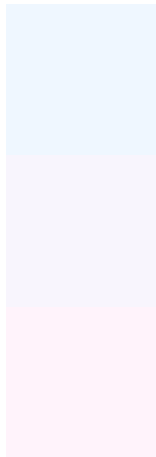


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 97, 4.893, 256.310.

# 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, 4.893, 256.310

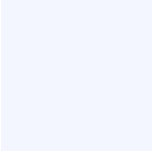
### Protanopia

97, 4.246, 304.728

### Deuteranopia

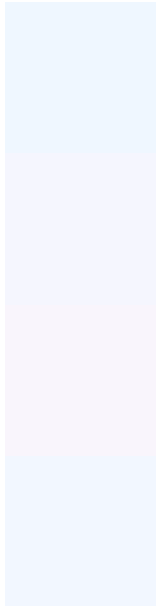
97, 5.909, 335.926





**Tritanopia**  
97, 4.650, 282.004

# Trichromacy



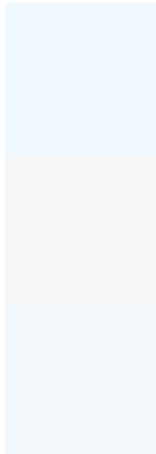
**Original Color**  
97, 4.893, 256.310

**Protanomaly**  
97, 4.108, 285.673

**Deuteranomaly**  
97, 3.868, 311.597

**Tritanomaly**  
97, 4.417, 267.541

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
97, 4.893, 256.310

**Achromatopsia**  
97, 0.011, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
97, 1.458, 244.462

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 97, 4.893, 256.310 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(239, 247, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 247, 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(239, 247, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 247, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 97, 4.893, 256.310 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(239, 247, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 247, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(239, 247, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 247, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 247, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 247,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 97, 4.893, 256.310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 247, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
247, 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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