

Converting Colors

CIELCh(81, 57.280, 315.166)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(81, 57.280, 315.166)
contains.

CIELCh(80, 47.178, 320.506)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(80, 47.178, 320.506)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0B0FF
RGB	240, 176, 255
RGB Percent	94%, 69%, 100%
CMY	0.0596, 0.3105, 0.0007
CMYK	0.06, 0.31, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	289°, 100%, 84%
HSV	289°, 31%, 100%
XYZ	69.3817, 56.6813, 101.7324
YIQ	204.1420, 12.7850, 38.1370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

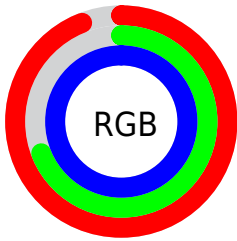
Format	Color
R_{YB}	240, 176, 255
Decimal	15773951
CIE _{Lab}	80.00, 36.41, -30.01
CIE _{LCh}	80, 47.178, 320.506
Yxy	56.6813, 0.3046, 0.2488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293964031 (0xFFFF0B0FF)
YUV	204.1420, 25.0730, 31.4475
Hunter-Lab	75.2870, 32.7467, -27.4154

Details

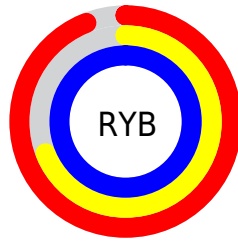
The CIELCh color `80, 47.178, 320.506` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC99FF`. A complement of this color would be `94, 46.555, 137.425`, and the grayscale version is `82, 0.010, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `94, 14.364, 324.919`, and `60, 46.843, 320.465` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `74, 62.246, 320.926`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `86, 31.853, 320.055`.

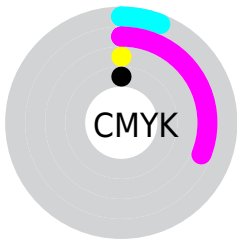
Distribution



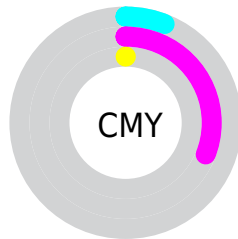
- Red (94%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 80, 47.178, 320.506 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 80, 47.178, 320.506 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 80, 47.178,
320.506


 80, 47.178,
320.506


 100, 47.178,
320.506


 70, 47.178,
320.506

 60, 47.178,
320.506

 50, 47.178,
320.506

 40, 47.178,
320.506


 30, 47.178,
320.506

 20, 47.178,
320.506


 10, 47.178,


320.506

 0, 47.178, 320.506


 80, 47.178,
320.506

 80, 47.178,
320.506

 74, 62.246,
320.926


 86, 31.853,
320.055

 69, 76.644,
321.288


 93, 16.565,
319.592

 64, 89.800,
321.556

 99, 1.497, 318.989

 59, 101.026,
321.685

100, 0.084,
109.248

 56, 109.623,
321.632

■ 54, 115.103,
321.357

■ 52, 117.595,
320.928

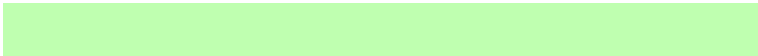
Harmonies

Complementary

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



80, 47.178, 320.506



94, 46.555, 137.425

Rectangle

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



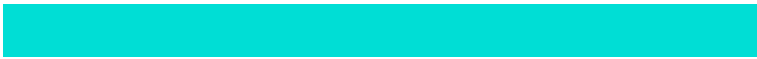
80, 47.178, 320.506



80, 47.178, 10.506



80, 47.178, 140.506



80, 47.178, 190.506

Sweetspot

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



80, 47.175, 320.506



94, 13.542, 319.498



78, 34.006, 284.883



49, 9.422, 319.567



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813

Same Dimension

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



80, 47.175, 320.506



76, 56.309, 320.763



81, 40.277, 336.562



50, 8.558, 319.522



39, 94.725, 321.045



10, 43.442, 321.863

Inverse Universe

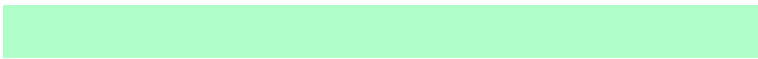
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



80, 31.105, 7.552



76, 37.593, 8.518



94, 39.841, 151.725



50, 5.410, 4.853



40, 75.447, 30.344



10, 32.044, 19.232

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 80, 47.178, 320.506 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

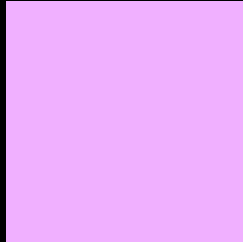
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 80, 47.178, 320.506 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 80, 47.178, 320.506

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 80, 47.178, 320.506.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 80, 47.178, 320.506.

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





Tritanopia
80, 18.895, 356.173

Trichromacy



Original Color
80, 47.178, 320.506



Protanomaly
80, 35.690, 301.042



Deuteranomaly
80, 34.998, 304.464

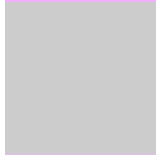


Tritanomaly
80, 28.140, 334.409

Monochromacy



Original Color
80, 47.178, 320.506



Achromatopsia
82, 0.010, 296.813



Achromatomaly
81, 17.063, 320.003

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 80, 47.178, 320.506 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(240, 176, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 176, 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(240, 176, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 176, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 80, 47.178, 320.506 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(240, 176, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 176, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 176, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 176, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 176, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 176,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 80, 47.178, 320.506 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 176, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
176, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor