

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(87, 24.982, 306.466)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(87, 24.982, 306.466)  
contains.

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# Color

**CIELCh(87, 24.479, 306.444)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4D2FF
RGB	228, 210, 255
RGB Percent	89%, 82%, 100%
CMY	0.1048, 0.1754, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.18, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	264°, 100%, 91%
HSV	264°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	73.2936, 70.0064, 104.4976
YIQ	220.5120, -3.7170, 17.8110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

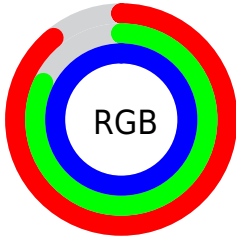
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 210, 255
Decimal	14996223
CIE Lab	87.00, 14.54, -19.69
CIE LCh	87, 24.479, 306.444
Yxy	70.0064, 0.2958, 0.2825
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293186303 (0xFFE4D2FF)
YUV	220.5120, 17.0026, 6.5670
Hunter-Lab	83.6698, 9.9414, -15.4801

# Details

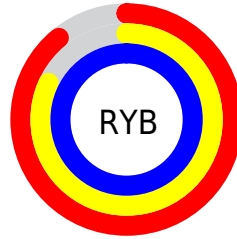
The CIELCh color `87, 24.479, 306.444` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be `98, 23.631, 124.717`, and the grayscale version is `88, 0.010, 296.813`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `100, 0.012, 296.813`, and `67, 24.018, 305.980` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `80, 38.801, 307.144`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `94, 10.294, 305.964`.

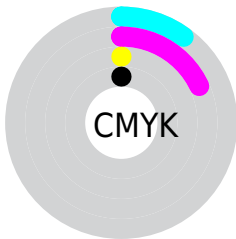
# Distribution



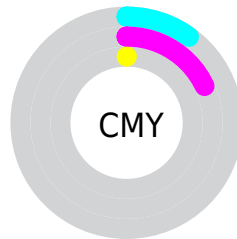
- Red (89%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 87, 24.479, 306.444 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 87, 24.479, 306.444 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 87, 24.479,  
306.444

 87, 24.479,  
306.444

 100, 24.479,  
306.444

 77, 24.479,  
306.444

 67, 24.479,  
306.444

 57, 24.479,  
306.444

 47, 24.479,  
306.444

 37, 24.479,  
306.444

 27, 24.479,  
306.444

 17, 24.479,

306.444

■ 7, 24.479, 306.444

■ 0, 24.479, 306.444

■ 87, 24.479,  
306.444

■ 87, 24.479,  
306.444

■ 80, 38.801,  
307.144

■ 94, 10.294,  
305.964

■ 72, 53.627,  
307.811

100, 0.012,  
296.813

■ 65, 68.651,  
308.506

■ 58, 83.561,  
309.187

■ 52, 97.801,

309.783

■ 46, 110.477,  
310.183

■ 42, 120.396,  
310.241

■ 39, 126.518,  
309.831

■ 38, 127.676,  
309.703

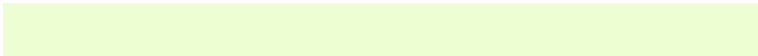
# Harmonies

# Complementary

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



87, 24.479, 306.444



98, 23.631, 124.717

# Rectangle

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



87, 24.479, 306.444



87, 24.479, 356.444



87, 24.479, 126.444



87, 24.479, 176.444

# Sweetspot

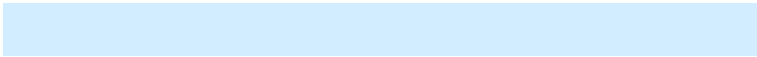
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87, 24.333, 306.526



96, 6.803, 305.827



92, 12.668, 246.079



51, 4.646, 305.865



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

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



87, 24.333, 306.526



84, 29.295, 306.734



89, 27.229, 322.565



49, 7.788, 306.071



28, 102.621, 309.886



5, 44.898, 310.258



# Inverse Universe

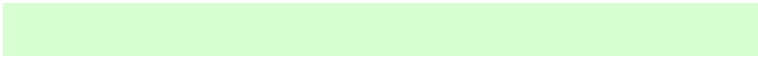
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



89, 21.195, 340.119



87, 25.434, 340.423



96, 27.111, 140.748



50, 6.825, 339.441



42, 70.281, 353.200

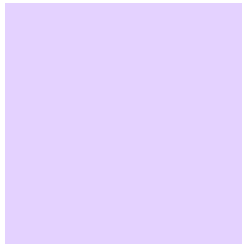


11, 33.110, 349.138



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 87, 24.479, 306.444 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 87, 24.479, 306.444 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

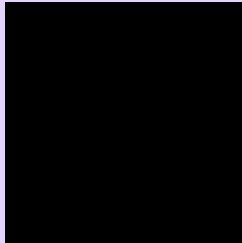
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

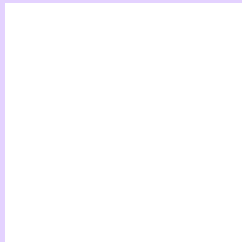
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**CIELCh 87, 24.479, 306.444**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 24.479, 306.444.

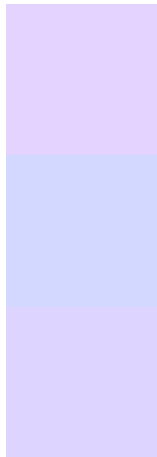


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 87, 24.479, 306.444.

# 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**  
87, 24.479, 306.444

**Protanopia**  
87, 20.481, 286.305

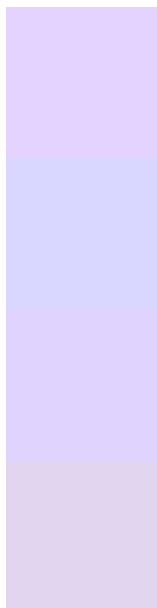
**Deuteranopia**  
87, 22.238, 298.901





**Tritanopia**  
87, 9.631, 312.382

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
87, 24.479, 306.444

**Protanomaly**  
87, 21.540, 294.609

**Deuteranomaly**  
87, 22.983, 302.118

**Tritanomaly**  
87, 14.922, 308.931

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
87, 24.479, 306.444

**Achromatopsia**  
88, 0.010, 296.813

**Achromatomaly**  
88, 8.762, 307.170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 87, 24.479, 306.444 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(228, 210, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 210, 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(228, 210, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 210, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 87, 24.479, 306.444 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(228, 210, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 210, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(228, 210, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 210, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 210, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 210,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 87, 24.479, 306.444 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 210, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
210, 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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