

# Converting Colors

Hex(C487C1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(C487C1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(C487C1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C487C1
RGB	196, 135, 193
RGB Percent	77%, 53%, 76%
CMY	0.2314, 0.4706, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.02, 0.23
HSL	303°, 34%, 65%
HSV	303°, 31%, 77%
XYZ	41.0546, 32.9140, 54.6413
YIQ	159.8510, 17.7380, 30.9700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

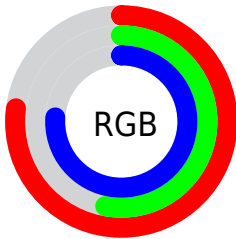
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	196, 135, 193
Decimal	12879809
CIE Lab	64.09, 32.74, -20.85
CIE LCh	64, 38.811, 327.513
Yxy	32.9140, 0.3192, 0.2559
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291069889 (0xFFC487C1)
YUV	159.8510, 16.3425, 31.7027
Hunter-Lab	57.3707, 27.3362, -16.3098

# Details

The Hex color **C487C1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **87C48A**, and the grayscale version is **A0A0A0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FDBDFA**, and **8D548B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C473C0**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **C49BC2**.

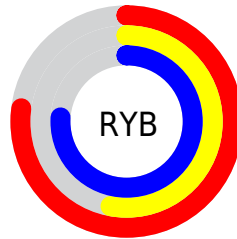
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (53%)

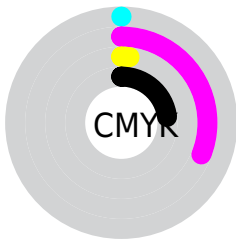
Blue (76%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (76%)

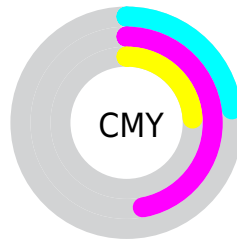


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color C487C1 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 Hex color C487C1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 C487C1

 C487C1

FFFFFF

 A86DA6

 FDBDFA

 8D548B

 FFD9FF

 733C72

 FFF6FF

 5A2459

 410B41

 2A002B

 070016

 000000

 C487C1

 C487C1

 C473C0

 C49BC2

 C460BF

 C4AEC3

 C44CBE

 C4C2C4

 C439BD

 C4D5C5

 C425BC

 C4E9C6

 C411BB

 C4FDC7

 C400BA

 C4FFC8

 C4FFC9

 C4FFCA

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



9B93D9



C487C1



DA80A0

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



C487C1



B49855



00ADBA

# Complementary

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



C487C1



87C48A

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



31AD97



C487C1



91A35C

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



C487C1



CF8C62



67AA75



00A8D5

# Rectangle

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



C487C1



DE8088



67AA75



00AEAF



# Sweetspot

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



C487C1



FFE8FE



8987C4



80717F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



C487C1



FFA1FA



C487A3



615760



A10099



210020



# Inverse Universe

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



C487C1



FFA1FA



87C4A8



615760



A10099



210020



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color C487C1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

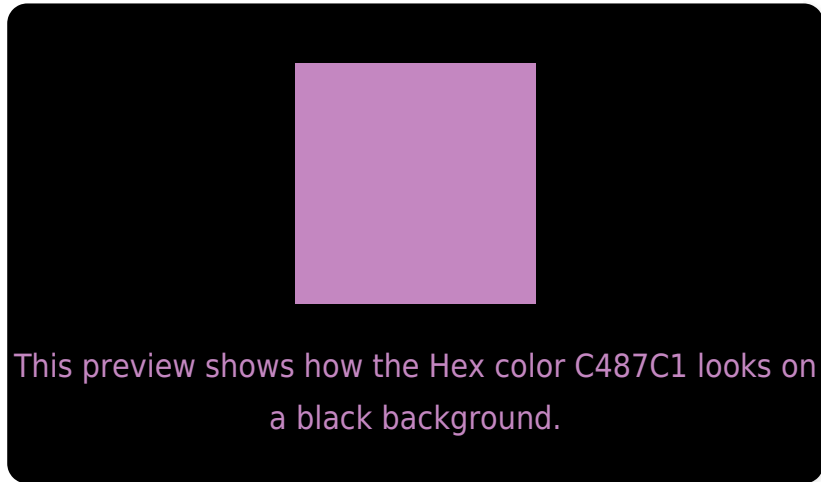
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

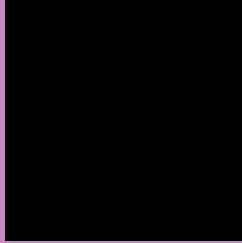
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex C487C1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color C487C1.

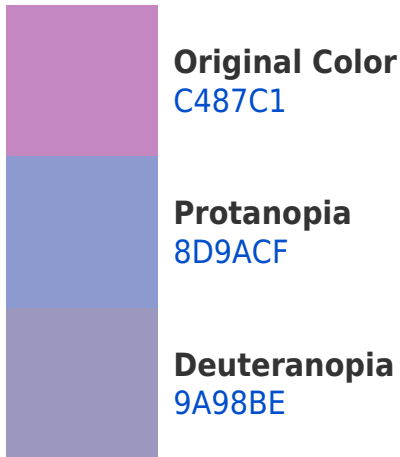


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color C487C1.

# 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](#).

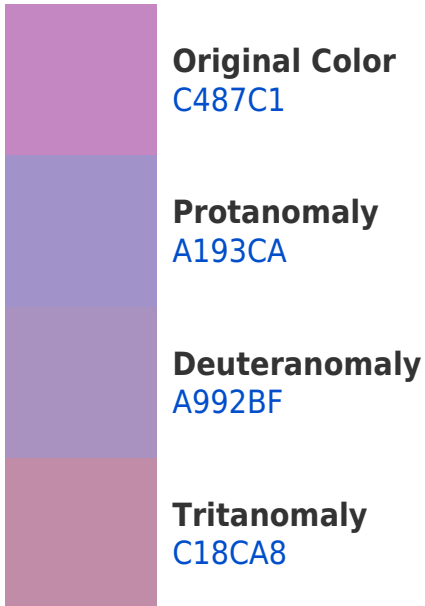
## Dichromacy



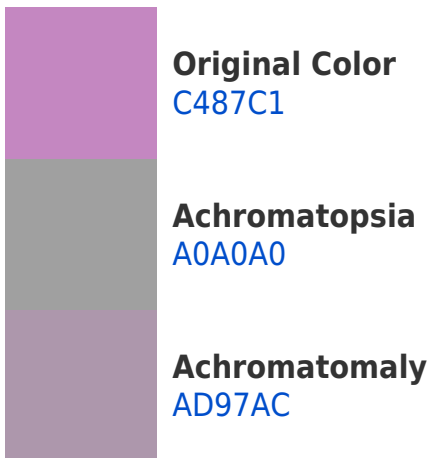


**Tritanopia**  
BF8F9A

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex C487C1 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 #C487C1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#C487C1  
}
```

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 #C487C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #C487C1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex C487C1 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

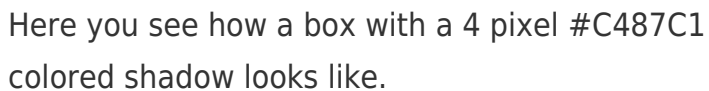
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#C487C1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#C487C1 }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `#C487C1` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C487C1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #C487C1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #C487C1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex C487C1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#C487C1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#C487C1 }
```

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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