

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.1478, 71.3379,  
-31.4879)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(60.1478, 71.3379,  
-31.4879) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(60.1203, 71.2870,  
-31.2531)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF66E0
RGB	255, 102, 224
RGB Percent	100%, 40%, 88%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6000, 0.1216
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.12, 0.00
HSL	312°, 100%, 70%
HSV	312°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	59.4458, 36.1445, 74.3643
YIQ	161.6550, 52.0260, 70.3780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

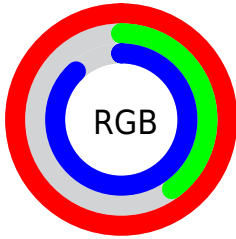
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 102, 224
Decimal	16738016
CIE Lab	66.63, 71.43, -33.66
CIE LCh	67, 78.961, 334.766
Yxy	36.1461, 0.3498, 0.2127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294928096 (0xFFFF66E0)
YUV	161.6550, 30.7361, 81.8636
Hunter-Lab	60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531

# Details

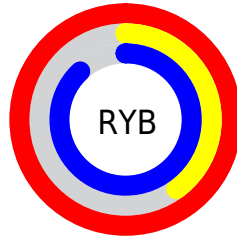
The HunterLab color **60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66CC**. A complement of this color would be **87.2003, -59.5137, 37.6009**, and the grayscale version is **59.8321, -3.1925, 3.2508**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.2268, 47.0234, -30.6564**, and **39.6893, 66.5243, -29.7200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.2182, 81.4063, -34.4922**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.9897, 59.4714, -26.6517**.

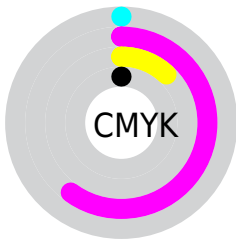
# Distribution



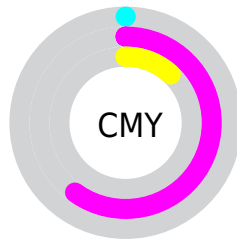
- Red (100%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (12%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531 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 HunterLab color 60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 60.1203, 71.2870,  
-31.2531


 60.1203, 71.2870,  
-31.2531


181.5485, 87.7878,  
-34.5498


 49.5450, 69.0110,  
-30.6510


 83.2211, 75.5818,  
-32.3334


 39.6735, 66.6885,  
-30.0346


 95.6758, 77.5921,  
-32.8013

 30.5619, 64.3808,  
-29.4451

 108.6965, 79.5087,  
-33.2178

 22.2796, 62.2405,  
-28.9796

 122.2594, 81.3338,  
-33.5827

 14.9199, 60.6641,  
-28.8836

136.3439, 83.0707,  
-33.8970

 8.5682, 61.4324,  
-30.1629

150.9311, 84.7229,

0.0000, INF, -NF

-34.1620

0.0000, NaN, NaN

166.0044, 86.2941,  
-34.3791

■ 60.1203, 71.2870,  
-31.2531

■ 60.1203, 71.2870,  
-31.2531

■ 56.2182, 81.4063,  
-34.4922

■ 64.9897, 59.4714,  
-26.6517

■ 53.3539, 89.0296,  
-36.0138

■ 70.7140, 46.7179,  
-21.0861

■ 51.5324, 93.5590,  
-35.6375

■ 77.1782, 33.5796,  
-14.8878

■ 50.5844, 95.1817,  
-33.6315

■ 84.2743, 20.4107,  
-8.3021

■ 50.5842, 95.1820,  
-33.6308

■ 91.9085, 7.4074,  
-1.4934

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.1216, 40.5691, -77.5409



60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531



60.1216, 80.4292, 8.3915

# Triad

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



60.1216, 71.2835, -31.2513



60.1216, -8.7447, 38.6027



60.1216, -49.4071, -46.3815

# Complementary

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



60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531



87.2003, -59.5137, 37.6009

# 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.



60.1216, -56.9801, -2.3402



60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531



60.1216, -37.2109, 35.8124

# Square

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



60.1216, 71.2835, -31.2513



60.1216, 28.5291, 37.2726



60.1216, -53.0934, 24.7957



60.1216, -29.4847, -89.2603



# Rectangle

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



60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531



60.1216, 71.6210, 24.5158



60.1216, -53.0934, 24.7957



60.1216, -53.2428, -30.5242

# Sweetspot

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



60.1216, 71.2835, -31.2513



85.7586, 17.7965, -6.9562



46.5605, 42.7813, -91.0341



38.6785, 9.9968, -4.1243

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



60.1216, 71.2835, -31.2513



55.5598, 83.1577, -34.9441



57.3579, 59.3641, 7.4629



42.7008, 3.1335, -0.5340



36.5953, 68.9100, -24.7192



11.4855, 21.7374, -8.6103



# Inverse Universe

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



60.1216, 71.2835, -31.2513



55.5598, 83.1577, -34.9441



88.8559, -49.5066, 13.5914



42.7008, 3.1335, -0.5340



36.5953, 68.9100, -24.7192



11.4855, 21.7374, -8.6103



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

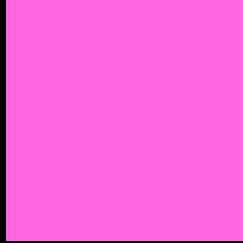
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

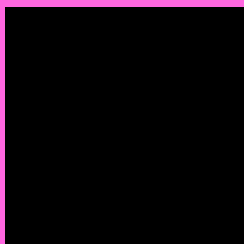
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

## HunterLab 60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531.

-31.2531.

# 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

60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531

### Protanopia

60.3754, 9.8013, -55.5323

### Deuteranopia

60.3635, 4.4592, -25.8730



## Tritanopia

59.9844, 42.7528, 15.4174

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531



## Protanomaly

57.9593, 29.9260, -51.3147



## Deuteranomaly

58.4966, 27.7040, -30.6989



## Tritanomaly

59.7096, 52.1662, 1.4037

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531



## Achromatopsia

60.1088, -3.2073, 3.2658



## Achromatomaly

58.3050, 23.1811, -10.3413

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531 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(255, 102, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 102, 224)  
}
```

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(255, 102, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 102, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531 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(255, 102, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 102, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 102, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 102, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 102, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 102,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.1203, 71.2870, -31.2531 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 102, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
102, 224) }
```

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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