

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(61.1557, 37.0710,  
-20.1485)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(61.1557, 37.0710,  
-20.1485) contains.

<b>HunterLab(61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(61.1557, 37.0710,  
-20.1485)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DA89D1
RGB	218, 137, 209
RGB Percent	85%, 54%, 82%
CMY	0.1451, 0.4627, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.04, 0.15
HSL	307°, 52%, 70%
HSV	307°, 37%, 85%
XYZ	49.3677, 37.4002, 64.9386
YIQ	169.4270, 25.1640, 39.5640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

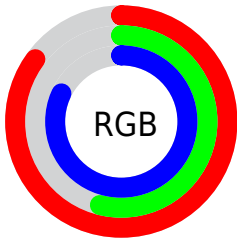
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 137, 209
Decimal	14322129
CIE Lab	67.58, 41.67, -24.25
CIE LCh	68, 48.217, 329.804
Yxy	37.4019, 0.3254, 0.2465
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292512209 (0xFFDA89D1)
YUV	169.4270, 19.5095, 42.5985
Hunter-Lab	61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485

# Details

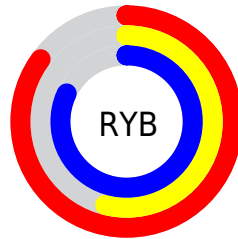
The HunterLab color  $61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC99CC`. A complement of this color would be  $75.8536, -37.2555, 24.8307$ , and the grayscale version is  $63.0808, -3.3658, 3.4273$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $81.3506, 29.0908, -18.3149$ , and  $40.6343, 34.2369, -18.9697$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56.3012, 48.1977, -26.3446$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $66.6028, 25.7284, -13.6186$ .

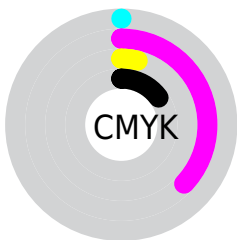
# Distribution



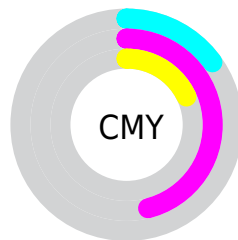
- Red (85%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485 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 61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.1557, 37.0710,  
-20.1485

61.1557, 37.0710,  
-20.1485

183.0429, 45.0613,  
-21.1532

50.5161, 35.7223,  
-19.7560

84.3744, 39.4385,  
-20.7473

40.5759, 34.2574,  
-19.3064

96.8838, 40.4773,  
-20.9595

31.3896, 32.6701,  
-18.8074

109.9567, 41.4283,  
-21.1163

23.0253, 30.9672,  
-18.2855

123.5699, 42.2978,  
-21.2201

15.5734, 29.1950,  
-17.8181

137.7027, 43.0913,  
-21.2734

9.1590, 27.5801,  
-17.6750

152.3366, 43.8135,

0.0000, INF, -NF

-21.2786

0.0000, NaN, -NF

167.4550, 44.4689,  
-21.2379

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.1557, 37.0710,  
-20.1485

■ 61.1557, 37.0710,  
-20.1485

■ 56.3012, 48.1977,  
-26.3446

■ 66.6028, 25.7284,  
-13.6186

■ 52.1274, 58.6983,  
-31.9395

■ 72.5536, 14.4352,  
-6.9439

■ 48.7248, 67.9907,  
-36.5777

■ 78.9360, 3.3281,  
-0.2351

■ 46.1607, 75.4077,  
-39.8804

■ 85.6888, -7.5320,  
6.4456

■ 44.4550, 80.3842,  
-41.5615

■ 92.7616, -18.1314,  
13.0682

■ 43.5389, 82.7606,  
-41.6004

■ 95.8031, -22.2041,  
15.2052

■ 43.3482, 83.1971,  
-41.4620

■ 95.8719, -21.8146,  
14.2157

■ 95.9418, -21.4201,  
13.2136

■ 96.0125, -21.0206,  
12.1989

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.1571, 18.8494, -42.0122



61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485



61.1571, 44.2203, 3.1935

# Triad

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



61.1571, 37.0689, -20.1469



61.1571, -3.1241, 31.1787



61.1571, -35.3817, -19.8275

# Complementary

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



61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485



75.8536, -37.2555, 24.8307

# 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.



61.1571, -39.6009, 3.4641



61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485



61.1571, -22.6271, 28.7001

# Square

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



61.1571, 37.0689, -20.1469



61.1571, 19.1299, 28.6318



61.1571, -35.2705, 20.0956



61.1571, -22.8417, -41.7871



# Rectangle

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



61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485



61.1571, 41.0748, 15.2919



61.1571, -35.2705, 20.0956



61.1571, -37.7355, -11.6786

# Sweetspot

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



61.1571, 37.0689, -20.1469



91.2095, 9.1728, -3.4393



53.8368, 16.1840, -39.5918



41.7140, 5.0827, -2.0984

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



61.1571, 37.0689, -20.1469



68.2020, 55.2655, -30.2047



59.7312, 30.1260, -0.1229



36.3987, 2.7461, -0.8298



33.5669, 64.4478, -32.2892



8.5862, 16.5523, -8.7792



# Inverse Universe

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



61.1571, 37.0689, -20.1469



68.2020, 55.2655, -30.2047



76.8053, -31.6630, 11.0829



36.3987, 2.7461, -0.8298



33.5669, 64.4478, -32.2892

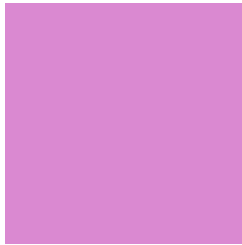


8.5862, 16.5523, -8.7792



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

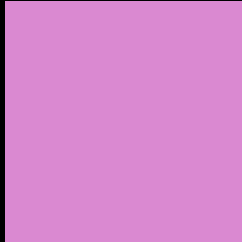
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

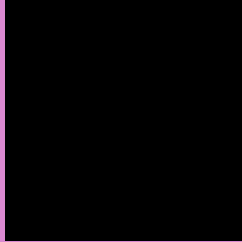
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.1557, 37.0710,

-20.1485.

# 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

61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485

### Protanopia

61.4944, 4.9455, -32.7886

### Deuteranopia

61.4633, 4.3003, -17.1581



## Tritanopia

61.1008, 20.9043, 6.6269

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485



## Protanomaly

60.9117, 15.3709, -28.7828



## Deuteranomaly

60.9785, 15.7151, -18.9258



## Tritanomaly

60.9224, 26.6690, -2.4735

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485



## Achromatopsia

62.9885, -3.3609, 3.4223



## Achromatomaly

61.7571, 11.0140, -5.2885

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485 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(218, 137, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 137, 209)  
}
```

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(218, 137, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 137, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485 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(218, 137, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 137, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 137, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 137, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 137, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 137,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.1557, 37.0710, -20.1485 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 137, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
137, 209) }
```

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