

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(61.3742, 67.4091,  
-28.4897)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(61.3742, 67.4091,  
-28.4897) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(61.4325, 67.2235,  
-28.3459)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF6EDF
RGB	255, 110, 223
RGB Percent	100%, 43%, 87%
CMY	0.0000, 0.5686, 0.1255
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	313°, 100%, 72%
HSV	313°, 57%, 100%
XYZ	60.1351, 37.7395, 73.9269
YIQ	166.2370, 50.1470, 65.8830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

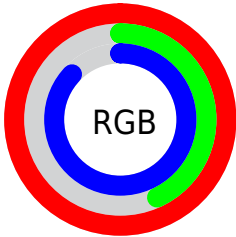
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 110, 223
Decimal	16740063
CIE Lab	67.83, 67.91, -31.25
CIE LCh	68, 74.754, 335.289
Yxy	37.7412, 0.3500, 0.2197
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294930143 (0xFFFF6EDF)
YUV	166.2370, 27.9842, 77.8452
Hunter-Lab	61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459

# Details

The HunterLab color **61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66CC**. A complement of this color would be **87.6291, -57.4610, 35.6739**, and the grayscale version is **61.7246, -3.2935, 3.3536**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.9116, 43.1089, -27.9640**, and **40.7293, 62.7393, -27.0240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.1916, 77.8875, -31.7132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.6080, 55.1237, -23.7340**.

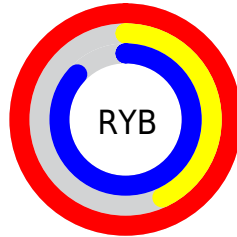
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (43%)

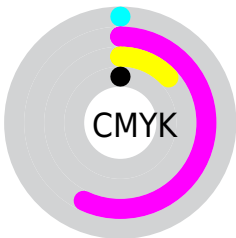
Blue (87%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (87%)

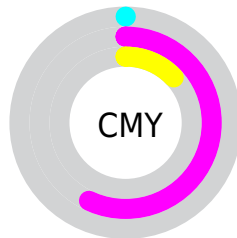


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459 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 61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.4325, 67.2235,  
-28.3459

61.4325, 67.2235,  
-28.3459

183.4416, 82.7255,  
-31.0559

50.7758, 65.0424,  
-27.7901

84.6825, 71.3033,  
-29.3090

40.8173, 62.7962,  
-27.2034

97.2064, 73.2008,  
-29.7123

31.6113, 60.5289,  
-26.6138

110.2932, 75.0038,  
-30.0621

23.2253, 58.3553,  
-26.0897

123.9197, 76.7155,  
-30.3595

15.7491, 56.5741,  
-25.8043

138.0653, 78.3395,  
-30.6058

9.3100, 56.1204,  
-26.2892

152.7116, 79.8800,

0.0000, INF, -NF

-30.8029

0.0000, NaN, NaN

167.8421, 81.3408,  
-30.9523

■ 61.4325, 67.2235,  
-28.3459

■ 61.4325, 67.2235,  
-28.3459

■ 57.1916, 77.8875,  
-31.7132

■ 66.6080, 55.1237,  
-23.7340

■ 53.9715, 86.3130,  
-33.4720

■ 72.5999, 42.2898,  
-18.2525

■ 51.8054, 91.7941,  
-33.3849

■ 79.2946, 29.2046,  
-12.2006

■ 50.6230, 94.0936,  
-31.5098

■ 86.5878, 16.1633,  
-5.7948

■ 50.3693, 94.4196,  
-30.7132

■ 94.3908, 3.3216,  
0.8213

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.



61.4338, 38.7338, -71.0749



61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459



61.4338, 75.3128, 8.7501

# Triad

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



61.4338, 67.2200, -28.3441



61.4338, -9.1311, 38.4793



61.4338, -47.6689, -43.8856

# Complementary

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



61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459



87.6291, -57.4610, 35.6739

# 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.



61.4338, -55.3366, -2.6030



61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459



61.4338, -36.3635, 35.3522

# Square

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



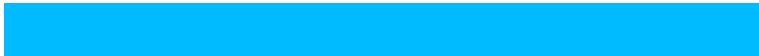
61.4338, 67.2200, -28.3441



61.4338, 26.1678, 37.0941



61.4338, -51.6941, 23.9078



61.4338, -28.0527, -82.9364



# Rectangle

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



61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459



61.4338, 66.8313, 24.2512



61.4338, -51.6941, 23.9078



61.4338, -51.5121, -29.1791

# Sweetspot

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



61.4338, 67.2200, -28.3441



86.4819, 16.3449, -5.8863



49.0645, 40.3170, -83.3858



39.3131, 8.7684, -3.3279

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



61.4338, 67.2200, -28.3441



56.7717, 78.9767, -32.0012



58.8648, 55.9126, 7.7235



42.6939, 3.0967, -0.4363



36.4418, 68.3657, -22.6373



11.4419, 21.5832, -8.0219



# Inverse Universe

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



61.4338, 67.2200, -28.3441



56.7717, 78.9767, -32.0012



89.2672, -47.6015, 11.9545



42.6939, 3.0967, -0.4363



36.4418, 68.3657, -22.6373



11.4419, 21.5832, -8.0219



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

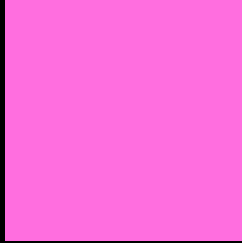
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459 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 61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459.

-28.3459.

# 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

61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459

### Protanopia

61.9031, 8.9227, -52.3135

### Deuteranopia

61.7392, 4.5541, -22.9714



## Tritanopia

61.1977, 40.8497, 14.3873

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459



## Protanomaly

59.8036, 27.5165, -46.7334



## Deuteranomaly

60.1355, 26.0682, -27.2111



## Tritanomaly

60.9983, 49.5343, 1.4889

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459



## Achromatopsia

61.7516, -3.2949, 3.3551



## Achromatomaly

60.1260, 21.0625, -8.9419

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459 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, 110, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 110, 223)  
}
```

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, 110, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 110, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459 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".

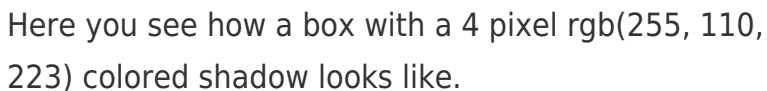
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 110, 223) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 110, 223) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 110, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 110, 223); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 110, 223); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 110, 223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.4325, 67.2235, -28.3459 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 110, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
110, 223) }
```

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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