

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(61.4149, 76.7331,  
-48.7965)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(61.4149, 76.7331,  
-48.7965) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(61.4229, 76.7668,  
-48.9050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF66FB
RGB	255, 102, 251
RGB Percent	100%, 40%, 98%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6000, 0.0157
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.02, 0.00
HSL	302°, 100%, 70%
HSV	302°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	63.4039, 37.7277, 95.2071
YIQ	164.7330, 43.3590, 78.7750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

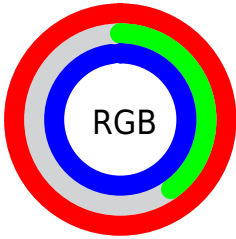
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 102, 251
Decimal	16738043
CIE Lab	67.82, 75.59, -46.73
CIE LCh	68, 88.866, 328.274
Yxy	37.7292, 0.3229, 0.1922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294928123 (0xFFFF66FB)
YUV	164.7330, 42.5296, 79.1642
Hunter-Lab	61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050

# Details

The HunterLab color  $61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FF66FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $86.8251, -61.8107, 43.1065$ , and the grayscale version is  $61.0501, -3.2575, 3.3170$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $73.4641, 46.4651, -30.2725$ , and  $40.8647, 71.9533, -47.6114$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $57.8119, 87.6893, -55.8781$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $66.0130, 64.0586, -40.6695$ .

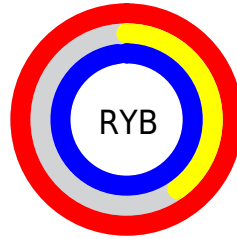
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (40%)

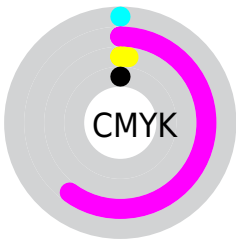
Blue (98%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (98%)

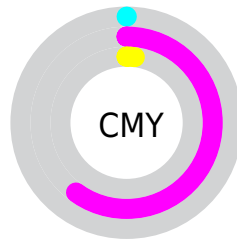


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050 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 61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.4229, 76.7668,  
-48.9050

61.4229, 76.7668,  
-48.9050

183.4276, 94.2128,  
-54.4965

50.7667, 74.4051,  
-48.2130

84.6716, 81.2576,  
-50.3514

40.8088, 72.0109,  
-47.6175

97.1950, 83.3721,  
-51.0565

31.6035, 69.6540,  
-47.2326

110.2813, 85.3951,  
-51.7312

23.2183, 67.5012,  
-47.2998

123.9074, 87.3278,  
-52.3689

15.7429, 65.9711,  
-48.3910

138.0525, 89.1728,  
-52.9657

9.3047, 66.3463,  
-52.1886

152.6984, 90.9330,

0.0000, INF, -NF

-53.5197

0.0000, NaN, -NF

167.8284, 92.6119,  
-54.0301

■ 61.4229, 76.7668,  
-48.9050

■ 61.4229, 76.7668,  
-48.9050

■ 57.8119, 87.6893,  
-55.8781

■ 66.0130, 64.0586,  
-40.6695

■ 55.2354, 96.0308,  
-61.0710

■ 71.4802, 50.3526,  
-31.6924

■ 53.6812, 101.2381,  
-64.1367

■ 77.7141, 36.2461,  
-22.3761

■ 52.9700, 103.5454,  
-65.2545

■ 84.6070, 22.1329,  
-12.9906

■ 52.9698, 103.5459,  
-65.2547

■ 92.0634, 8.2360,  
-3.6937

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.



61.4241, 37.5528, -102.2661



61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050



61.4241, 94.0272, 1.0986

# Triad

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



61.4241, 76.7636, -48.9031



61.4241, -0.9468, 40.7275



61.4241, -57.3929, -42.3790

# Complementary

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



61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050



86.8251, -61.8107, 43.1065

# 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.



61.4241, -62.7948, 5.5067



61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050



61.4241, -35.6265, 39.1761

# Square

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



61.4241, 76.7636, -48.9031



61.4241, 42.6127, 38.6939



61.4241, -55.9577, 30.7125



61.4241, -38.7134, -97.0917



# Rectangle

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



61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050



61.4241, 88.1209, 22.1419



61.4241, -55.9577, 30.7125



61.4241, -60.5733, -24.2997

# Sweetspot

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



61.4241, 76.7636, -48.9031



86.0540, 19.3353, -11.1232



44.3854, 37.2461, -98.3750



38.8406, 10.8325, -6.4054

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



61.4241, 76.7636, -48.9031



57.2121, 89.5903, -57.0758



58.2210, 63.1322, -4.8232



42.7688, 3.4972, -1.4988



38.2944, 74.8656, -47.2325



11.9597, 23.3970, -14.8738



# Inverse Universe

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



61.4241, 76.7636, -48.9031



57.2121, 89.5903, -57.0758



88.1383, -53.8186, 23.9414



42.7688, 3.4972, -1.4988



38.2944, 74.8656, -47.2325



11.9597, 23.3970, -14.8738



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

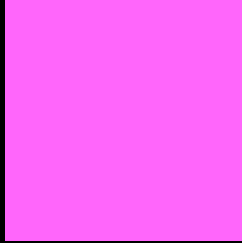
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

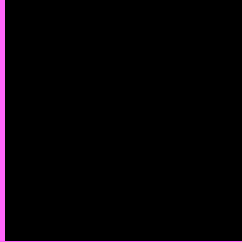
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050.

-48.9050.

# 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

61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050

### Protanopia

61.7740, 8.4986, -52.5899

### Deuteranopia

61.6869, 5.3178, -41.8813



## Tritanopia

61.1005, 38.4194, 13.4896

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050



## Protanomaly

59.4302, 31.4365, -56.3738



## Deuteranomaly

59.3515, 30.2597, -49.1948



## Tritanomaly

60.6847, 51.5764, -4.9423

# Monochromacy



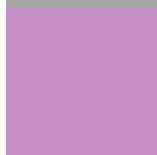
## Original Color

61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050



## Achromatopsia

61.3402, -3.2730, 3.3327



## Achromatomaly

59.4452, 24.8662, -15.0231

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050 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, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 102, 251)  
}
```

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, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 102, 251) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050 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, 251) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 102, 251) }
```

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, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 102, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 102, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 102,  
251) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.4229, 76.7668, -48.9050 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, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
102, 251) }
```

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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