

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(63.6891, 53.5564,  
-8.5210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(63.6891, 53.5564,  
-8.5210) contains.

<b>HunterLab(63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091)</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(63.7839, 53.2748,  
-8.3091)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF80C4
RGB	255, 128, 196
RGB Percent	100%, 50%, 77%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4980, 0.2314
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.23, 0.00
HSL	328°, 100%, 75%
HSV	328°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	58.9230, 40.6839, 56.9718
YIQ	173.7250, 53.8640, 48.0720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

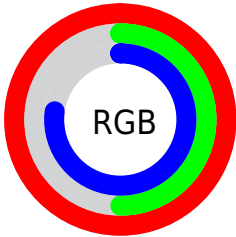
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 128, 196
Decimal	16744644
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	69.96, 55.84, -12.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	70, 57.327, 346.930
Yxy	40.6858, 0.3763, 0.2598
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294934724 (0xFFFF80C4)
<b>YUV</b>	173.7250, 10.9816, 71.2782
Hunter-Lab	63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091

# Details

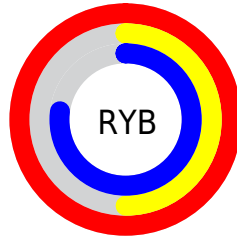
The HunterLab color  $63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FF99CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $89.2737, -48.9904, 22.9264$ , and the grayscale version is  $64.8865, -3.4622, 3.5254$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $79.1409, 33.1676, -20.2724$ , and  $42.9579, 49.6050, -7.9817$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $58.5917, 64.1366, -8.7467$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69.8251, 41.6217, -6.8331$ .

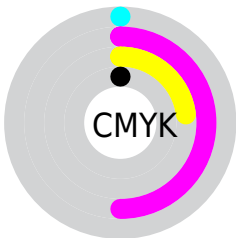
# Distribution



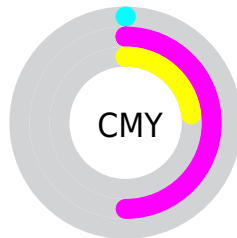
- Red (100%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091 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 63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.7839, 53.2748,  
-8.3091

63.7839, 53.2748,  
-8.3091

186.8169, 65.3133,  
-5.9628

52.9846, 51.4598,  
-8.3133

87.2964, 56.5786,  
-8.1180

42.8733, 49.5440,  
-8.2528

99.9421, 58.0819,  
-7.9430

33.5022, 47.5373,  
-8.1197

113.1455, 59.4918,  
-7.7193

24.9353, 45.4815,  
-7.9078

126.8840, 60.8136,  
-7.4499

17.2566, 43.4988,  
-7.6136

141.1375, 62.0521,  
-7.1374

10.5840, 41.9780,  
-7.2487

155.8880, 63.2121,

0.0000, INF, -NF

-6.7841

0.0000, INF, NaN

171.1194, 64.2979,  
-6.3920

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.7839, 53.2748,  
-8.3091

■ 63.7839, 53.2748,  
-8.3091

■ 58.5917, 64.1366,  
-8.7467

■ 69.8251, 41.6217,  
-6.8331

■ 54.3683, 73.5125,  
-7.9432

■ 76.5860, 29.6823,  
-4.5431

■ 51.2117, 80.5835,  
-5.7814

■ 83.9568, 17.7503,  
-1.6286

■ 49.1495, 84.6949,  
-2.3368

■ 91.8434, 5.9803,  
1.7601

■ 48.0317, 85.9431,  
1.9957

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 48.0132, 85.9578,  
2.0824

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.7854, 37.5939, -38.5402



63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091



63.7854, 52.1145, 15.8786

# Triad

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



63.7854, 53.2712, -8.3075



63.7854, -17.3856, 34.3565



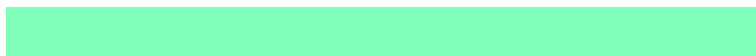
63.7854, -34.2141, -42.2301

# Complementary

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



63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091



89.2737, -48.9904, 22.9264

# 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.



63.7854, -44.7010, -12.0695



63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091



63.7854, -36.1118, 28.2435

# Square

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



63.7854, 53.2712, -8.3075



63.7854, 8.3555, 34.6835



63.7854, -45.3345, 13.3608



63.7854, -14.3741, -62.8185



# Rectangle

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



63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091



63.7854, 41.9202, 26.0274



63.7854, -45.3345, 13.3608



63.7854, -38.8004, -32.4295

# Sweetspot

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



63.7854, 53.2712, -8.3075



87.6840, 12.0736, -0.0531



57.4401, 41.8534, -61.5276



39.8030, 6.7365, -0.3504

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



63.7854, 53.2712, -8.3075



58.4979, 64.3402, -8.7435



61.9931, 44.9475, 17.2909



42.6025, 2.6068, 0.8636



34.7506, 62.2947, 0.8797



10.9448, 19.8055, -1.1618



# Inverse Universe

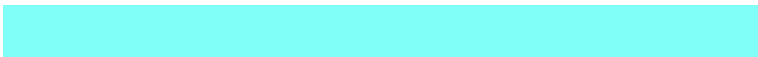
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



63.7854, 53.2712, -8.3075



58.4979, 64.3402, -8.7435



91.0645, -38.4070, -2.7240



42.6025, 2.6068, 0.8636



34.7506, 62.2947, 0.8797

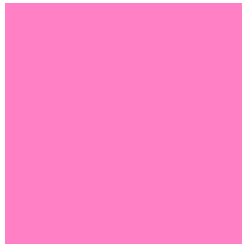


10.9448, 19.8055, -1.1618



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

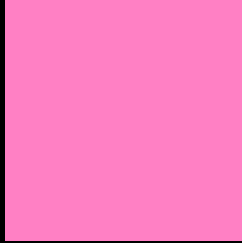
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091 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 63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091.

-8.3091.

# 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

63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091

### Protanopia

63.9733, 3.9726, -25.8688

### Deuteranopia

64.0769, 4.6856, -5.5100



## Tritanopia

63.7488, 39.2452, 13.9114

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091



## Protanomaly

62.6927, 20.3647, -21.1780



## Deuteranomaly

63.1297, 21.3918, -7.5612



## Tritanomaly

63.6099, 44.3167, 6.7922

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091



## Achromatopsia

65.0590, -3.4714, 3.5348



## Achromatomaly

63.3939, 16.1319, -2.0456

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091 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, 128, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 128, 196)  
}
```

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, 128, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 128, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091 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, 128, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 128, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 128, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 128, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 128, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 128, 196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 63.7839, 53.2748, -8.3091 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 128, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
128, 196) }
```

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