

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(64.2196, 13.9118,  
-8.3017)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(64.2196, 13.9118,  
-8.3017) contains.

<b>HunterLab(64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296)</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(64.1958, 14.0993,  
-8.4296)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4A1C4
RGB	196, 161, 196
RGB Percent	77%, 63%, 77%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3686, 0.2314
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	300°, 23%, 70%
HSV	300°, 18%, 77%
XYZ	45.4736, 41.2110, 57.7823
YIQ	175.4550, 9.6250, 18.3050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

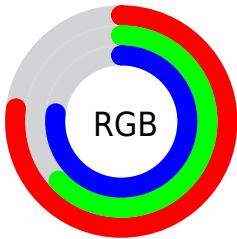
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 161, 196
Decimal	12886468
CIE Lab	70.32, 18.97, -13.09
CIE LCh	70, 23.050, 325.403
Yxy	41.2128, 0.3148, 0.2853
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291076548 (0xFFC4A1C4)
YUV	175.4550, 10.1287, 18.0180
Hunter-Lab	64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296

# Details

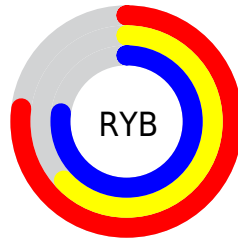
The HunterLab color  $64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC99CC`. A complement of this color would be  $70.4495, -19.7268, 14.6864$ , and the grayscale version is  $65.6213, -3.5014, 3.5653$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $87.7988, 14.6762, -8.3960$ , and  $43.1753, 13.3576, -8.3046$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $59.0684, 24.4994, -15.5945$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69.7199, 3.8845, -1.3834$ .

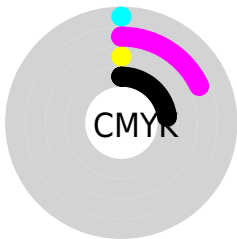
# Distribution



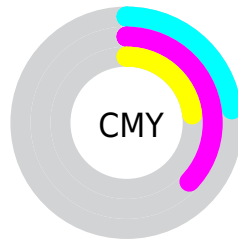
- Red (77%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296 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 64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.1958, 14.0993,  
-8.4296

64.1958, 14.0993,  
-8.4296

187.4058, 14.4034,  
-6.1068

53.3717, 13.7378,  
-8.4316

87.7535, 14.5812,  
-8.2439

43.2341, 13.2867,  
-8.3686

100.4202, 14.7197,  
-8.0716

33.8347, 12.7313,  
-8.2333

113.6438, 14.7970,  
-7.8505

25.2367, 12.0547,  
-8.0195

127.4017, 14.8177,  
-7.5837

17.5233, 11.2354,  
-7.7236

141.6739, 14.7855,  
-7.2738

10.8108, 10.2483,  
-7.3574

156.4425, 14.7039,

1.8961, 43.5041,

-6.9230

-28.5089

171.6913, 14.5757,  
-6.5335

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.1958, 14.0993,  
-8.4296

■ 64.1958, 14.0993,  
-8.4296

■ 59.0684, 24.4994,  
-15.5945

■ 69.7199, 3.8845,  
-1.3834

■ 54.3990, 34.9539,  
-22.7881

■ 75.5811, -6.0788,  
5.4978

■ 50.2637, 45.2134,  
-29.8395

■ 81.7347, -15.7772,  
12.2041

■ 46.7414, 54.8889,  
-36.4827

■ 88.1430, -25.2209,  
18.7419

■ 43.9055, 63.4548,

■ 93.4032, -32.5677,

-42.3589

23.8329

■ 41.8075, 70.3271,  
-47.0701

■ 93.4032, -32.5677,  
23.8328

■ 40.4557, 75.0341,  
-50.2954

■ 93.4032, -32.5676,  
23.8327

■ 39.7652, 77.5316,  
-52.0061

■ 93.4032, -32.5676,  
23.8327

■ 39.6503, 77.9536,  
-52.2951

■ 93.4032, -32.5676,  
23.8326

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.1972, 5.4873, -16.4459



64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296



64.1972, 18.0192, 1.9320

# Triad

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



64.1972, 14.0976, -8.4283



64.1972, -1.7985, 19.8773



64.1972, -20.7092, -5.3268

# Complementary

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



64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296



70.4495, -19.7268, 14.6864

# 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.



64.1972, -22.3851, 5.0185



64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296



64.1972, -11.8835, 18.5681

# Square

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



64.1972, 14.0976, -8.4283



64.1972, 8.4733, 17.4100



64.1972, -19.2559, 13.4943



64.1972, -14.5225, -14.4625



# Rectangle

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



64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296



64.1972, 17.2744, 8.4013



64.1972, -19.2559, 13.4943



64.1972, -21.8011, -1.8333

# Sweetspot

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



64.1972, 14.0976, -8.4283



95.9860, 1.4690, 0.7333



60.8723, 3.1687, -13.3031



44.1506, 1.1255, 0.0314

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



64.1972, 14.0976, -8.4283



83.9425, 23.8161, -14.6809



63.6096, 11.0254, -0.1175



32.0118, 2.5133, -1.1314



31.7830, 62.4863, -41.9189



6.6065, 12.9886, -8.7134



# Inverse Universe

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



64.1972, 14.0976, -8.4283



83.9425, 23.8161, -14.6809



70.9173, -17.0677, 7.9646



32.0118, 2.5133, -1.1314



31.7830, 62.4863, -41.9189

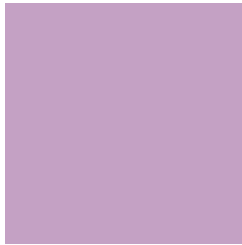


6.6065, 12.9886, -8.7134



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

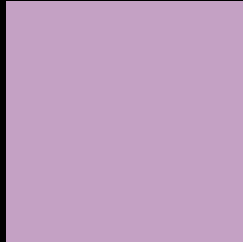
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296 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 64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296.

-8.4296.

# 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

64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296

### Protanopia

64.4182, 0.7372, -11.7217

### Deuteranopia

64.3509, 4.4788, -7.8382



## Tritanopia

64.0802, 8.2064, 1.1440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296

## Protanomaly

64.1519, 5.6422, -10.8734

## Deuteranomaly

64.1597, 8.2226, -8.0322

## Tritanomaly

64.1283, 10.2404, -2.2312

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296

## Achromatopsia

65.4745, -3.4936, 3.5574

## Achromatomaly

64.9889, 2.8645, -0.7752

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296 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(196, 161, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 161, 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(196, 161, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 161, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296 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(196, 161, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 161, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 161, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 161, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 161, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 161,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 64.1958, 14.0993, -8.4296 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 161, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
161, 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