

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(64.3401, 49.0080,  
-1.4049)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(64.3401, 49.0080,  
-1.4049) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(64.4172, 48.7617,  
-1.1908)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF85B8
RGB	255, 133, 184
RGB Percent	100%, 52%, 72%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4784, 0.2784
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.28, 0.00
HSL	335°, 100%, 76%
HSV	335°, 48%, 100%
XYZ	58.2793, 41.4958, 50.2852
YIQ	175.2920, 56.3410, 41.7250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

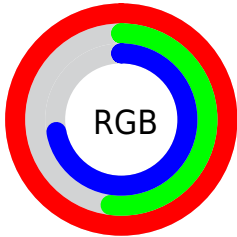
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 133, 184
Decimal	16745912
CIE Lab	70.52, 51.84, -5.42
CIE LCh	71, 52.118, 354.035
Yxy	41.4977, 0.3884, 0.2765
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294935992 (0xFFFF85B8)
YUV	175.2920, 4.2930, 69.9039
Hunter-Lab	64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908

# Details

The HunterLab color  $64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FF99CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $89.9261, -45.5501, 16.9473$ , and the grayscale version is  $65.5635, -3.4983, 3.5622$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $79.9665, 27.8424, -11.3601$ , and  $43.3967, 44.9776, -1.8085$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $58.9509, 59.5190, -0.4641$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $70.7130, 37.4129, -0.9956$ .

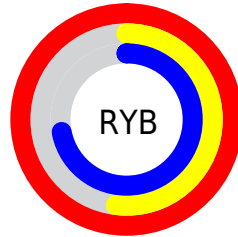
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (52%)

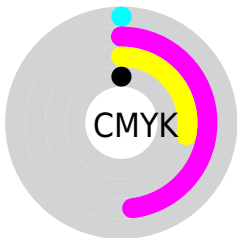
Blue (72%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (72%)

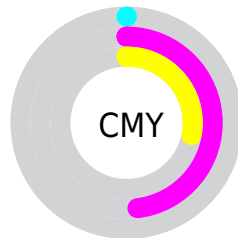


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908 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 64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.4172, 48.7617,  
-1.1908

64.4172, 48.7617,  
-1.1908

187.7223, 59.6005,  
3.6329

53.5800, 47.0832,  
-1.5204

87.9994, 51.7879,  
-0.3853

43.4283, 45.2981,  
-1.7981

100.6774, 53.1534,  
0.0809

34.0137, 43.4088,  
-2.0167

113.9117, 54.4272,  
0.5862

25.3991, 41.4420,  
-2.1681

127.6800, 55.6148,  
1.1285

17.6672, 39.4833,  
-2.2415

141.9622, 56.7214,  
1.7059

10.9333, 37.8163,  
-2.2214

156.7405, 57.7517,

2.4068, 100.8728,

2.3167

-9.1967

171.9988, 58.7102,  
2.9594

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.4172, 48.7617,  
-1.1908

■ 64.4172, 48.7617,  
-1.1908

■ 58.9509, 59.5190,  
-0.4641

■ 70.7130, 37.4129,  
-0.9956

■ 54.4421, 69.0463,  
1.3096

■ 77.7064, 25.9120,  
-0.0429

■ 51.0057, 76.5307,  
4.1625

■ 85.2882, 14.4976,  
1.5179

■ 48.6947, 81.2387,  
7.9516


■ 93.3669, 3.2856,  
3.5604

■ 47.4351, 82.9503,

100.0000, -5.3358,

12.3154

5.4332

 47.2366, 83.1232,  
13.2440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.4187, 37.9973, -27.7028



64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908



64.4187, 43.9741, 18.8530

# Triad

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



64.4187, 48.7581, -1.1893



64.4187, -21.0608, 31.9634



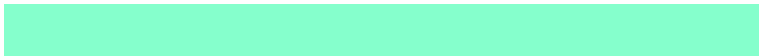
64.4187, -28.2018, -42.6875

# Complementary

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



64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908



89.9261, -45.5501, 16.9473

# 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.



64.4187, -40.1737, -16.8923



64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908



64.4187, -36.4894, 24.2115

# Square

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



64.4187, 48.7581, -1.1893



64.4187, 1.3902, 33.5387



64.4187, -42.9715, 7.8734



64.4187, -8.1333, -56.6522



# Rectangle

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



64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908



64.4187, 32.9196, 27.0418



64.4187, -42.9715, 7.8734



64.4187, -33.1823, -34.7437

# Sweetspot

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



64.4187, 48.7581, -1.1893



88.3363, 10.1644, 2.2514



60.4753, 44.2066, -54.7150



40.0721, 5.8270, 0.8471

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



64.4187, 48.7581, -1.1893



59.3752, 58.6517, -0.5640



64.8419, 37.9875, 20.3276



42.5594, 2.3757, 1.4766



34.1865, 60.2371, 8.9767



10.7663, 19.1576, 1.3762



# Inverse Universe

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



64.4187, 48.7581, -1.1893



59.3752, 58.6517, -0.5640



88.6834, -32.5289, -9.1740



42.5594, 2.3757, 1.4766



34.1865, 60.2371, 8.9767



10.7663, 19.1576, 1.3762



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

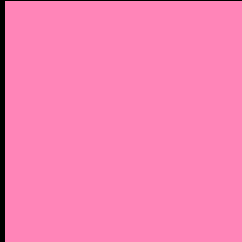
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908 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 64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908.

-1.1908.

# 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

64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908

### Protanopia

64.5594, 1.6676, -14.9934

### Deuteranopia

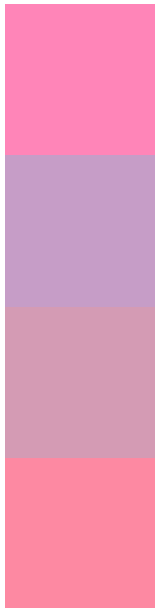
64.6409, 4.3269, 1.2742



## Tritanopia

64.5396, 39.2489, 13.9489

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908

## Protanomaly

63.4376, 17.4464, -11.1048

## Deuteranomaly

63.8240, 20.0657, -0.4332

## Tritanomaly

64.3293, 42.7430, 8.8830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908

## Achromatopsia

65.4745, -3.4936, 3.5574

## Achromatomaly

64.1820, 14.2476, 0.8890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908 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, 133, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 133, 184)  
}
```

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, 133, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 133, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908 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, 133, 184) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 133, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 133, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 133, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 133, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 133,  
184) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 64.4172, 48.7617, -1.1908 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 133, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
133, 184) }
```

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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