

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(65.2728, 49.4807,  
-6.2320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(65.2728, 49.4807,  
-6.2320) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(65.2483, 49.5958,  
-6.3815)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF87C4
RGB	255, 135, 196
RGB Percent	100%, 53%, 77%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4706, 0.2314
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.23, 0.00
HSL	330°, 100%, 76%
HSV	330°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	59.8677, 42.5734, 57.2866
YIQ	177.8340, 51.9390, 44.4110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

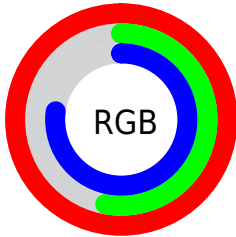
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 135, 196
Decimal	16746436
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	71.27, 52.46, -11.00
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	71, 53.600, 348.156
Yxy	42.5754, 0.3748, 0.2665
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294936516 (0xFFFF87C4)
YUV	177.8340, 8.9558, 67.6746
Hunter-Lab	65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815

# Details

The HunterLab color **65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **89.7590, -46.7255, 20.7751**, and the grayscale version is **66.6042, -3.5538, 3.6187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.0021, 29.2501, -17.5944**, and **44.2421, 45.9949, -6.2285** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.7862, 60.6541, -6.7768**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.5250, 37.9216, -5.0179**.

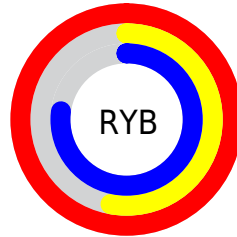
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (53%)

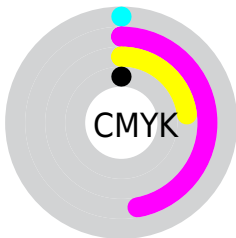
Blue (77%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (77%)

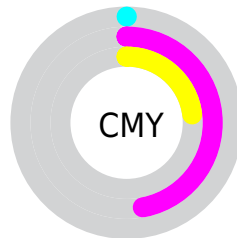


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815 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 65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.2483, 49.5958,  
-6.3815

65.2483, 49.5958,  
-6.3815

188.9081, 60.5600,  
-3.3657

54.3618, 47.9047,  
-6.4728

88.9212, 52.6488,  
-6.0251

44.1575, 46.1077,  
-6.5023

101.6413, 54.0282,  
-5.7715

34.6862, 44.2070,  
-6.4617

114.9161, 55.3160,  
-5.4717

26.0096, 42.2289,  
-6.3435

128.7231, 56.5177,  
-5.1284

18.2087, 40.2561,  
-6.1396

143.0428, 57.6385,  
-4.7442

11.3957, 38.5572,  
-5.8473

157.8573, 58.6830,

3.7435, 67.5090,

-4.3211

-11.9777

173.1505, 59.6556,  
-3.8611

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.2483, 49.5958,  
-6.3815

■ 65.2483, 49.5958,  
-6.3815

■ 59.7862, 60.6541,  
-6.7768

■ 71.5250, 37.9216,  
-5.0179

■ 55.2622, 70.4606,  
-6.0099

■ 78.4890, 26.0725,  
-2.8934

■ 51.7875, 78.2077,  
-3.9537

■ 86.0344, 14.2921,  
-0.1803

■ 49.4153, 83.1562,  
-0.6490


■ 94.0721, 2.7018,  
2.9847

■ 48.0885, 85.0214,

100.0000, -5.3358,

3.6223

5.4332

 47.8137, 85.2318,  
4.9324

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.2498, 35.6456, -34.1828



65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815



65.2498, 47.8472, 16.0805

# Triad

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



65.2498, 49.5923, -6.3800



65.2498, -17.5869, 33.4824



65.2498, -32.1494, -39.6740

# Complementary

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



65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815



89.7590, -46.7255, 20.7751

# 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.



65.2498, -42.6395, -12.0917



65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815



65.2498, -35.1304, 27.0119

# Square

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



65.2498, 49.5923, -6.3800



65.2498, 6.5147, 34.0353



65.2498, -43.6431, 12.1323



65.2498, -12.9167, -57.6564



# Rectangle

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



65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815



65.2498, 38.0532, 25.6924



65.2498, -43.6431, 12.1323



65.2498, -36.6839, -30.8320

# Sweetspot

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



65.2498, 49.5923, -6.3800



88.4422, 10.7265, 0.7444



59.9064, 40.2969, -56.0148



40.1288, 6.1263, 0.0404

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



65.2498, 49.5923, -6.3800



60.3211, 59.5321, -6.7867



63.5580, 41.6120, 17.8126



42.5925, 2.5531, 1.0058



34.6062, 61.7696, 2.9397



10.9001, 19.6438, -0.5303



# Inverse Universe

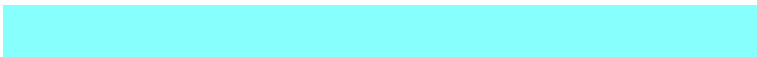
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



65.2498, 49.5923, -6.3800



60.3211, 59.5321, -6.7867



91.5223, -36.3515, -4.4418



42.5925, 2.5531, 1.0058



34.6062, 61.7696, 2.9397



10.9001, 19.6438, -0.5303



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

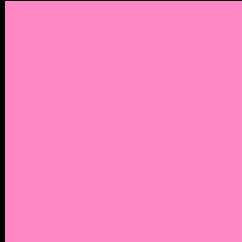
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

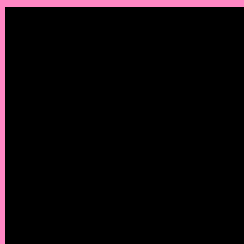
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815.

-6.3815.

# 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

65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815

### Protanopia

65.4936, 2.8506, -21.5203

### Deuteranopia

65.4075, 4.7321, -3.7722



## Tritanopia

65.1822, 37.7491, 13.0176

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815



## Protanomaly

64.2538, 18.2539, -17.5630



## Deuteranomaly

64.5146, 20.3209, -5.7212



## Tritanomaly

65.0509, 41.7032, 6.6022

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815



## Achromatopsia

66.7234, -3.5602, 3.6252



## Achromatomaly

65.1654, 15.0608, -1.3424

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815 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, 135, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 135, 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, 135, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 135, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815 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, 135, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 135, 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, 135, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 135, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 135, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 135,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 65.2483, 49.5958, -6.3815 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 135, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
135, 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](#).

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