

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(65.3278, 48.3591,  
-7.1879)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(65.3278, 48.3591,  
-7.1879) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(65.2443, 48.6211,  
-7.4959)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FD88C6
RGB	253, 136, 198
RGB Percent	99%, 53%, 78%
CMY	0.0078, 0.4666, 0.2235
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.22, 0.01
HSL	328°, 97%, 76%
HSV	328°, 46%, 99%
XYZ	59.5052, 42.5682, 58.5063
YIQ	178.0510, 49.8300, 44.0860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

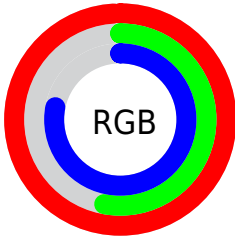
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	253, 136, 198
Decimal	16615622
CIE Lab	71.26, 51.61, -12.14
CIE LCh	71, 53.018, 346.758
Yxy	42.5702, 0.3706, 0.2651
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294805702 (0xFFFD88C6)
YUV	178.0510, 9.8349, 65.7303
Hunter-Lab	65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959

# Details

The HunterLab color **65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **89.0211, -46.1366, 21.2158**, and the grayscale version is **66.6918, -3.5585, 3.6235**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.3506, 29.0908, -18.3149**, and **44.1787, 45.1097, -7.3984** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.7808, 59.7131, -8.2501**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.5037, 36.9495, -5.7937**.

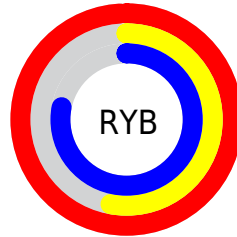
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (53%)

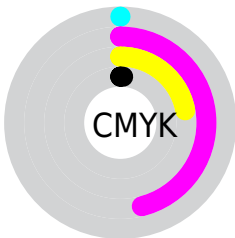
Blue (78%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (78%)

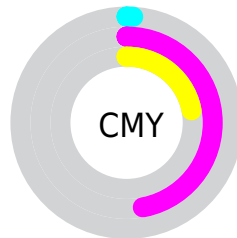


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (47%)


Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959 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 65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 65.2443, 48.6211,  
-7.4959


 65.2443, 48.6211,  
-7.4959


188.9025, 59.3377,  
-4.8409


 54.3581, 46.9587,  
-7.5408


 88.9168, 51.6170,  
-7.2278

 44.1541, 45.1891,  
-7.5225


 101.6367, 52.9679,  
-7.0165

 34.6830, 43.3138,  
-7.4331


 114.9113, 54.2276,  
-6.7577

 26.0067, 41.3565,  
-7.2656

128.7182, 55.4017,  
-6.4543

 18.2061, 39.3946,  
-7.0139

143.0377, 56.4952,  
-6.1088

 11.3935, 37.6823,  
-6.6812

157.8520, 57.5129,

 3.7383, 66.1123,

-5.7235

-13.2708

173.1451, 58.4591,  
-5.3003

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.2443, 48.6211,  
-7.4959

■ 65.2443, 48.6211,  
-7.4959

■ 59.7808, 59.7131,  
-8.2501

■ 71.5037, 36.9495,  
-5.7937

■ 55.2343, 69.6090,  
-7.8481

■ 78.4343, 25.1215,  
-3.3565

■ 51.7162, 77.5160,  
-6.1350

■ 85.9334, 13.3700,  
-0.3564

■ 49.2841, 82.6870,  
-3.1127


■ 93.9143, 1.8102,  
3.0724

■ 47.8953, 84.7781,

99.8112, -5.9931,

0.9812

5.1992

 47.5455, 85.0469,  
2.6320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.2459, 34.2353, -34.9118



65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959



65.2459, 47.6586, 15.1299

# Triad

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



65.2459, 48.6179, -7.4943



65.2459, -16.4401, 33.4203



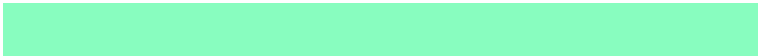
65.2459, -32.5564, -37.9252

# Complementary

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



65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959



89.0211, -46.1366, 21.2158

# 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.



65.2459, -42.5292, -10.6358



65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959



65.2459, -34.2024, 27.2855

# Square

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



65.2459, 48.6179, -7.4943



65.2459, 7.5878, 33.7281



65.2459, -43.0838, 12.9505



65.2459, -13.8651, -56.3612



# Rectangle

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



65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959



65.2459, 38.4124, 24.9744



65.2459, -43.0838, 12.9505



65.2459, -36.9117, -29.1102

# Sweetspot

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



65.2459, 48.6179, -7.4943



88.4678, 10.8622, 0.3807



59.7722, 38.5074, -54.6738



40.1425, 6.1986, -0.1546

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



65.2459, 48.6179, -7.4943



60.9439, 58.9346, -8.2898



63.5482, 40.5835, 16.7538



42.6004, 2.5958, 0.8926



34.7205, 62.1853, 1.3087



10.9355, 19.7720, -1.0309



# Inverse Universe

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



65.2459, 48.6179, -7.4943



60.9439, 58.9346, -8.2898



90.7368, -36.0450, -3.3353



42.6004, 2.5958, 0.8926



34.7205, 62.1853, 1.3087

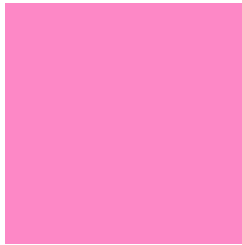


10.9355, 19.7720, -1.0309



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

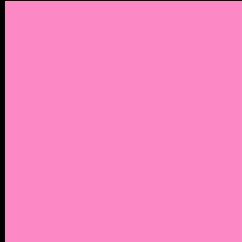
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

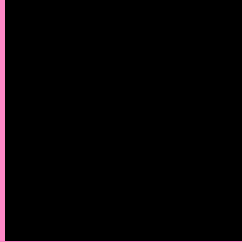
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959.

-7.4959.

# 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

65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959

### Protanopia

65.4952, 3.0198, -22.7871

### Deuteranopia

65.3801, 4.7748, -4.8534



## Tritanopia

65.1558, 36.5356, 12.5698

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959



## Protanomaly

64.4971, 17.7982, -18.4278



## Deuteranomaly

64.7334, 19.7891, -6.5123



## Tritanomaly

65.0492, 40.6550, 5.6778

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959



## Achromatopsia

66.7234, -3.5602, 3.6252



## Achromatomaly

65.3271, 14.1852, -1.1547

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959 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(253, 136, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 136, 198)  
}
```

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(253, 136, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 136, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959 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(253, 136, 198) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 136, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 136, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 136, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 136, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 136,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 65.2443, 48.6211, -7.4959 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 136, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
136, 198) }
```

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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