

Converting Colors

HunterLab(66.0340, 50.1751,
-35.8728)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(66.0340, 50.1751,
-35.8728) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(66.1056, 50.2607,
-35.8658)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EF8CF5
RGB	239, 140, 245
RGB Percent	94%, 55%, 96%
CMY	0.0627, 0.4510, 0.0392
CMYK	0.02, 0.43, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	297°, 84%, 75%
HSV	297°, 43%, 96%
XYZ	61.4562, 43.6995, 91.5820
YIQ	181.5710, 25.2990, 53.6430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

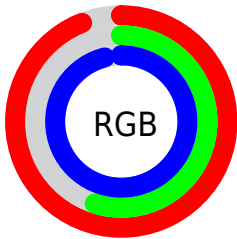
Format	Color
R _Y B	239, 140, 245
Decimal	15699189
CIE Lab	72.03, 52.93, -37.02
CIE LCh	72, 64.591, 325.032
Yxy	43.7014, 0.3124, 0.2221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293889269 (0xFFEF8CF5)
YUV	181.5710, 31.2705, 50.3652
Hunter-Lab	66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658

Details

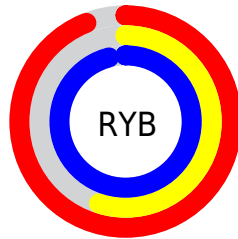
The HunterLab color $66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $FF99FF$. A complement of this color would be $85.6214, -47.1809, 34.7513$, and the grayscale version is $68.0824, -3.6327, 3.6990$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $82.4378, 26.8550, -16.7748$, and $44.8444, 46.7505, -34.4515$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $60.8917, 62.8661, -45.4928$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $72.0559, 37.2006, -26.0303$.

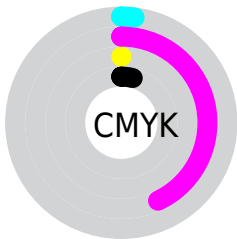
Distribution



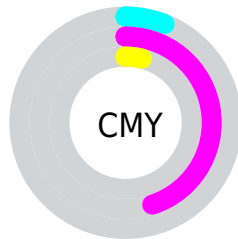
- Red (94%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (4%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658 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 66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.1056, 50.2607,
-35.8658

66.1056, 50.2607,
-35.8658

190.1285, 61.3050,
-39.6295

55.1687, 48.5637,
-35.2282

89.8712, 53.3310,
-37.0314

44.9106, 46.7598,
-34.5818

102.6345, 54.7189,
-37.5480

35.3814, 44.8525,
-33.9650

115.9506, 56.0154,
-38.0159

26.6417, 42.8671,
-33.4629

129.7974, 57.2261,
-38.4345

18.7705, 40.8821,
-33.2711

144.1554, 58.3559,
-38.8042

11.8772, 39.1494,
-33.9178

159.0069, 59.4095,

4.7388, 55.5657,

-39.1258

-50.4663

174.3361, 60.3913,
-39.4005

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 66.1056, 50.2607,
-35.8658

■ 66.1056, 50.2607,
-35.8658

■ 60.8917, 62.8661,
-45.4928

■ 72.0559, 37.2006,
-26.0303

■ 56.5183, 74.4261,
-54.4941

■ 78.6336, 24.0855,
-16.2607

■ 53.0819, 84.1716,
-62.3077

■ 85.7476, 11.1373,
-6.6998

■ 50.6363, 91.3290,
-68.3495


■ 93.3198, -1.5366,
2.5911


■ 49.1585, 95.4173,


■ 98.8462, -10.0078,


-72.2293


8.9167

 48.5613, 96.7381,
-73.8557

 98.9746, -9.5551,
9.0710

 99.1039, -9.1003,
9.2261

 99.2339, -8.6432,
9.3820

 99.3647, -8.1840,
9.5386

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.1071, 22.4924, -67.2529



66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658



66.1071, 63.7553, -1.2957

Triad

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



66.1071, 50.2585, -35.8638



66.1071, 1.5024, 38.1183



66.1071, -47.8348, -23.8571

Complementary

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



66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658



85.6214, -47.1809, 34.7513

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.



66.1071, -51.4627, 8.1447



66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658



66.1071, -26.0628, 36.3770

Square

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



66.1071, 50.2585, -35.8638



66.1071, 32.6021, 34.4870



66.1071, -44.2248, 27.8280



66.1071, -33.2587, -58.4335

Rectangle

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



66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658



66.1071, 61.3789, 16.2277



66.1071, -44.2248, 27.8280



66.1071, -50.2519, -12.1506

Sweetspot

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



66.1071, 50.2585, -35.8638



89.6021, 11.8868, -7.1817



57.4783, 16.5910, -53.4014



40.6727, 6.8762, -4.3363

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



66.1071, 50.2585, -35.8638



64.6161, 63.5436, -45.8809



65.0518, 43.6705, -8.6774



40.8867, 3.1658, -1.6390



35.6723, 71.0457, -54.1248



10.6435, 21.1600, -15.8559

Inverse Universe

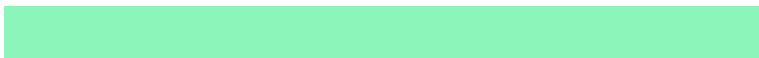
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



63.4396, 35.9233, 14.3031



61.3115, 46.3034, 17.3481



86.2585, -42.7683, 20.6627



40.6176, 1.5959, 3.1630



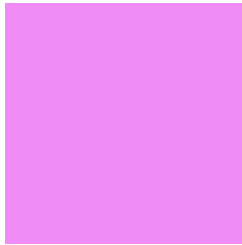
32.3747, 55.5148, 20.3613



9.6254, 16.5601, 5.6283

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

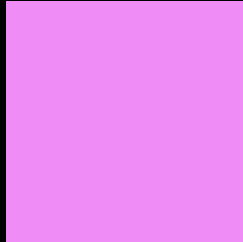
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

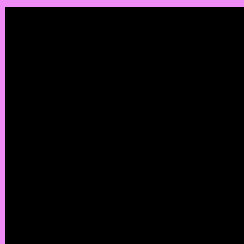
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658.

-35.8658.

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

66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658

Protanopia

66.3145, 7.1327, -43.5987

Deuteranopia

66.2382, 5.3880, -32.1853



Tritanopia

66.0580, 23.6456, 7.4282

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658



Protanomaly

65.3841, 21.0534, -42.1024



Deuteranomaly

65.4850, 20.4286, -34.6372



Tritanomaly

65.9455, 32.7888, -6.2829

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658



Achromatopsia

68.3947, -3.6494, 3.7160



Achromatomaly

66.8893, 14.9503, -9.7172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658 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(239, 140, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 140, 245)  
}
```

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(239, 140, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 140, 245) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658 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(239, 140, 245) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 140, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(239, 140, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 140, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 140, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 140,  
245) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 66.1056, 50.2607, -35.8658 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 140, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
140, 245) }
```

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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