

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(66.2913, 50.3199,  
-12.1155)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(66.2913, 50.3199,  
-12.1155) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(66.3629, 50.1914,  
-12.1213)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8AD1
RGB	255, 138, 209
RGB Percent	100%, 54%, 82%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4588, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	324°, 100%, 77%
HSV	324°, 46%, 100%
XYZ	61.8370, 44.0403, 65.5630
YIQ	181.0770, 46.9410, 46.8850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

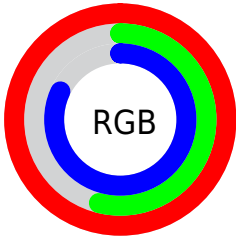
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 138, 209
Decimal	16747217
CIE Lab	72.26, 52.84, -16.72
CIE LCh	72, 55.420, 342.439
Yxy	44.0423, 0.3607, 0.2569
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294937297 (0xFFFF8AD1)
YUV	181.0770, 13.7660, 64.8305
Hunter-Lab	66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213

# Details

The HunterLab color  $66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FF99CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $89.6576, -47.6104, 24.4230$ , and the grayscale version is  $67.9403, -3.6251, 3.6913$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $81.8924, 27.9724, -17.5445$ , and  $45.1769, 46.4602, -11.4713$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $60.8956, 61.6745, -13.9898$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $72.6296, 38.0960, -9.3031$ .

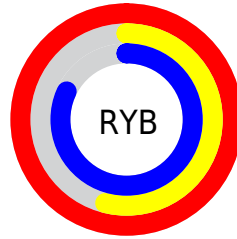
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (54%)

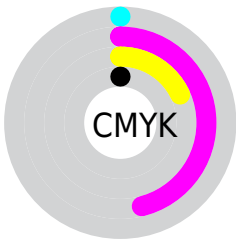
Blue (82%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (82%)

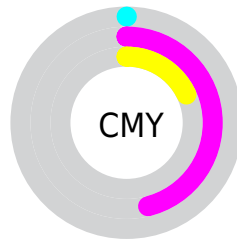


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213 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 66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.3629, 50.1914,  
-12.1213

66.3629, 50.1914,  
-12.1213

190.4944, 61.1900,  
-10.8144

55.4110, 48.4988,  
-11.9992

90.1562, 53.2496,  
-12.1776

45.1369, 46.7003,  
-11.8118

102.9324, 54.6322,  
-12.1229

35.5904, 44.7981,  
-11.5534

116.2609, 55.9236,  
-12.0170

26.8318, 42.8161,  
-11.2223

130.1196, 57.1293,  
-11.8631

18.9398, 40.8306,  
-10.8240

144.4890, 58.2544,  
-11.6636

12.0226, 39.0850,  
-10.3935

159.3516, 59.3034,

4.9984, 53.0416,

-11.4210

-14.5774

174.6915, 60.2807,  
-11.1373

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.3629, 50.1914,  
-12.1213

■ 66.3629, 50.1914,  
-12.1213

■ 60.8956, 61.6745,  
-13.9898

■ 72.6296, 38.0960,  
-9.3031

■ 56.3466, 71.9164,  
-14.6488

■ 79.5727, 25.8256,  
-5.7781

■ 52.8236, 80.1151,  
-13.8702

■ 87.0900, 13.6241,  
-1.7329

■ 50.3814, 85.5191,  
-11.5715

■ 95.0948, 1.6148,  
2.6936

■ 48.9764, 87.7779,

100.0000, -5.3358,

-7.9211

5.4332

■ 48.5982, 88.0773,  
-6.2050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.3644, 33.0328, -41.0501



66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213



66.3644, 51.6684, 12.9253

# Triad

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



66.3644, 50.1880, -12.1197



66.3644, -13.8152, 34.9937



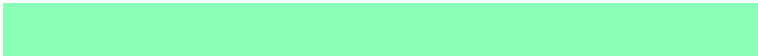
66.3644, -36.0953, -36.3749

# Complementary

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



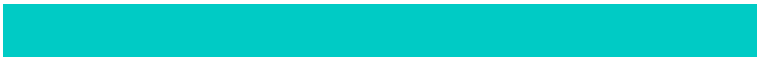
66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213



89.6576, -47.6104, 24.4230

# 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.



66.3644, -45.0855, -7.2826



66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213



66.3644, -33.5932, 29.7047

# Square

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



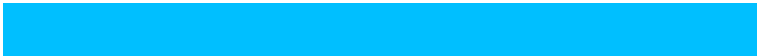
66.3644, 50.1880, -12.1197



66.3644, 11.9643, 34.5383



66.3644, -44.2450, 16.2406



66.3644, -17.7483, -58.3065



# Rectangle

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



66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213



66.3644, 43.3002, 24.1358



66.3644, -44.2450, 16.2406



66.3644, -40.1774, -26.7218

# Sweetspot

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



66.3644, 50.1880, -12.1197



88.5598, 11.3498, -0.9265



59.5384, 35.6170, -56.9021



40.1919, 6.4590, -0.8564

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



66.3644, 50.1880, -12.1197



61.3416, 60.7032, -13.8700



64.5713, 41.7193, 13.3783



42.6290, 2.7488, 0.4867



35.1725, 63.8225, -5.0903



11.0726, 20.2663, -2.9543



# Inverse Universe

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



66.3644, 50.1880, -12.1197



61.3416, 60.7032, -13.8700



91.2665, -38.1197, 1.3299



42.6290, 2.7488, 0.4867



35.1725, 63.8225, -5.0903



11.0726, 20.2663, -2.9543



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

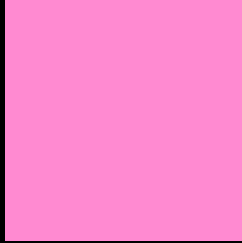
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213 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 66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213.

-12.1213.

# 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

66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213

### Protanopia

66.5095, 4.4431, -29.0050

### Deuteranopia

66.5329, 4.9721, -9.2650



## Tritanopia

66.3378, 35.3248, 12.1794

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213



## Protanomaly

65.5239, 19.2371, -24.3939



## Deuteranomaly

65.6542, 20.7314, -11.3402



## Tritanomaly

66.1939, 40.7104, 4.2444

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213



## Achromatopsia

67.9762, -3.6270, 3.6933



## Achromatomaly

66.3941, 15.2011, -2.8384

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213 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, 138, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 138, 209)  
}
```

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, 138, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 138, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213 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, 138, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 138, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 138, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 138, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 138, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 138,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 66.3629, 50.1914, -12.1213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 138, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
138, 209) }
```

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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