

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(66.8400, 36.2051,  
-17.5900)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(66.8400, 36.2051,  
-17.5900) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(66.8781, 35.8809,  
-17.5758)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E898DB
RGB	232, 152, 219
RGB Percent	91%, 60%, 86%
CMY	0.0902, 0.4039, 0.1412
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.06, 0.09
HSL	310°, 63%, 75%
HSV	310°, 34%, 91%
XYZ	57.2932, 44.7268, 72.6313
YIQ	183.5580, 26.1730, 37.7970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

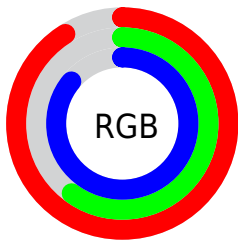
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	232, 152, 219
Decimal	15243483
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	72.71, 39.99, -21.80
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	73, 45.544, 331.405
Yxy	44.7288, 0.3280, 0.2561
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293433563 (0xFFE898DB)
YUV	183.5580, 17.4729, 42.4836
Hunter-Lab	66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758

# Details

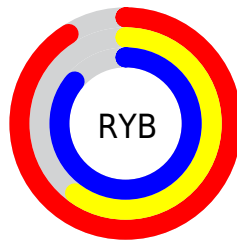
The HunterLab color  $66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FF99CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $81.9187, -37.4611, 24.0560$ , and the grayscale version is  $68.9703, -3.6801, 3.7473$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $85.5018, 20.7319, -12.5556$ , and  $45.5170, 33.4519, -17.1165$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $61.4194, 47.7072, -23.5296$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $72.9462, 23.9062, -11.2437$ .

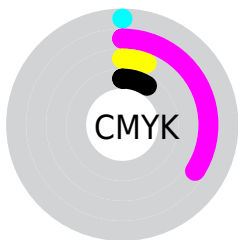
# Distribution



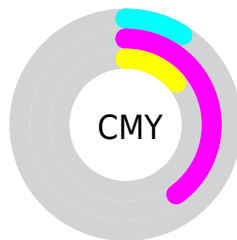
- Red (91%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758 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 66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.8781, 35.8809,  
-17.5758

66.8781, 35.8809,  
-17.5758

191.2261, 42.9803,  
-17.6876

55.8962, 34.6538,  
-17.2872

90.7267, 38.0199,  
-17.9640

45.5902, 33.3148,  
-16.9363

103.5286, 38.9521,  
-18.0727

36.0092, 31.8539,  
-16.5225

116.8817, 39.8012,  
-18.1277

27.2132, 30.2681,  
-16.0543

130.7641, 40.5728,  
-18.1318

19.2796, 28.5718,  
-15.5602

145.1564, 41.2723,  
-18.0876

12.3149, 26.8429,  
-15.1338

160.0411, 41.9041,

5.4803, 33.9022,

-17.9974

-19.4289

175.4025, 42.4723,  
-17.8635

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.8781, 35.8809,  
-17.5758

■ 66.8781, 35.8809,  
-17.5758

■ 61.4194, 47.7072,  
-23.5296

■ 72.9462, 23.9062,  
-11.2437

■ 56.6650, 58.9971,  
-28.8505

■ 79.5303, 12.0246,  
-4.7142

■ 52.7169, 69.1706,  
-33.1956

■ 86.5564, 0.3537,  
1.9043

■ 49.6597, 77.5176,  
-36.1876


■ 93.9621, -11.0593,  
8.5481


■ 47.5344, 83.3680,


■ 97.3861, -15.6360,


-37.5215


10.5578


 46.3052, 86.3732,  
-37.1140

 97.5009, -14.9950,  
8.9146

 45.8961, 87.1140,  
-36.3546

 97.6180, -14.3422,  
7.2410

 97.7373, -13.6776,  
5.5372

 97.8589, -13.0013,  
3.8032

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.8796, 18.8929, -38.3517



66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758



66.8796, 41.9766, 4.5794

# Triad

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



66.8796, 35.8786, -17.5741



66.8796, -4.5635, 31.8583



66.8796, -34.7775, -19.7363

# Complementary

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



66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758



81.9187, -37.4611, 24.0560

# 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.



66.8796, -39.4688, 2.6877



66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758



66.8796, -23.4147, 28.9011

# Square

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



66.8796, 35.8786, -17.5741



66.8796, 16.9596, 29.4222



66.8796, -35.5773, 19.5938



66.8796, -21.8915, -39.8480



# Rectangle

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



66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758



66.8796, 38.5151, 16.2420



66.8796, -35.5773, 19.5938



66.8796, -37.2879, -12.0204

# Sweetspot

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



66.8796, 35.8786, -17.5741



91.9411, 7.5980, -1.9917



60.1478, 16.7303, -37.9005



42.0286, 4.3667, -1.4027

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



66.8796, 35.8786, -17.5741



70.2781, 48.8437, -24.0876



65.5055, 29.0986, 1.7888



38.1744, 2.8153, -0.6395



34.2197, 64.9892, -27.3984



9.3601, 17.8703, -8.2216



# Inverse Universe

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



66.8796, 35.8786, -17.5741



70.2781, 48.8437, -24.0876



82.9154, -31.6360, 9.6876



38.1744, 2.8153, -0.6395



34.2197, 64.9892, -27.3984



9.3601, 17.8703, -8.2216



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

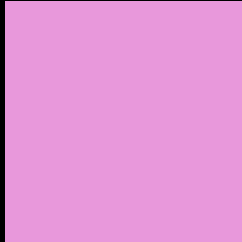
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

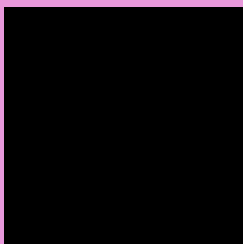
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758.

-17.5758.

# 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

66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758

### Protanopia

67.2608, 4.1280, -29.1080

### Deuteranopia

67.1053, 4.8081, -15.3684



## Tritanopia

66.8398, 20.9695, 6.4840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758



## Protanomaly

66.5456, 14.3886, -25.4434



## Deuteranomaly

66.7840, 15.4369, -16.2535



## Tritanomaly

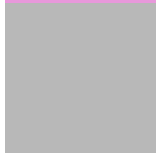
66.8322, 25.9780, -1.5811

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758



## Achromatopsia

69.2330, -3.6941, 3.7616



## Achromatomaly

67.7892, 10.1778, -4.2509

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758 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(232, 152, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 152, 219)  
}
```

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(232, 152, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 152, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758 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".

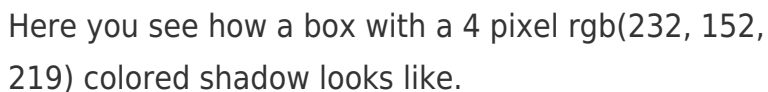
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(232, 152, 219) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 152, 219) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 152, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 152, 219); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 152, 219); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 152, 219) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 66.8781, 35.8809, -17.5758 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 152, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
152, 219) }
```

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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