

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.4674, 89.2625,  
2.0964)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(68.4674, 89.2625,  
2.0964) contains.

<b>HunterLab(58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(58.1875, 66.5477,  
-12.0365)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF63BD
RGB	255, 99, 189
RGB Percent	100%, 39%, 74%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6117, 0.2588
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.26, 0.00
HSL	325°, 100%, 69%
HSV	325°, 61%, 100%
XYZ	54.8872, 33.8579, 51.7865
YIQ	155.9040, 64.0860, 61.0620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

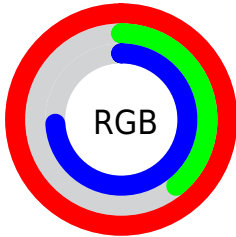
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 99, 189
Decimal	16737213
CIE Lab	64.85, 67.88, -16.72
CIE LCh	65, 69.907, 346.163
Yxy	33.8595, 0.3906, 0.2409
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294927293 (0xFFFF63BD)
YUV	155.9040, 16.3163, 86.9072
Hunter-Lab	58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365

# Details

The HunterLab color  $58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FF66CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $87.6870, -56.3541, 28.9739$ , and the grayscale version is  $57.5387, -3.0701, 3.1262$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $72.0878, 46.6279, -25.8135$ , and  $38.1100, 62.2136, -11.6652$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $54.1434, 75.7374, -11.5565$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $63.2166, 55.7171, -11.1994$ .

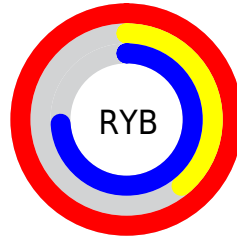
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (39%)

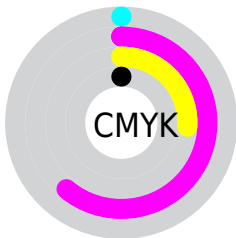
Blue (74%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (74%)

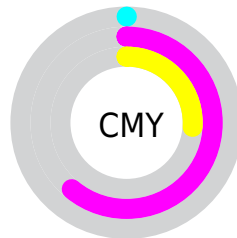


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365 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 58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



58.1875, 66.5477,  
-12.0365

58.1875, 66.5477,  
-12.0365

178.7470, 82.2767,  
-11.0549

47.7343, 64.3435,  
-11.8653

81.0648, 70.6815,  
-12.1813

37.9938, 62.0847,  
-11.6258

93.4161, 72.6068,  
-12.1665

29.0242, 59.8288,  
-11.3135

106.3378, 74.4368,  
-12.0982

20.8985, 57.7264,  
-10.9312

119.8058, 76.1743,  
-11.9795

13.7156, 56.1856,  
-10.5021

133.7988, 77.8232,  
-11.8134

7.3282, 59.8871,  
-10.9589

148.2978, 79.3873,

0.0000, INF, -NF

-11.6025

0.0000, INF, NaN

163.2857, 80.8705,  
-11.3490

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 58.1875, 66.5477,  
-12.0365

■ 58.1875, 66.5477,  
-12.0365

■ 54.1434, 75.7374,  
-11.5565

■ 63.2166, 55.7171,  
-11.1994

■ 51.1667, 82.4864,  
-9.6286

■ 69.1068, 43.9923,  
-9.2828

■ 49.2700, 86.1960,  
-6.3196

■ 75.7353, 31.9020,  
-6.5276

■ 48.3426, 87.1528,  
-2.5964

■ 82.9894, 19.7761,  
-3.1417

■ 90.7731, 7.7918,  
0.7139

99.0076, -3.9717,  
4.9209

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.1889, 46.2452, -51.1459



58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365



58.1889, 65.6544, 16.8056

# Triad

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



58.1889, 66.5438, -12.0349



58.1889, -18.7397, 35.5011



58.1889, -38.8040, -54.1222

# Complementary

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



58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365



87.6870, -56.3541, 28.9739

# 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.



58.1889, -49.8821, -14.8633



58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365



58.1889, -40.0599, 30.2888

# Square

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



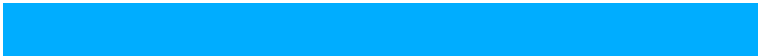
58.1889, 66.5438, -12.0349



58.1889, 11.7933, 35.6590



58.1889, -50.2878, 15.1274



58.1889, -16.6459, -82.7662



# Rectangle

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



58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365



58.1889, 53.0438, 27.6210



58.1889, -50.2878, 15.1274



58.1889, -43.7239, -41.0236

# Sweetspot

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



58.1889, 66.5438, -12.0349



85.4059, 15.9528, -1.9627



49.0289, 51.9038, -83.2877



38.4865, 9.0023, -1.4091

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



58.1889, 66.5438, -12.0349



53.5182, 77.1755, -11.3138



55.9958, 57.0197, 19.2691



42.6178, 2.6892, 0.6450



34.9884, 63.1569, -2.4940



11.0173, 20.0671, -2.1808



# Inverse Universe

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



58.1889, 66.5438, -12.0349



53.5182, 77.1755, -11.3138



89.7686, -43.8855, -0.9366



42.6178, 2.6892, 0.6450



34.9884, 63.1569, -2.4940

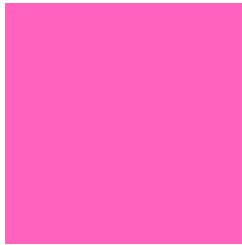


11.0173, 20.0671, -2.1808



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

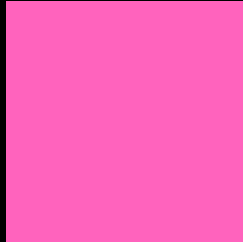
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

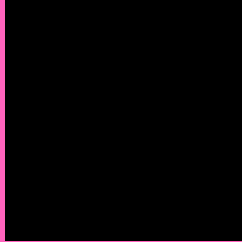
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365.

-12.0365.

# 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

58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365

### Protanopia

58.3835, 6.4787, -39.1906

### Deuteranopia

58.4198, 4.0845, -8.2977



## Tritanopia

58.1646, 47.8895, 17.5777

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365



## Protanomaly

56.1517, 25.4984, -32.1272



## Deuteranomaly

56.7861, 26.1762, -11.8973



## Tritanomaly

57.9250, 54.3083, 8.3897

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365



## Achromatopsia

57.6586, -3.0765, 3.1327



## Achromatomaly

56.0014, 21.4305, -4.3383

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365 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, 99, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 99, 189)  
}
```

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, 99, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 99, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365 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, 99, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 99, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 99, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 99, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 99, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 99,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 58.1875, 66.5477, -12.0365 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 99, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 99,  
189) }
```

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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