

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(70.3027, 51.2603,  
-29.3939)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(70.3027, 51.2603,  
-29.3939) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(70.2913, 51.2510,  
-29.3324)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF95F6
RGB	255, 149, 246
RGB Percent	100%, 58%, 96%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4157, 0.0353
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	305°, 100%, 79%
HSV	305°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	68.6219, 49.4087, 93.1088
YIQ	191.7520, 32.0390, 52.6390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

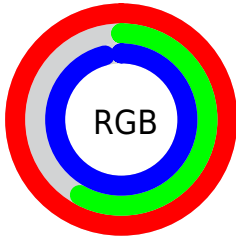
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 149, 246
Decimal	16750070
CIE Lab	75.71, 53.27, -31.72
CIE LCh	76, 61.998, 329.227
Yxy	49.4106, 0.3250, 0.2340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294940150 (0xFFFF95F6)
YUV	191.7520, 26.7443, 55.4685
Hunter-Lab	70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324

# Details

The HunterLab color  $70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FF99FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $89.6543, -48.7300, 32.9978$ , and the grayscale version is  $72.3801, -3.8620, 3.9326$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $84.9368, 21.8420, -13.3207$ , and  $48.5740, 47.4447, -28.0037$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $64.8640, 64.5092, -37.0153$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $76.4955, 37.5101, -21.1441$ .

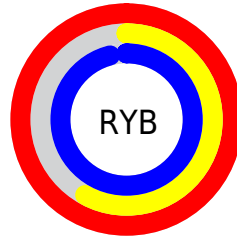
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (58%)

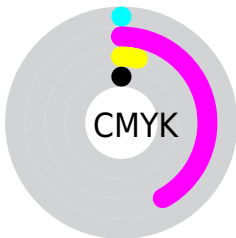
Blue (96%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (96%)

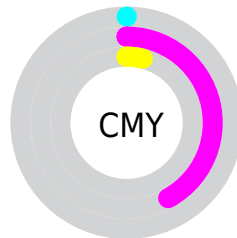


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324 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 70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.2913, 51.2510,  
-29.3324

70.2913, 51.2510,  
-29.3324

196.0502, 62.1151,  
-31.7964

59.1146, 49.5817,  
-28.8020

94.4992, 54.2683,  
-30.2359

48.6012, 47.8069,  
-28.2311

107.4686, 55.6330,  
-30.6090

38.7976, 45.9258,  
-27.6347

120.9823, 56.9084,  
-30.9296

29.7595, 43.9551,  
-27.0501

135.0193, 58.0996,  
-31.1990

21.5582, 41.9483,  
-26.5641

149.5607, 59.2116,  
-31.4186

14.2898, 40.0713,  
-26.4018

164.5897, 60.2488,

7.9479, 40.1475,

-31.5903

-28.0006

180.0908, 61.2154,  
-31.7156

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 70.2913, 51.2510,  
-29.3324

■ 70.2913, 51.2510,  
-29.3324

■ 64.8640, 64.5092,  
-37.0153

■ 76.4955, 37.5101,  
-21.1441

■ 60.3221, 76.6760,  
-43.8000

■ 83.3632, 23.7063,  
-12.7356

■ 56.7647, 86.9612,  
-49.2033

■ 90.7988, 10.0732,  
-4.2800

■ 54.2475, 94.5742,  
-52.7711


■ 98.7199, -3.2743,  
4.1249

■ 52.7479, 99.0180,

100.0000, -5.3358,

-54.2584

5.4332

 52.1183, 100.5804,  
-54.1211

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.2927, 25.7961, -60.5170



70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324



70.2927, 61.6142, 3.1021

# Triad

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



70.2927, 51.2479, -29.3307



70.2927, -2.9956, 39.0094



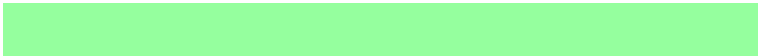
70.2927, -46.3279, -27.5459

# Complementary

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



70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324



89.6543, -48.7300, 32.9978

# 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.



70.2927, -51.5240, 4.5428



70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324



70.2927, -29.1085, 36.2881

# Square

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



70.2927, 51.2479, -29.3307



70.2927, 27.3215, 35.9739



70.2927, -45.7624, 26.0248



70.2927, -30.2225, -59.2244



# Rectangle

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



70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324



70.2927, 57.4639, 19.2325



70.2927, -45.7624, 26.0248



70.2927, -49.2794, -16.1197

# Sweetspot

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



70.2927, 51.2479, -29.3307



90.4657, 10.6590, -4.6461



59.9746, 22.6285, -56.1756



41.3920, 5.7492, -2.6600

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



70.2927, 51.2479, -29.3307



65.6586, 62.4862, -35.8596



68.2749, 41.6542, -1.0992



42.7460, 3.3753, -1.1755



37.6888, 72.7566, -39.3154



11.7922, 22.8142, -12.6880



# Inverse Universe

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



70.2927, 51.2479, -29.3307



65.6586, 62.4862, -35.8596



90.8873, -41.4251, 15.1467



42.7460, 3.3753, -1.1755



37.6888, 72.7566, -39.3154



11.7922, 22.8142, -12.6880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

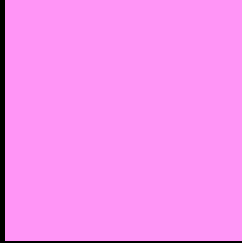
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

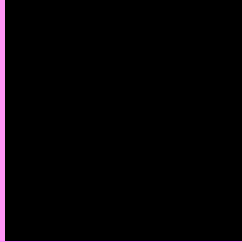
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324.

-29.3324.

# 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

70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324

### Protanopia

70.6521, 4.9961, -35.7701

### Deuteranopia

70.6536, 5.2033, -25.5515



## Tritanopia

70.1985, 27.4770, 9.0455

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324



## Protanomaly

69.6700, 20.5596, -35.0841



## Deuteranomaly

69.6533, 21.0200, -28.2179



## Tritanomaly

70.1092, 35.1820, -2.9140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324



## Achromatopsia

72.6027, -3.8739, 3.9446



## Achromatomaly

70.8881, 15.5299, -8.1437

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324 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, 149, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 149, 246)  
}
```

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, 149, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 149, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324 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, 149, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 149, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 149, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 149, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 149, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 149,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 70.2913, 51.2510, -29.3324 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 149, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
149, 246) }
```

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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