

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(70.5846, 37.0116,  
-35.3272)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(70.5846, 37.0116,  
-35.3272) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(70.6284, 37.1462,  
-35.2487)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6A2FF
RGB	230, 162, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 64%, 100%
CMY	0.0980, 0.3647, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.36, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	284°, 100%, 82%
HSV	284°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	63.6035, 49.8837, 100.8841
YIQ	192.9340, 10.6750, 43.3390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

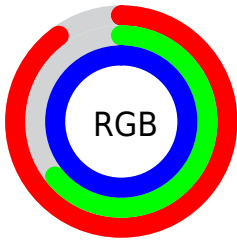
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	230, 162, 255
Decimal	15115007
CIE Lab	76.00, 40.79, -36.36
CIE LCh	76, 54.645, 318.290
Yxy	49.8858, 0.2967, 0.2327
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293305087 (0xFFE6A2FF)
YUV	192.9340, 30.5985, 32.5069
Hunter-Lab	70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487

# Details

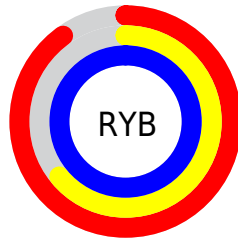
The HunterLab color  $70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC99FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $92.0293, -39.2906, 33.9966$ , and the grayscale version is  $72.8707, -3.8882, 3.9592$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $88.6695, 14.6558, -8.3664$ , and  $48.8863, 34.5603, -34.0673$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $63.7827, 49.0245, -47.7830$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $78.0738, 25.2520, -23.2953$ .

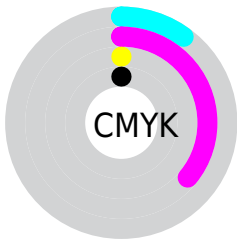
# Distribution



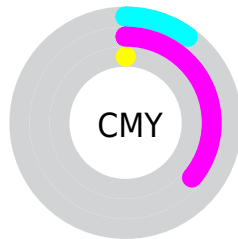
- Red (90%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487 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 70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.6284, 37.1462,  
-35.2487


 70.6284, 37.1462,  
-35.2487


196.5246, 44.2703,  
-38.7103

 59.4328, 35.9244,  
-34.6316


 94.8713, 39.2820,  
-36.3537

 48.8994, 34.5931,  
-33.9934


 107.8569, 40.2151,  
-36.8364

 39.0743, 33.1422,  
-33.3601

121.3862, 41.0663,  
-37.2695

 30.0128, 31.5675,  
-32.7908

135.4382, 41.8414,  
-37.6530

 21.7858, 29.8771,  
-32.4165

149.9942, 42.5451,  
-37.9876

 14.4884, 28.1233,  
-32.5664

165.0372, 43.1820,

 8.1495, 27.2804,

-38.2745

-34.8908

180.5520, 43.7559,  
-38.5149

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 70.6284, 37.1462,  
-35.2487

■ 70.6284, 37.1462,  
-35.2487

■ 63.7827, 49.0245,  
-47.7830

■ 78.0738, 25.2520,  
-23.2953

■ 57.6485, 60.5602,  
-60.7186

■ 86.0189, 13.5132,  
-11.9690

■ 52.3604, 71.1762,  
-73.6182

■ 94.3887, 1.9931,  
-1.2308

■ 48.0524, 80.0288,  
-85.7220

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 44.8248, 86.1443,

-96.0093

■ 42.6828, 88.8336,  
-103.5618

■ 42.0904, 89.2342,  
-105.7695

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.6298, 12.4564, -57.1305



70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487



70.6298, 51.5747, -6.4037

# Triad

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



70.6298, 37.1442, -35.2461



70.6298, 6.5652, 36.1727



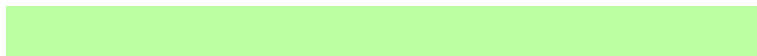
70.6298, -44.9223, -12.6013

# Complementary

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



70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487



92.0293, -39.2906, 33.9966

# 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.



70.6298, -46.0289, 12.7554



70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487



70.6298, -18.6566, 35.5484

# Square

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



70.6298, 37.1442, -35.2461



70.6298, 32.3026, 30.7523



70.6298, -37.0802, 28.5612



70.6298, -33.8033, -41.1584



# Rectangle

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



70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487



70.6298, 52.2367, 10.3075



70.6298, -37.0802, 28.5612



70.6298, -46.4124, -3.2935

# Sweetspot

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



70.6298, 37.1442, -35.2461



90.5476, 7.1846, -6.0278



71.4280, 2.4764, -34.4738



41.3668, 4.0469, -3.4629

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



70.6298, 37.1442, -35.2461



65.4116, 46.1073, -44.6404



72.8642, 41.8521, -18.2320



42.4740, 2.5288, -2.0506



30.5519, 64.6689, -75.9762



9.8108, 20.5453, -22.6832



# Inverse Universe

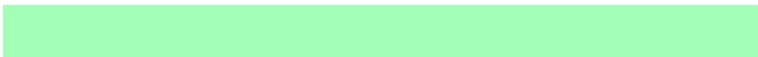
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



71.1972, 33.6824, 5.3087



66.2273, 41.9678, 6.1678



90.8767, -42.9092, 26.3185



42.5056, 2.0866, 2.2436



33.6919, 58.4186, 16.1883



10.5949, 18.5302, 3.8538



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

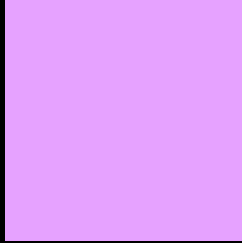
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

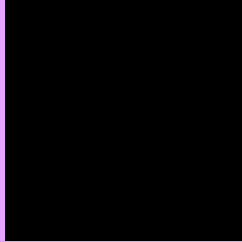
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487.

-35.2487.

# 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

70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487

### Protanopia

70.7283, 5.2514, -35.6332

### Deuteranopia

70.9372, 5.5911, -32.4726



## Tritanopia

70.6685, 13.2978, 3.3861

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487



## Protanomaly

70.3442, 15.8483, -36.1174



## Deuteranomaly

70.4833, 16.0210, -33.7579



## Tritanomaly

70.5530, 21.5366, -9.0500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487



## Achromatopsia

73.0258, -3.8965, 3.9676



## Achromatomaly

71.7883, 10.0731, -9.2433

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487 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(230, 162, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 162, 255)  
}
```

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(230, 162, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 162, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487 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".

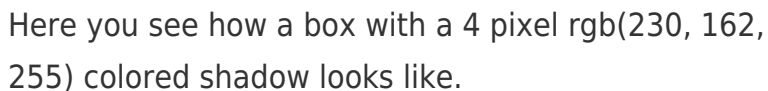
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(230, 162, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 162, 255) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 162, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 162, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 162, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 162, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 70.6284, 37.1462, -35.2487 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 162, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
162, 255) }
```

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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