

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(77.3127, 22.2090,  
-2.8387)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(77.3127, 22.2090,  
-2.8387) contains.

<b>HunterLab(77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387)</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(77.3127, 22.2090,  
-2.8387)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6BADA
RGB	246, 186, 218
RGB Percent	96%, 73%, 85%
CMY	0.0353, 0.2706, 0.1451
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.11, 0.04
HSL	328°, 77%, 85%
HSV	328°, 24%, 96%
XYZ	68.2198, 59.7725, 74.2713
YIQ	207.5880, 25.4880, 22.6720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

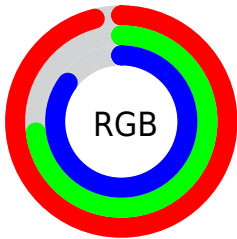
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	246, 186, 218
Decimal	16169690
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	81.72, 26.49, -7.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	82, 27.551, 344.028
Yxy	59.7752, 0.3373, 0.2955
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294359770 (0xFFFF6BADA)
YUV	207.5880, 5.1331, 33.6873
Hunter-Lab	77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387

# Details

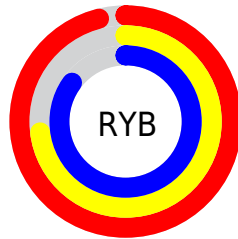
The HunterLab color  $77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCCFF}$ . A complement of this color would be  $90.1151, -28.2651, 13.1744$ , and the grayscale version is  $79.2158, -4.2268, 4.3039$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $95.9084, 1.6033, 0.6405$ , and  $54.7409, 21.0983, -3.4294$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $70.5027, 33.6592, -5.3522$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $84.6581, 10.8553, 0.1927$ .

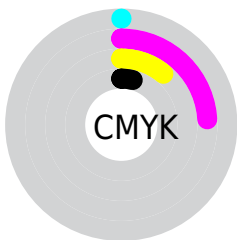
# Distribution



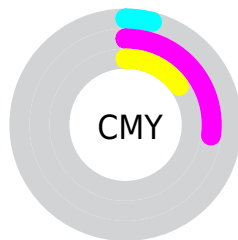
- Red (96%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387 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 77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



77.3127, 22.2090,  
-2.8387

77.3127, 22.2090,  
-2.8387

205.8564, 24.4397,  
1.6461

65.7552, 21.6154,  
-3.1299

102.2270, 23.1442,  
-2.1105

54.8375, 20.9317,  
-3.3703

115.5261, 23.5046,  
-1.6829

44.6014, 20.1447,  
-3.5533

129.3567, 23.8000,  
-1.2158

35.0959, 19.2413,  
-3.6725

143.6990, 24.0348,  
-0.7114

26.3820, 18.2066,  
-3.7195

158.5353, 24.2130,  
-0.1714

18.5395, 17.0253,  
-3.6838


173.8498, 24.3379,

11.6790, 15.6940,


0.4024


-3.5521


189.6279, 24.4126,  
1.0087


 4.3584, 26.2492,  
-6.9730


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 77.3127, 22.2090,  
-2.8387


 77.3127, 22.2090,  
-2.8387


 70.5027, 33.6592,  
-5.3522


 84.6581, 10.8553,  
0.1927


 64.3203, 45.0117,  
-7.1916

 92.4534, -0.2992,  
3.6147

 58.8803, 55.9010,  
-8.1585

 99.0805, -8.7143,  
5.5693

 54.3041, 65.7622,  
-8.0426

 99.1630, -8.2597,  
4.3928

■ 50.7027, 73.8541,  
-6.6756

■ 48.1445, 79.4246,  
-4.0191

■ 46.6115, 82.0346,  
-0.2511

■ 46.0835, 82.4866,  
2.1263

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.3144, 14.5862, -15.5485



77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387



77.3144, 22.4619, 9.9117

# Triad

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



77.3144, 22.2064, -2.8372



77.3144, -10.2705, 24.3949



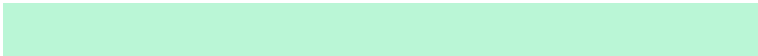
77.3144, -21.7802, -14.8173

# Complementary

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



77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387



90.1151, -28.2651, 13.1744

# 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.



77.3144, -27.5511, -1.9654



77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387



77.3144, -21.2185, 19.8252

# Square

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



77.3144, 22.2064, -2.8372



77.3144, 3.0818, 24.2424



77.3144, -27.3528, 10.6476



77.3144, -11.0857, -23.2277



# Rectangle

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



77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387



77.3144, 18.3809, 16.6953



77.3144, -27.3528, 10.6476



77.3144, -24.3268, -10.7863

# Sweetspot

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



77.3144, 22.2064, -2.8372



94.1330, 2.7161, 2.7958



74.8804, 16.5818, -22.6051



43.3205, 1.5803, 1.1916

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



77.3144, 22.2064, -2.8372



77.1500, 28.6960, -4.2541



76.3834, 17.3956, 10.4393



40.7802, 2.4703, 0.8432



33.7105, 60.4181, 0.9476



10.0973, 18.2862, -1.1831



# Inverse Universe

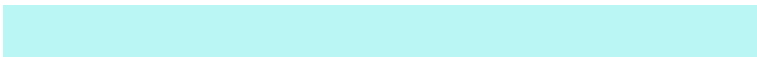
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



77.3144, 22.2064, -2.8372



77.1500, 28.6960, -4.2541



91.0405, -22.9830, -0.0433



40.7802, 2.4703, 0.8432



33.7105, 60.4181, 0.9476



10.0973, 18.2862, -1.1831



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

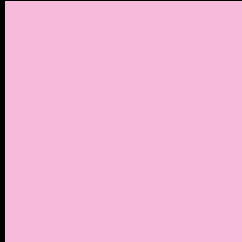
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

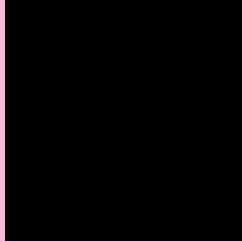
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387.

-2.8387.

# 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

77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387

### Protanopia

77.5383, 0.0012, -8.3460

### Deuteranopia

77.3277, 6.1195, -2.0555



## Tritanopia

77.4210, 17.3391, 4.7416

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387

## Protanomaly

77.2097, 7.7801, -6.4412

## Deuteranomaly

77.2293, 11.8225, -2.6017

## Tritanomaly

77.4164, 19.0607, 2.3351

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387

## Achromatopsia

79.4202, -4.2377, 4.3151

## Achromatomaly

78.4803, 5.1817, 1.3933

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387 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(246, 186, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 186, 218)  
}
```

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(246, 186, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 186, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387 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(246, 186, 218) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 186, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(246, 186, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 186, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 186, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 186,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 77.3127, 22.2090, -2.8387 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 186, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
186, 218) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor