

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(79.1882, 12.2697,  
-3.1091)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(79.1882, 12.2697,  
-3.1091) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(79.1100, 12.4846,  
-3.3558)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9C5DF
RGB	233, 197, 223
RGB Percent	91%, 77%, 87%
CMY	0.0863, 0.2274, 0.1255
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.04, 0.09
HSL	317°, 45%, 84%
HSV	317°, 15%, 91%
XYZ	66.8899, 62.5839, 78.3665
YIQ	210.7280, 13.1100, 15.7180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

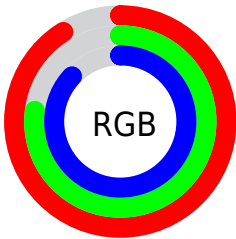
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	233, 197, 223
Decimal	15320543
CIE Lab	83.22, 17.06, -8.16
CIE LCh	83, 18.908, 334.438
Yxy	62.5867, 0.3218, 0.3011
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293510623 (0xFFE9C5DF)
YUV	210.7280, 6.0501, 19.5325
Hunter-Lab	79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558

# Details

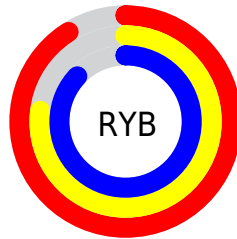
The HunterLab color  $79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCCFF}$ . A complement of this color would be  $86.4031, -20.1658, 12.3782$ , and the grayscale version is  $80.5650, -4.2987, 4.3773$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.6813, -4.8054, 5.0668$ , and  $56.4085, 12.1087, -3.9676$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $72.4345, 23.9242, -8.4176$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $86.2291, 1.2230, 1.9463$ .

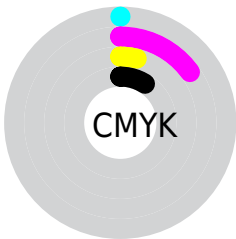
# Distribution



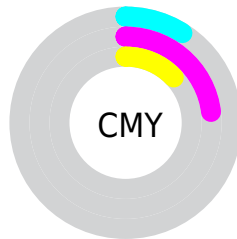
- Red (91%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (9%)












- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558 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 79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558	 79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558
208.3429, 11.5157, 0.9962	 67.4588, 12.3105, -3.6306
104.1984, 12.6284, -2.6595	 56.4419, 12.0635, -3.8543
117.5790, 12.6133, -2.2472	 46.1001, 11.7324, -4.0202
131.4880, 12.5452, -1.7952	 36.4808, 11.3057, -4.1222
145.9059, 12.4275, -1.3054	 27.6429, 10.7681, -4.1522
160.8154, 12.2632, -0.7799	 19.6629, 10.0995, -4.1001
176.2007, 12.0550,	 12.6454, 9.2732,

-0.2202

-3.9537

192.0476, 11.8052,  
0.3723

■ 5.9746, 12.1212,  
-5.3350

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.1100, 12.4846,  
-3.3558

■ 79.1100, 12.4846,  
-3.3558

■ 72.4345, 23.9242,  
-8.4176

■ 86.2291, 1.2230,  
1.9463

■ 66.2737, 35.4308,  
-13.1222

■ 93.7237, -9.8071,  
7.4043

■ 60.7202, 46.7716,  
-17.2908

■ 97.6115, -14.5504,  
8.6667

■ 55.8762, 57.5554,  
-20.6820

■ 97.8145, -13.4198,  
5.7663

■ 51.8469, 67.2060,  
-23.0023

■ 98.0122, -12.3214,  
2.9484

■ 48.7216, 75.0113,  
-23.9579

■ 46.5450, 80.3019,  
-23.3585

■ 45.2800, 82.7476,  
-21.2413

■ 44.9012, 83.2134,  
-19.9678

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.1117, 6.0953, -10.9713



79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558



79.1117, 14.3161, 5.6056

# Triad

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



79.1117, 12.4824, -3.3543



79.1117, -5.5983, 19.3972



79.1117, -18.3779, -5.8812

# Complementary

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



79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558



86.4031, -20.1658, 12.3782

# 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.



79.1117, -21.2025, 2.9845



79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558



79.1117, -14.0428, 17.0378

# Square

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



79.1117, 12.4824, -3.3543



79.1117, 3.6029, 18.1101



79.1117, -19.6523, 11.2700



79.1117, -11.7607, -12.5438



# Rectangle

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



79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558



79.1117, 12.6419, 10.9966



79.1117, -19.6523, 11.2700



79.1117, -19.7882, -3.0247

# Sweetspot

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



79.1117, 12.4824, -3.3543



95.8682, 0.8312, 2.4095



76.8289, 5.6412, -12.0526



44.0882, 0.7880, 0.9196

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



79.1117, 12.4824, -3.3543



84.8829, 18.4290, -5.7966



78.5406, 9.4634, 4.7675



39.0362, 2.6819, -0.0973



33.8553, 62.7985, -15.4900



9.5718, 17.8999, -5.5029



# Inverse Universe

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



79.1117, 12.4824, -3.3543



84.8829, 18.4290, -5.7966



86.9277, -17.2067, 4.8709



39.0362, 2.6819, -0.0973



33.8553, 62.7985, -15.4900

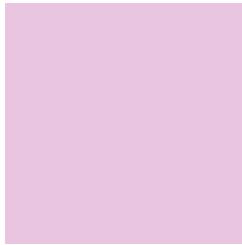


9.5718, 17.8999, -5.5029



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

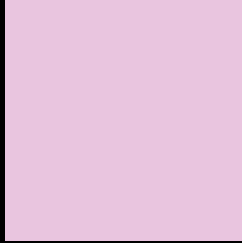
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

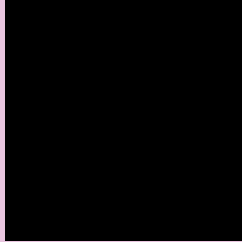
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558.

-3.3558.

# 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

79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558

### Protanopia

79.2331, -0.3535, -6.6535

### Deuteranopia

79.3014, 5.5599, -2.7058



## Tritanopia

79.2828, 9.4888, 1.4442

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558

## Protanomaly

79.1865, 3.9897, -5.5489

## Deuteranomaly

79.1139, 7.9592, -2.9018

## Tritanomaly

79.0909, 10.5397, -0.2909

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558

## Achromatopsia

80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851

## Achromatomaly

80.0681, 1.5573, 1.7584

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558 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(233, 197, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 197, 223)  
}
```

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(233, 197, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 197, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558 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(233, 197, 223) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 197, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 197, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 197, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 197, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 197,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 79.1100, 12.4846, -3.3558 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 197, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
197, 223) }
```

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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