

Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.0402, 27.4987,
-12.8691)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(80.0402, 27.4987,
-12.8691) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(80.1128, 27.1316,
-12.9144)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<code>FDBEF3</code>
RGB	<code>253, 190, 243</code>
RGB Percent	<code>99%, 75%, 95%</code>
CMY	<code>0.0078, 0.2549, 0.0471</code>
CMYK	<code>0.00, 0.25, 0.04, 0.01</code>
HSL	<code>310°, 94%, 87%</code>
HSV	<code>310°, 25%, 99%</code>
XYZ	<code>75.0991, 64.1806, 93.2240</code>
YIQ	<code>214.8790, 20.5350, 29.8390</code>

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

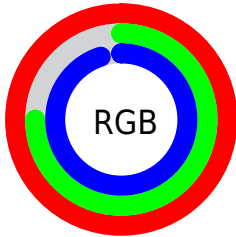
Format	Color
R _Y B	253, 190, 243
Decimal	16629491
CIE Lab	84.06, 30.95, -17.39
CIE LCh	84, 35.500, 330.662
Yxy	64.1834, 0.3230, 0.2760
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294819571 (0xFFFDBEF3)
YUV	214.8790, 13.8637, 33.4321
Hunter-Lab	80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144

Details

The HunterLab color $80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $FFCCFF$. A complement of this color would be $92.3958, -32.6636, 21.2951$, and the grayscale version is $82.3195, -4.3924, 4.4726$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $97.4687, -1.0768, 2.4913$, and $57.3864, 25.6695, -12.7627$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $73.4290, 40.4199, -19.9735$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $87.3820, 13.9298, -5.6277$.

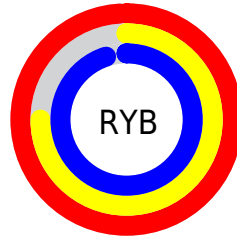
Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (75%)

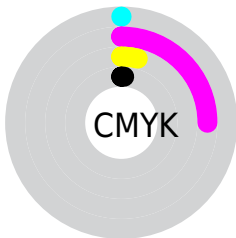
Blue (95%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (95%)

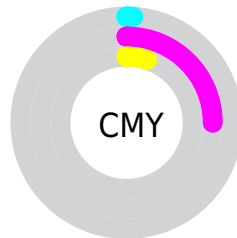


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)


Magenta (25%)


Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144 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 80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 80.1128, 27.1316,
-12.9144

 80.1128, 27.1316,
-12.9144


209.7264, 30.6650,
-11.3083

 68.4100, 26.3759,
-12.8418

 105.2972, 28.3802,
-12.8841

 57.3385, 25.5263,
-12.7091


118.7229, 28.8917,
-12.7916

 46.9385, 24.5703,
-12.5102


132.6752, 29.3346,
-12.6510

 37.2567, 23.4960,
-12.2414

147.1349, 29.7136,
-12.4649

 28.3508, 22.2910,
-11.9012

162.0847, 30.0328,
-12.2356

 20.2955, 20.9453,
-11.4953

177.5092, 30.2957,

 13.1924, 19.4675,

-11.9652

-11.0556

193.3941, 30.5055,
-11.6556

6.7052, 21.0343,
-12.2106

0.0000, INF, -NF

80.1128, 27.1316,
-12.9144

80.1128, 27.1316,
-12.9144

73.4290, 40.4199,
-19.9735

87.3820, 13.9298,
-5.6277

67.4256, 53.5300,
-26.6083

95.1460, 0.9617,
1.7553

62.2159, 66.0042,
-32.5197

99.8113, -5.9928,
5.1993

57.9118, 77.1826,
-37.3190

■ 54.6054, 86.2657,
-40.5819

■ 52.3371, 92.5194,
-41.9762

■ 51.0577, 95.5988,
-41.4327

■ 50.6743, 96.2452,
-40.6182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.1146, 13.5658, -28.2512



80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144



80.1146, 32.1199, 4.7289

Triad

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



80.1146, 27.1291, -12.9126



80.1146, -4.6664, 30.1679



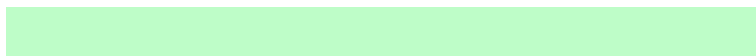
80.1146, -31.1538, -13.6899

Complementary

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



80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144



92.3958, -32.6636, 21.2951

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.



80.1146, -35.1535, 3.9911



80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144



80.1146, -20.6869, 27.2503

Square

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



80.1146, 27.1291, -12.9126



80.1146, 12.8377, 27.4995



80.1146, -31.4883, 18.4800



80.1146, -20.0693, -28.7633

Rectangle

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



80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144



80.1146, 29.6060, 14.8285



80.1146, -31.4883, 18.4800



80.1146, -33.3268, -7.7428

Sweetspot

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



80.1146, 27.1291, -12.9126



94.3155, 3.6996, 0.2002



74.9171, 11.4209, -27.1817



43.4124, 2.0752, -0.1159

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



80.1146, 27.1291, -12.9126



77.3062, 34.2316, -16.7104



79.0370, 21.6135, 2.3286



42.7176, 3.2233, -0.7721



36.9840, 70.2831, -29.9534



11.5953, 22.1243, -10.0812

Inverse Universe

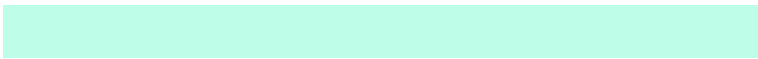
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



80.1146, 27.1291, -12.9126



77.3062, 34.2316, -16.7104



93.2557, -27.7189, 8.9349



42.7176, 3.2233, -0.7721



36.9840, 70.2831, -29.9534



11.5953, 22.1243, -10.0812

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

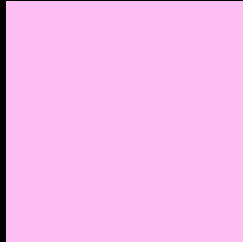
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144 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 80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144.

-12.9144.

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

80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144

Protanopia

80.3810, 2.4007, -20.2113

Deuteranopia

80.3448, 5.7570, -11.2259



Tritanopia

80.2015, 16.6995, 4.1528

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144



Protanomaly

79.8739, 11.0961, -18.3347



Deuteranomaly

80.1982, 12.8831, -11.8801



Tritanomaly

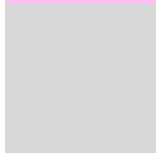
80.1469, 20.1773, -1.9052

Monochromacy



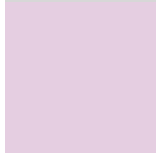
Original Color

80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144



Achromatopsia

82.4344, -4.3985, 4.4788



Achromatomaly

81.3860, 6.6607, -1.6280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144 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(253, 190, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 190, 243)  
}
```

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(253, 190, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 190, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144 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(253, 190, 243) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 190, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 190, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 190, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 190, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 190,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.1128, 27.1316, -12.9144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 190, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
190, 243) }
```

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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