

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.3311, 20.8924,  
-2.7128)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.3311, 20.8924,  
-2.7128) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.3300, 20.8927,  
-2.7118)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FBC2E1
RGB	251, 194, 225
RGB Percent	98%, 76%, 88%
CMY	0.0157, 0.2392, 0.1176
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.10, 0.02
HSL	327°, 88%, 87%
HSV	327°, 23%, 98%
XYZ	72.6661, 64.5291, 79.8596
YIQ	214.5770, 24.0210, 21.7250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

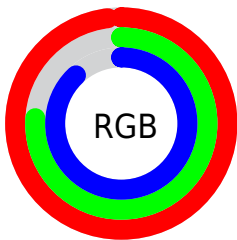
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	251, 194, 225
Decimal	16499425
CIE Lab	84.24, 25.12, -7.54
CIE LCh	84, 26.227, 343.303
Yxy	64.5320, 0.3348, 0.2973
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294689505 (0xFFFBBC2E1)
YUV	214.5770, 5.1385, 31.9430
Hunter-Lab	80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118

# Details

The HunterLab color **80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **92.5380, -27.5597, 13.1538**, and the grayscale version is **82.2245, -4.3873, 4.4674**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.7291, -3.2108, 3.9652**, and **57.5567, 19.8597, -3.3616** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.2683, 32.6579, -5.5188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.9262, 9.2470, 0.5979**.

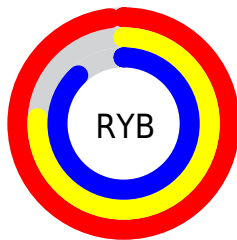
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (76%)

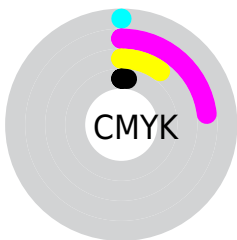
Blue (88%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (88%)

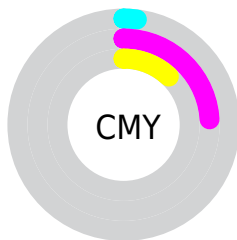


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (12%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118 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 80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.3300, 20.8927,  
-2.7118

 80.3300, 20.8927,  
-2.7118


210.0258, 22.5442,  
1.8718

 68.6161, 20.3781,  
-3.0174


 105.5352, 21.6811,  
-1.9575

 57.5328, 19.7779,  
-3.2735


118.9706, 21.9727,  
-1.5180

 47.1203, 19.0792,  
-3.4736


132.9322, 22.2021,  
-1.0396

 37.4250, 18.2698,  
-3.6118

147.4008, 22.3734,  
-0.5244

 28.5045, 17.3347,  
-3.6802

162.3594, 22.4902,  
0.0258

 20.4330, 16.2571,  
-3.6690


177.7923, 22.5558,

 13.3115, 15.0239,


0.6095


-3.5653


193.6854, 22.5730,  
1.2252


 6.8528, 16.1110,  
-4.2012


0.0000, INF, NaN


 80.3300, 20.8927,  
-2.7118


 80.3300, 20.8927,  
-2.7118


 73.2683, 32.6579,  
-5.5188


 87.9262, 9.2470,  
0.5979

 66.8328, 44.3632,  
-7.6677

 95.9720, -2.1860,  
4.2851

 61.1387, 55.6623,  
-8.9569

 99.6240, -6.6461,  
4.9669

 56.3096, 66.0080,  
-9.1640

■ 52.4623, 74.6608,  
-8.0955

■ 49.6763, 80.8326,  
-5.6735

■ 47.9497, 83.9970,  
-2.0319

■ 47.2242, 84.6671,  
1.1033

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.3318, 13.4497, -14.7754



80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118



80.3318, 21.3163, 9.6178

# Triad

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



80.3318, 20.8901, -2.7102



80.3318, -9.9221, 24.1221



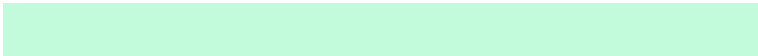
80.3318, -21.5655, -13.5635

# Complementary

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



80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118



92.5380, -27.5597, 13.1538

# 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.



80.3318, -27.0442, -1.2518



80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118



80.3318, -20.6136, 19.7261

# Square

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



80.3318, 20.8901, -2.7102



80.3318, 2.9648, 23.8585



80.3318, -26.7071, 10.8641



80.3318, -11.2973, -21.6869



# Rectangle

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



80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118



80.3318, 17.5218, 16.2856



80.3318, -26.7071, 10.8641



80.3318, -23.9985, -9.7004

# Sweetspot

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



80.3318, 20.8901, -2.7102



94.1392, 2.7493, 2.7082



77.9186, 15.1056, -21.1703



43.3236, 1.5970, 1.1476

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.3318, 20.8901, -2.7102



78.6135, 26.4317, -4.0643



79.4483, 16.3026, 9.8852



41.6931, 2.5567, 0.8049



34.2814, 61.5421, 0.1813



10.5349, 19.0987, -1.3888



# Inverse Universe

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



80.3318, 20.8901, -2.7102



78.6135, 26.4317, -4.0643



93.4088, -22.6011, 0.7151



41.6931, 2.5567, 0.8049



34.2814, 61.5421, 0.1813



10.5349, 19.0987, -1.3888



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

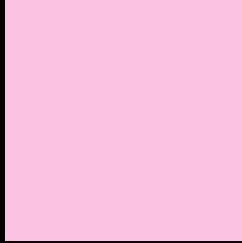
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

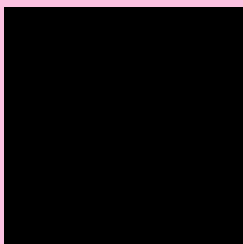
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118.

-2.7118.

# 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

80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118

### Protanopia

80.5027, -0.3376, -7.7309

### Deuteranopia

80.3250, 6.0169, -1.9289



## Tritanopia

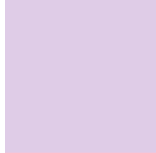
80.2328, 16.8631, 3.7055

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118



## Protanomaly

80.4010, 6.8211, -6.0884



## Deuteranomaly

80.1142, 11.3992, -2.6249



## Tritanomaly

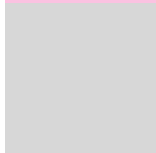
80.2272, 18.6047, 1.2474

# Monochromacy



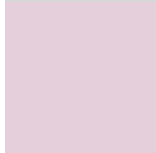
## Original Color

80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118



## Achromatopsia

82.4344, -4.3985, 4.4788



## Achromatomaly

81.3843, 4.7343, 1.4078

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118 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(251, 194, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(251, 194, 225)  
}
```

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(251, 194, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(251, 194, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118 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(251, 194, 225) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(251, 194, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(251, 194, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(251, 194, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 194, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 194,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.3300, 20.8927, -2.7118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(251, 194, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(251,  
194, 225) }
```

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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