

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.6033, 90.9572,  
15.5794)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.6033, 90.9572,  
15.5794) contains.

<b>HunterLab(64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477)</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(64.1953, 50.7409,  
-4.5477)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF83BE
RGB	255, 131, 190
RGB Percent	100%, 51%, 75%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4862, 0.2549
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.25, 0.00
HSL	331°, 100%, 76%
HSV	331°, 49%, 100%
XYZ	58.6507, 41.2104, 53.5785
YIQ	174.8020, 54.9650, 44.6370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

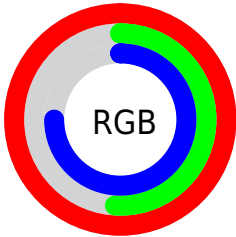
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 131, 190
Decimal	16745406
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.32, 53.59, -9.06
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	70, 54.354, 350.402
Yxy	41.2123, 0.3822, 0.2686
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294935486 (0xFFFF83BE)
YUV	174.8020, 7.4926, 70.3336
Hunter-Lab	64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477

# Details

The HunterLab color  $64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FF99CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $89.6279, -47.1421, 19.8534$ , and the grayscale version is  $65.3474, -3.4868, 3.5505$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $79.6583, 30.1046, -15.2828$ , and  $43.2560, 47.5419, -4.9533$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $58.8443, 61.5639, -4.3799$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $70.3825, 39.2383, -3.7333$ .

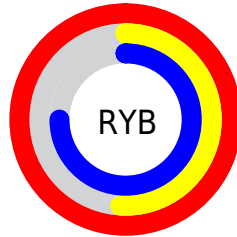
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (51%)

Blue (75%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (75%)

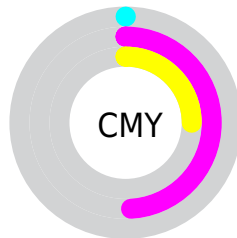


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477 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 64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.1953, 50.7409,  
-4.5477

64.1953, 50.7409,  
-4.5477

187.4052, 62.1055,  
-0.9442

53.3713, 49.0021,  
-4.7147

87.7531, 53.8890,  
-4.0472

43.2338, 47.1590,  
-4.8221

100.4198, 55.3150,  
-3.7248

33.8343, 45.2169,  
-4.8617

113.6433, 56.6484,  
-3.3582

25.2364, 43.2086,  
-4.8250

127.4012, 57.8948,  
-2.9501

17.5231, 41.2343,  
-4.7018

141.6733, 59.0591,  
-2.5028

10.8106, 39.6188,  
-4.4823

156.4419, 60.1463,

1.8951, 133.0953,

-2.0182

-19.7195

171.6908, 61.1604,  
-1.4981

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.1953, 50.7409,  
-4.5477

■ 64.1953, 50.7409,  
-4.5477

■ 58.8443, 61.5639,  
-4.3799

■ 70.3825, 39.2383,  
-3.7333

■ 54.4539, 71.0443,  
-3.0658

■ 77.2754, 27.5238,  
-2.1304

■ 51.1317, 78.3651,  
-0.5292

■ 84.7649, 15.8598,  
0.0921

■ 48.9201, 82.8234,  
3.1240

■ 92.7585, 4.3788,  
2.7962

■ 47.7182, 84.3142,

100.0000, -5.3358,

7.5300

5.4332

■ 47.5904, 84.4174,  
8.1363

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.1968, 37.6441, -32.7054



64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477



64.1968, 47.7117, 17.3932

# Triad

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



64.1968, 50.7372, -4.5462



64.1968, -19.2350, 33.1462



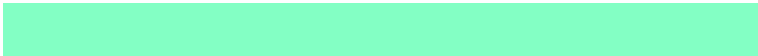
64.1968, -31.1071, -42.2597

# Complementary

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



64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477



89.6279, -47.1421, 19.8534

# 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.



64.1968, -42.3194, -14.4346



64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477



64.1968, -36.2224, 26.2211

# Square

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



64.1968, 50.7372, -4.5462



64.1968, 4.7247, 34.0778



64.1968, -44.0379, 10.6131



64.1968, -11.1947, -59.3298



# Rectangle

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



64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477



64.1968, 37.1116, 26.5071



64.1968, -44.0379, 10.6131



64.1968, -35.8827, -33.4499

# Sweetspot

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



64.1968, 50.7372, -4.5462



87.6083, 11.6733, 1.0228



59.2165, 43.1435, -57.4809



39.7629, 6.5256, 0.2194

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



64.1968, 50.7372, -4.5462



59.1517, 60.9190, -4.4225



63.0033, 41.9850, 19.3478



42.5805, 2.4890, 1.1760



34.4442, 61.1793, 5.2609



10.8493, 19.4593, 0.1916



# Inverse Universe

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



64.1968, 50.7372, -4.5462



59.1517, 60.9190, -4.4225



90.6942, -35.6750, -6.5876



42.5805, 2.4890, 1.1760



34.4442, 61.1793, 5.2609



10.8493, 19.4593, 0.1916



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

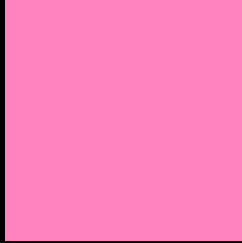
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477 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 64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477.

-4.5477.

# 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

64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477

### Protanopia

64.5451, 2.2446, -19.8646

### Deuteranopia

64.2561, 4.8856, -2.1628



## Tritanopia

64.1439, 39.2472, 13.9301

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477



## Protanomaly

63.1538, 18.5262, -16.1805



## Deuteranomaly

63.5280, 20.8773, -3.8443



## Tritanomaly

64.0188, 43.1324, 7.6756

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477



## Achromatopsia

65.4745, -3.4936, 3.5574



## Achromatomaly

63.9757, 15.0996, -0.3315

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477 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(255, 131, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 131, 190)  
}
```

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(255, 131, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 131, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477 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(255, 131, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 131, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 131, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 131, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 131, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 131,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 64.1953, 50.7409, -4.5477 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 131, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
131, 190) }
```

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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