

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.8149, 30.2054,  
-19.0826)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.8149, 30.2054,  
-19.0826) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.8127, 30.2101,  
-19.0858)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBEFF
RGB	255, 190, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 75%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2549, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 87%
HSV	300°, 25%, 100%
XYZ	77.7035, 65.3069, 103.1179
YIQ	216.8450, 17.8750, 33.9950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 190, 255
Decimal	16760575
CIE Lab	84.64, 33.72, -22.88
CIE LCh	85, 40.753, 325.838
Yxy	65.3094, 0.3157, 0.2653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294950655 (0xFFFFBEFF)
YUV	216.8450, 18.8104, 33.4619
Hunter-Lab	80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858

# Details

The HunterLab color  $80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFCCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $92.8363, -35.0023, 25.4784$ , and the grayscale version is  $83.1490, -4.4366, 4.5176$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $97.4687, -1.0768, 2.4913$ , and  $58.0442, 28.4620, -18.3079$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $74.3050, 44.5054, -28.9246$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $87.9425, 16.0289, -9.3133$ .

# Distribution



- Red (100%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858 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 80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.8127, 30.2101,  
-19.0858

 80.8127, 30.2101,  
-19.0858


210.6900, 34.5830,  
-18.9635

 69.0739, 29.3484,  
-18.8369


 106.0634, 31.6607,  
-19.4029

 57.9645, 28.3911,  
-18.5290


119.5203, 32.2698,  
-19.4810

 47.5243, 27.3252,  
-18.1586


133.5026, 32.8079,  
-19.5084

 37.7992, 26.1398,  
-17.7273


147.9913, 33.2799,  
-19.4875

 28.8464, 24.8242,  
-17.2442

162.9691, 33.6899,  
-19.4205

 20.7391, 23.3727,  
-16.7377

178.4208, 34.0417,

 13.5771, 21.8050,

-19.3096

-16.2958

194.3320, 34.3384,  
-19.1567

7.1694, 22.4246,  
-17.4867

0.0000, INF, -NF

80.8127, 30.2101,  
-19.0858

80.8127, 30.2101,  
-19.0858

74.3050, 44.5054,  
-28.9246

87.9425, 16.0289,  
-9.3133

68.5178, 58.6086,  
-38.6198

95.6002, 2.1380,  
0.2713

63.5637, 72.0039,  
-47.8186

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

59.5486, 83.9767,  
-56.0331

■ 56.5513, 93.7042,  
-62.7023

■ 54.5926, 100.4858,  
-67.3494

■ 53.6014, 104.0594,  
-69.7976

■ 53.3667, 104.9207,  
-70.3875

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.8142, 13.2234, -36.1699



80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858



80.8142, 37.9461, 1.6855

# Triad

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



80.8142, 30.2069, -19.0836



80.8142, -1.4929, 33.1431



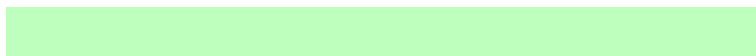
80.8142, -36.2366, -13.3170

# Complementary

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



80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858



92.8363, -35.0023, 25.4784

# 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.



80.8142, -39.3571, 7.0214



80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858



80.8142, -20.4771, 30.9818

# Square

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



80.8142, 30.2069, -19.0836



80.8142, 18.5464, 29.2866



80.8142, -33.8689, 22.4373



80.8142, -24.8899, -32.3101



# Rectangle

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



80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858



80.8142, 36.3183, 13.8016



80.8142, -33.8689, 22.4373



80.8142, -38.2318, -6.2898

# Sweetspot

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



80.8142, 30.2069, -19.0836



93.6311, 5.5954, -2.1154



74.1601, 9.1041, -29.7811



42.7790, 3.5516, -1.6432

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.8142, 30.2069, -19.0836



77.1434, 38.0895, -24.5103



79.6180, 24.1227, -2.2438



42.7790, 3.5516, -1.6432



38.5764, 75.8426, -50.8800



12.0372, 23.6656, -15.8764



# Inverse Universe

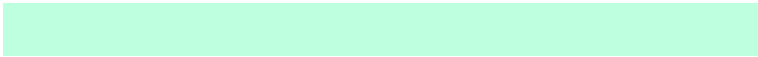
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



80.8142, 30.2069, -19.0836



77.1434, 38.0895, -24.5103



93.6850, -30.1020, 13.2417



42.7790, 3.5516, -1.6432



38.5764, 75.8426, -50.8800



12.0372, 23.6656, -15.8764



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

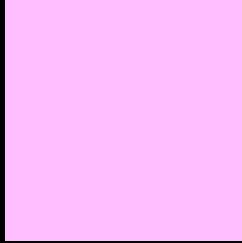
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

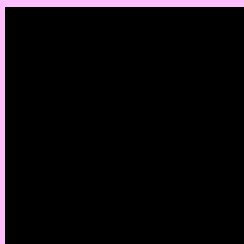
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858.

-19.0858.

# 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

80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858

### Protanopia

81.0745, 1.6339, -19.2006

### Deuteranopia

81.0253, 5.8847, -17.3601



## Tritanopia

80.8282, 15.9451, 3.9088

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858



## Protanomaly

80.8109, 11.4887, -19.4161



## Deuteranomaly

80.8450, 14.4257, -18.0829



## Tritanomaly

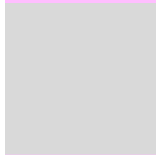
80.7099, 20.8750, -3.8207

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858



## Achromatopsia

83.2990, -4.4446, 4.5258



## Achromatomaly

82.0878, 7.8908, -3.8847

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858 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, 190, 255)` looks like.

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

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, 190, 255) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858 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, 190, 255) }
```



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

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

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

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

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.8127, 30.2101, -19.0858 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

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

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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