

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(81.1287, 24.4648,  
-7.6515)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(81.1287, 24.4648,  
-7.6515) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(81.1786, 24.3294,  
-7.5116)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC2EC
RGB	255, 194, 236
RGB Percent	100%, 76%, 93%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2392, 0.0745
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.07, 0.00
HSL	319°, 100%, 88%
HSV	319°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	75.6721, 65.8997, 88.0883
YIQ	217.0270, 22.8740, 25.9940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

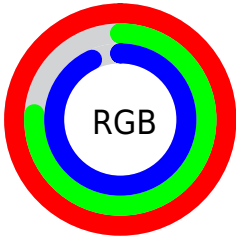
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 194, 236
Decimal	16761580
CIE Lab	84.95, 28.30, -12.31
CIE LCh	85, 30.865, 336.487
Yxy	65.9023, 0.3295, 0.2869
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294951660 (0xFFFFC2EC)
YUV	217.0270, 9.3537, 33.3023
Hunter-Lab	81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116

# Details

The HunterLab color  $81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCCFF}$ . A complement of this color would be  $93.6987, -30.5807, 17.3658$ , and the grayscale version is  $83.2659, -4.4429, 4.5240$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $98.7291, -3.2108, 3.9652$ , and  $58.3586, 22.9877, -7.5065$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $74.2004, 36.9756, -12.3140$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $88.7218, 11.7740, -2.2899$ .

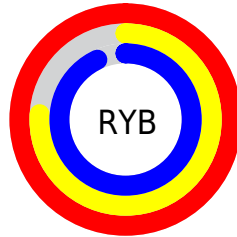
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (76%)

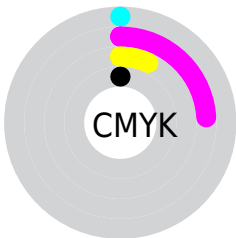
Blue (93%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (93%)

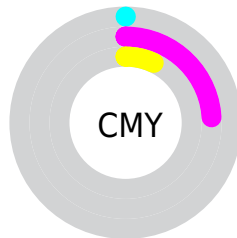


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)











Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116 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 81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116	 81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116
211.1936, 26.9695, -4.3820	 69.4213, 23.6885, -7.6302
 106.4642, 25.3580, -7.1136	 58.2922, 22.9585, -7.6924
119.9373, 25.7650, -6.8440	 47.8311, 22.1263, -7.6919
133.9352, 26.1065, -6.5306	 38.0835, 21.1798, -7.6225
148.4390, 26.3871, -6.1759	 29.1062, 20.1051, -7.4775
163.4315, 26.6104, -5.7819	 20.9720, 18.8886, -7.2503
178.8972, 26.7800,	 13.7795, 17.5256,

-5.3505

-6.9395

194.8223, 26.8988,  
-4.8834

7.4001, 17.6388,  
-7.2055

0.0000, INF, -NF

81.1786, 24.3294,  
-7.5116

81.1786, 24.3294,  
-7.5116

74.2004, 36.9756,  
-12.3140

88.7218, 11.7740,  
-2.2899

67.8823, 49.4890,  
-16.5144

96.7416, -0.5672,  
3.2169

62.3401, 61.4609,  
-19.8585

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

57.6940, 72.2768,  
-22.0393

■ 54.0503, 81.1511,  
-22.7487

■ 51.4703, 87.3067,  
-21.7848

■ 49.9277, 90.3023,  
-19.1853

■ 49.3737, 90.8681,  
-17.0421

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.1803, 13.8384, -21.3456



81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116



81.1803, 26.8869, 7.5063

# Triad

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



81.1803, 24.3263, -7.5101



81.1803, -7.6209, 27.5272



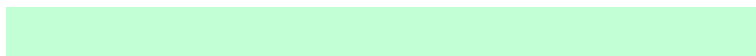
81.1803, -26.5823, -13.9705

# Complementary

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



81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116



93.6987, -30.5807, 17.3658

# 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.



81.1803, -31.4537, 1.2052



81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116



81.1803, -21.0399, 23.7911

# Square

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



81.1803, 24.3263, -7.5101



81.1803, 7.6913, 26.0533



81.1803, -29.5018, 14.7739



81.1803, -15.7014, -25.5306



# Rectangle

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



81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116



81.1803, 23.5981, 15.8964



81.1803, -29.5018, 14.7739



81.1803, -28.9388, -9.0257

# Sweetspot

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



81.1803, 24.3263, -7.5101



94.2244, 3.2087, 1.4958



77.3618, 13.6301, -24.5987



43.3665, 1.8280, 0.5371

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



81.1803, 24.3263, -7.5101



77.5579, 30.7522, -10.0131



80.1950, 19.2472, 6.4854



42.6596, 2.9127, 0.0518



35.7295, 65.8257, -12.8646



11.2369, 20.8546, -5.2280



# Inverse Universe

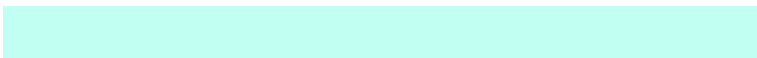
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



81.1803, 24.3263, -7.5101



77.5579, 30.7522, -10.0131



94.5776, -25.5508, 4.7728



42.6596, 2.9127, 0.0518



35.7295, 65.8257, -12.8646



11.2369, 20.8546, -5.2280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

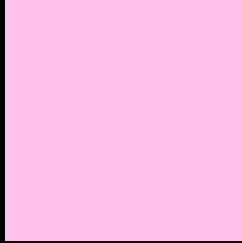
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

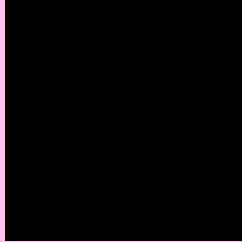
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116.

-7.5116.

# 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

81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116

### Protanopia

81.5020, 0.9047, -13.7770

### Deuteranopia

81.3966, 5.7905, -6.4431



## Tritanopia

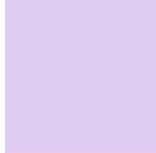
81.1712, 17.0502, 4.3346

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116



## Protanomaly

81.2287, 8.9267, -11.6834



## Deuteranomaly

81.1797, 12.6821, -7.1594



## Tritanomaly

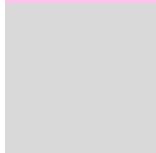
81.2623, 19.2962, 0.5009

# Monochromacy



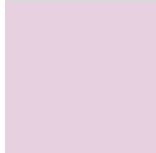
## Original Color

81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116



## Achromatopsia

83.2990, -4.4446, 4.5258



## Achromatomaly

82.4449, 5.5667, 0.1847

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116 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, 194, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 194, 236)  
}
```

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, 194, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 194, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116 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, 194, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 194, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 194, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 194, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 194, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 194,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 81.1786, 24.3294, -7.5116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 194, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
194, 236) }
```

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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