

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.1936, 57.2951,  
-103.7336)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.1936, 57.2951,  
-103.7336) contains.

<b>HunterLab(80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768)</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(80.9319, 26.4039,  
-18.9768)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F9C1FF
RGB	249, 193, 255
RGB Percent	98%, 76%, 100%
CMY	0.0235, 0.2431, 0.0000
CMYK	0.02, 0.24, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	294°, 100%, 88%
HSV	294°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	76.1869, 65.4997, 103.2351
YIQ	216.8120, 13.4740, 31.1540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

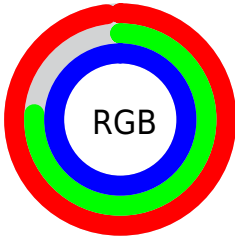
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	249, 193, 255
Decimal	16368127
CIE Lab	84.74, 30.23, -22.79
CIE LCh	85, 37.859, 322.994
Yxy	65.5025, 0.3111, 0.2674
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294558207 (0xFFFF9C1FF)
YUV	216.8120, 18.8267, 28.2289
Hunter-Lab	80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768

# Details

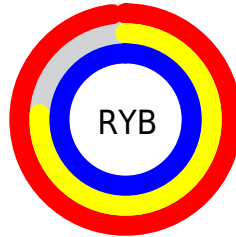
The HunterLab color  $80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFCCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $93.5485, -32.1644, 25.1030$ , and the grayscale version is  $83.1362, -4.4359, 4.5169$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $98.4130, -2.6782, 3.5973$ , and  $58.0938, 24.8166, -18.2945$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $73.9816, 39.8006, -29.5363$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $88.4431, 13.1538, -8.6941$ .

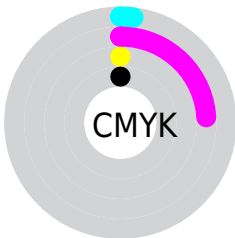
# Distribution



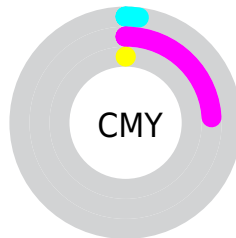
- Red (98%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768 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 80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.9319, 26.4039,  
-18.9768

 80.9319, 26.4039,  
-18.9768

210.8543, 29.6720,  
-18.8244

 69.1872, 25.6832,  
-18.7311


 106.1941, 27.5865,  
-19.2865

 58.0714, 24.8701,  
-18.4267


119.6563, 28.0667,  
-19.3612

 47.6243, 23.9521,  
-18.0597


133.6437, 28.4795,  
-19.3852

 37.8919, 22.9175,  
-17.6316

148.1373, 28.8293,  
-19.3610

 28.9311, 21.7531,  
-17.1509

163.1199, 29.1201,  
-19.2908

 20.8150, 20.4479,  
-16.6454

178.5762, 29.3555,

 13.6430, 19.0047,

-19.1767

-16.2007

194.4920, 29.5386,  
-19.0206

7.2455, 19.3990,  
-17.2821

0.0000, INF, -NF

80.9319, 26.4039,  
-18.9768

80.9319, 26.4039,  
-18.9768

73.9816, 39.8006,  
-29.5363

88.4431, 13.1538,  
-8.6941

67.6852, 53.1158,  
-40.2361

96.4280, 0.1698,  
1.2506

62.1564, 65.9304,  
-50.7900

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

57.5126, 77.6061,  
-60.7339

■ 53.8572, 87.3184,  
-69.4361

■ 51.2484, 94.2399,  
-76.2241

■ 49.6575, 97.8824,  
-80.6472

■ 49.0890, 98.7739,  
-82.2903

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.9336, 10.1903, -33.7776



80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768



80.9336, 34.4980, 0.1265

# Triad

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



80.9336, 26.4014, -18.9742



80.9336, 0.1046, 31.5084



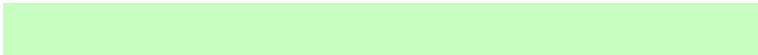
80.9336, -34.8017, -10.1093

# Complementary

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



80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768



93.5485, -32.1644, 25.1030

# 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.



80.9336, -36.9740, 8.4628



80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768



80.9336, -17.8801, 29.9675

# Square

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



80.9336, 26.4014, -18.9742



80.9336, 18.4487, 27.2153



80.9336, -31.0531, 22.3894



80.9336, -24.8254, -27.9025



# Rectangle

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



80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768



80.9336, 33.7299, 11.7172



80.9336, -31.0531, 22.3894



80.9336, -36.4294, -3.6593

# Sweetspot

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



80.9336, 26.4014, -18.9742



94.2386, 3.6315, -1.3893



77.1359, 5.0484, -25.1005



43.3736, 2.0411, -0.9185

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.9336, 26.4014, -18.9742



77.5991, 32.6755, -23.8973



80.7013, 23.8275, -4.9652



42.6683, 3.1811, -1.7908



35.5357, 71.4721, -59.3315



11.1999, 22.4598, -18.1859



# Inverse Universe

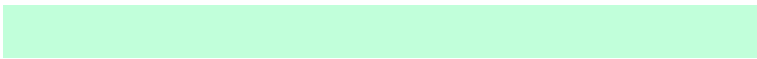
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



79.7033, 18.6778, 9.2439



76.1366, 23.5434, 10.1872



93.7603, -30.0860, 15.3891



42.4448, 1.7595, 3.1115



33.3978, 57.3306, 20.5285



10.4649, 18.0506, 5.7609



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

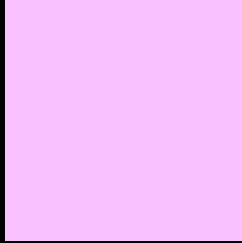
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768 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 80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768.

-18.9768.

# 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

80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768

### Protanopia

81.0745, 1.6339, -19.2006

### Deuteranopia

81.1172, 6.1928, -17.2217



## Tritanopia

80.8215, 13.1869, 2.3743

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768



## Protanomaly

80.8153, 9.9962, -19.4358



## Deuteranomaly

80.9331, 13.2262, -17.9755



## Tritanomaly

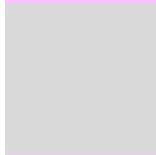
80.6586, 17.9761, -5.0135

# Monochromacy



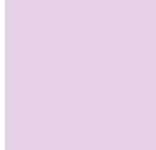
## Original Color

80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768



## Achromatopsia

83.2990, -4.4446, 4.5258



## Achromatomaly

82.1823, 6.6850, -3.7848

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768 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(249, 193, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 193, 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(249, 193, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 193, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768 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(249, 193, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 193, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(249, 193, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 193, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 193, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 193,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.9319, 26.4039, -18.9768 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 193, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249,  
193, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor