

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(41.2407, 73.5500,  
-50.8932)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(41.2407, 73.5500,  
-50.8932) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(41.2351, 73.4856,  
-50.9959)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C422C7
RGB	196, 34, 199
RGB Percent	77%, 13%, 78%
CMY	0.2314, 0.8666, 0.2196
CMYK	0.02, 0.83, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	299°, 71%, 46%
HSV	299°, 83%, 78%
XYZ	33.6458, 17.0033, 55.5415
YIQ	101.2480, 43.5870, 85.6590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

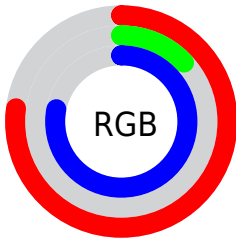
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 34, 199
Decimal	12853959
CIE Lab	48.27, 76.70, -49.00
CIE LCh	48, 91.013, 327.426
Yxy	17.0041, 0.3168, 0.1601
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291044039 (0xFFC422C7)
YUV	101.2480, 48.1917, 83.0975
Hunter-Lab	41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959

# Details

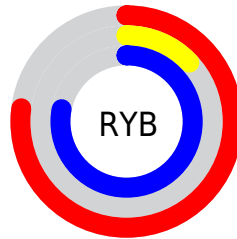
The HunterLab color **41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33CC**. The color can be described as middle muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **64.3087, -52.9307, 37.3041**, and the grayscale version is **35.9828, -1.9200, 1.9550**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.6301, 77.6309, -51.6802**, and **27.2340, 54.0325, -39.7156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.1598, 77.0134, -53.6774**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.0558, 67.6128, -46.6918**.

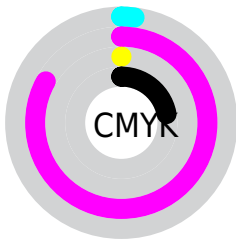
# Distribution



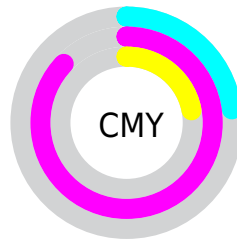
- Red (77%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959 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 41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



41.2351, 73.4856,  
-50.9959

41.2351, 73.4856,  
-50.9959

153.3610, 92.6272,  
-57.0708

31.9960, 71.1135,  
-50.6761

61.9135, 78.2756,  
-52.2445

23.5726, 68.9540,  
-50.8747

73.2555, 80.5882,  
-52.9783

16.0544, 67.4241,  
-52.2181

85.2162, 82.8179,  
-53.7230

9.5673, 67.7818,  
-56.5221

97.7652, 84.9583,  
-54.4560

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

110.8760, 87.0079,  
-55.1638

0.0000, NaN, NaN

124.5255, 88.9675,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-55.8384

138.6933, 90.8397,  
-56.4750

■ 41.2351, 73.4856,  
-50.9959

■ 41.2351, 73.4856,  
-50.9959

■ 40.1598, 77.0134,  
-53.6774

■ 43.0558, 67.6128,  
-46.6918

■ 39.7199, 78.4028,  
-54.8074

■ 45.6388, 59.7558,  
-41.0266

■ 48.9485, 50.4875,  
-34.4032

■ 52.9163, 40.3896,  
-27.2274

■ 57.4619, 29.9266,  
-19.8205

■ 62.5058, 19.4125,  
-12.3976

■ 67.9767, 9.0314,  
-5.0832

■ 73.8135, -1.1252,  
2.0623

■ 79.9656, -11.0244,  
9.0189

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.2360, 34.6095, -108.7493



41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959



41.2360, 91.7722, -0.8114

# Triad

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



41.2360, 73.4836, -50.9939



41.2360, 0.9404, 28.8652



41.2360, -47.2957, -40.8435

# Complementary

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



41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959



64.3087, -52.9307, 37.3041

# 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.



41.2360, -50.9542, 5.0833



41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959



41.2360, -29.4007, 28.6207

# Square

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



41.2360, 73.4836, -50.9939



41.2360, 41.8789, 28.2099



41.2360, -45.7091, 24.2459



41.2360, -33.1489, -100.1281



# Rectangle

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



41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959



41.2360, 86.3718, 17.4535



41.2360, -45.7091, 24.2459



41.2360, -49.5265, -22.6292

# Sweetspot

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



41.2360, 73.4836, -50.9939



81.0133, 29.0964, -18.8097



24.3896, 43.0290, -115.5697



36.3715, 15.7563, -10.3221

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



41.2360, 73.4836, -50.9939



52.6074, 103.5452, -72.3964



38.3302, 61.6330, -3.7852



32.8731, 2.5455, -1.1936



31.8578, 62.8802, -43.9307



6.9553, 13.7163, -9.4979



# Inverse Universe

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



36.6339, 55.0713, 20.7038



46.1855, 78.8199, 29.5760



65.0654, -48.1518, 25.5445



32.6190, 1.1501, 2.6651



27.9538, 47.8950, 17.8828



6.0919, 10.4559, 3.7555



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

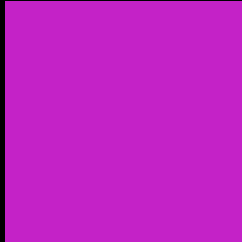
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

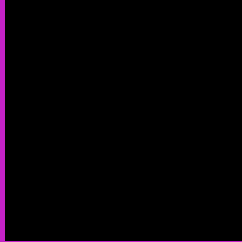
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# HunterLab 41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959.

-50.9959.

# 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

41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959

### Protanopia

41.7433, 15.9988, -86.7123

### Deuteranopia

41.7866, 3.4267, -41.6971



## Tritanopia

41.3297, 34.0131, 12.8180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959



## Protanomaly

35.8522, 31.9104, -92.7998



## Deuteranomaly

37.6488, 29.1500, -54.8254



## Tritanomaly

40.0381, 48.1914, -4.7269

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959



## Achromatopsia

36.0744, -1.9248, 1.9600



## Achromatomaly

35.1399, 26.4985, -17.8152

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959 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(196, 34, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 34, 199)  
}
```

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(196, 34, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 34, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959 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(196, 34, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 34, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 34, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 34, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 34, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 34,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 41.2351, 73.4856, -50.9959 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 34, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196, 34,  
199) }
```

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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