

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(42.6559, 86.3841,  
-77.9663)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(42.6559, 86.3841,  
-77.9663) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(42.6016, 86.3702,  
-78.4873)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C802E8
RGB	200, 2, 232
RGB Percent	78%, 1%, 91%
CMY	0.2157, 0.9921, 0.0902
CMYK	0.14, 0.99, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	292°, 98%, 46%
HSV	292°, 99%, 91%
XYZ	38.4066, 18.1490, 77.8228
YIQ	87.4220, 44.1780, 113.5060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

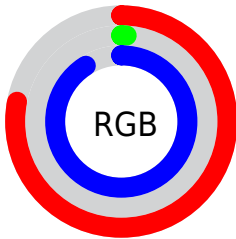
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	200, 2, 232
Decimal	13107944
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.68, 86.56, -65.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 108.601, 322.852
Yxy	18.1497, 0.2858, 0.1351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291298024 (0xFFC802E8)
YUV	87.4220, 71.2770, 98.7309
Hunter-Lab	42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873

# Details

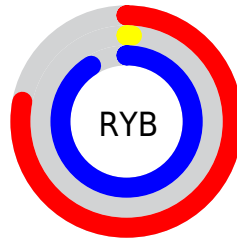
The HunterLab color **42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33FF**. The color can be described as middle washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **76.1960, -64.1692, 45.7831**, and the grayscale version is **30.7666, -1.6416, 1.6716**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.4032, 81.3335, -54.2202**, and **29.4459, 60.9379, -62.4522** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.5055, 86.4986, -78.7848**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.8859, 84.3045, -74.6230**.

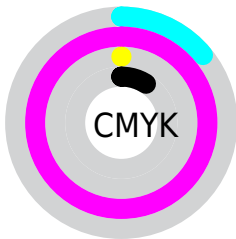
# Distribution



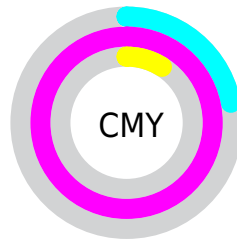
- Red (78%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873 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 42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



42.6016, 86.3702,  
-78.4873

42.6016, 86.3702,  
-78.4873

155.4714,  
107.5114, -84.5474

33.2529, 83.9388,  
-79.0909

63.4762, 91.4765,  
-78.9402

24.7094, 81.8482,  
-80.9037

74.9076, 93.9986,  
-79.5668

17.0569, 80.6262,  
-85.1857

86.9531, 96.4561,  
-80.3175

10.4144, 81.7794,  
-95.4299

99.5829, 98.8360,  
-81.1368

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

112.7711,  
101.1325, -81.9891

0.0000, NaN, -NF

126.4950,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.3435, -82.8512

140.7344,  
105.4693, -83.7075

■ 42.6016, 86.3702,  
-78.4873

■ 42.6016, 86.3702,  
-78.4873

■ 42.5055, 86.4986,  
-78.7848

■ 43.8859, 84.3045,  
-74.6230

■ 46.0023, 79.4422,  
-68.6589

■ 49.0587, 71.8667,  
-60.7780

■ 53.0203, 62.2720,  
-51.6109

■ 57.8000, 51.4309,  
-41.7957

■ 63.2918, 39.9764,  
-31.8172

■ 69.3917, 28.3373,  
-21.9755

■ 76.0074, 16.7647,  
-12.4238

■ 83.0617, 5.3849,  
-3.2185

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.6025, 35.0802, -154.0323



42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873



42.6025, 115.6654, -8.7501

# Triad

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



42.6025, 86.3688, -78.4850



42.6025, 8.5781, 29.8217



42.6025, -55.0251, -41.2771

# Complementary

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



42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873



76.1960, -64.1692, 45.7831

# 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.



42.6025, -57.3818, 11.0376



42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873



42.6025, -30.0059, 29.8217

# Square

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



42.6025, 86.3688, -78.4850



42.6025, 60.4938, 29.8217



42.6025, -50.3714, 27.7719



42.6025, -41.7701, -121.2555



# Rectangle

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



42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873



42.6025, 112.9390, 16.4320



42.6025, -50.3714, 27.7719



42.6025, -56.8246, -19.3032

# Sweetspot

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



42.6025, 86.3688, -78.4850



76.5225, 32.8744, -25.5741



26.7068, 55.1055, -152.0652



34.0485, 17.7517, -13.9708

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



42.6025, 86.3688, -78.4850



47.2874, 96.2489, -87.7982



44.1028, 80.3755, -11.0683



38.0897, 2.6423, -1.6131



31.7358, 64.5401, -58.4965



8.7884, 17.7701, -15.4029



# Inverse Universe

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



41.6117, 71.2682, 24.7303



46.2431, 79.4613, 27.7990



76.3829, -62.5706, 39.6953



37.9480, 1.5999, 2.5845



30.9737, 53.2678, 18.2757



8.4815, 14.7082, 4.0593



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

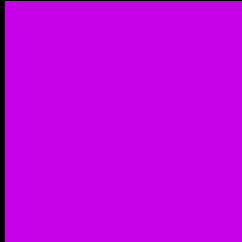
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

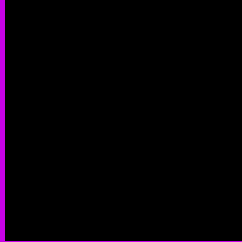
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# HunterLab 42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873.

-78.4873.

# 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

42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873

### Protanopia

43.3510, 16.6153, -90.0527

### Deuteranopia

43.3882, 3.1638, -61.0613



## Tritanopia

42.7672, 30.2951, 11.2048

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873



## Protanomaly

35.5039, 43.0689, -115.0366



## Deuteranomaly

34.7645, 34.2703, -94.6441



## Tritanomaly

40.0276, 53.6497, -14.6767

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873



## Achromatopsia

30.8719, -1.6472, 1.6773



## Achromatomaly

30.5139, 34.6393, -28.7999

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873 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(200, 2, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 2, 232)  
}
```

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(200, 2, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 2, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873 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(200, 2, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 2, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 2, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 2, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 2, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 2,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 42.6016, 86.3702, -78.4873 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 2, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200, 2,  
232) }
```

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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