

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(42.9103, 88.8200,  
-91.1442)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(42.9103, 88.8200,  
-91.1442) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(42.9685, 88.9272,  
-91.1661)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C500F5
RGB	197, 0, 245
RGB Percent	77%, 0%, 96%
CMY	0.2274, 0.9999, 0.0392
CMYK	0.20, 1.00, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	288°, 100%, 48%
HSV	288°, 100%, 96%
XYZ	39.5074, 18.4629, 87.8677
YIQ	86.8330, 38.7670, 117.9590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

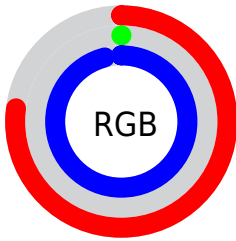
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	197, 0, 245
Decimal	12910837
CIELab	50.05, 88.44, -72.32
CIElCh	50, 114.242, 320.727
Yxy	18.4636, 0.2709, 0.1266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291100917 (0xFFC500F5)
YUV	86.8330, 77.9763, 96.6165
Hunter-Lab	42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661

# Details

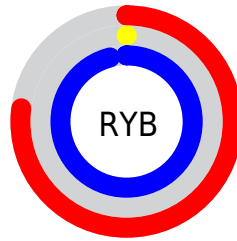
The HunterLab color **42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC00FF**. The color can be described as light saturated magenta. A complement of this color would be **81.1997, -67.6386, 48.8504**, and the grayscale version is **30.5277, -1.6289, 1.6586**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.4032, 81.3335, -54.2202**, and **29.8433, 63.1295, -73.9082** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.9684, 88.9272, -91.1668**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.4932, 87.1151, -86.1741**.

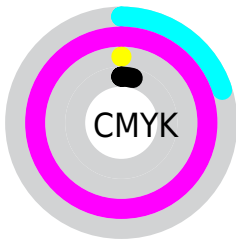
# Distribution



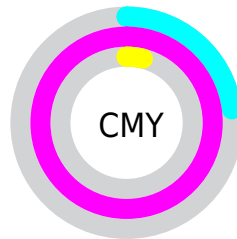
- Red (77%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661 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 42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



42.9685, 88.9272,  
-91.1661

42.9685, 88.9272,  
-91.1661

156.0357,  
110.4153, -96.5178

33.5907, 86.4891,  
-92.3636

63.8951, 94.0846,  
-91.0135

25.0155, 84.4139,  
-95.1502

75.3502, 96.6421,  
-91.4997

17.3276, 83.2452,  
-101.1309

87.4182, 99.1389,  
-92.1743

10.6443, 84.5169,  
-114.7109

100.0694,  
101.5607, -92.9634

0.7710, 688.2141,  
-1045.9780

113.2782,  
103.9007, -93.8193

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

127.0219,

106.1563, -94.7103

0.0000, NaN, -NF

141.2804,  
108.3275, -95.6148

■ 42.9685, 88.9272,  
-91.1661

■ 42.9685, 88.9272,  
-91.1661

■ 42.9684, 88.9272,  
-91.1668

■ 44.4932, 87.1151,  
-86.1741

■ 46.9029, 82.3344,  
-78.8585

■ 50.3332, 74.6161,  
-69.4378

■ 54.7366, 64.7527,  
-58.7109

■ 60.0096, 53.5981,  
-47.4348

■ 66.0319, 41.8272,  
-36.1457

■ 72.6890, 29.8815,  
-25.1489

■ 79.8817, 18.0102,  
-14.5801

■ 87.5280, 6.3332,  
-4.4716

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.9693, 33.3817, -171.8974



42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661



42.9693, 123.1383, -13.4049

# Triad

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



42.9693, 88.9263, -91.1637



42.9693, 12.7803, 30.0785



42.9693, -57.4223, -38.9352

# Complementary

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



42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661



81.1997, -67.6386, 48.8504

# 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.



42.9693, -59.1332, 13.7337



42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661



42.9693, -29.1509, 30.0785

# Square

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



42.9693, 88.9263, -91.1637



42.9693, 68.5604, 30.0785



42.9693, -51.3124, 28.7296



42.9693, -44.9306, -125.4599



# Rectangle

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



42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661



42.9693, 122.3859, 15.1560



42.9693, -51.3124, 28.7296



42.9693, -58.9918, -16.2801

# Sweetspot

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



42.9693, 88.9263, -91.1637



76.0181, 31.3590, -26.3979



29.6486, 53.9589, -153.5380



33.7742, 16.9527, -14.4401

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



42.9693, 88.9263, -91.1637



44.9498, 93.0398, -95.4635



47.2996, 87.2570, -17.9386



40.7366, 2.6623, -1.8394



31.6310, 65.3968, -66.5964



9.5931, 19.6822, -19.0239



# Inverse Universe

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



44.3017, 76.3480, 24.8908



46.3572, 79.8842, 26.1100



81.1129, -67.4068, 44.1286



40.6640, 1.8457, 2.5002



32.5395, 56.1252, 17.9229



9.7183, 16.9034, 4.2606



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

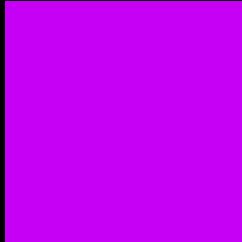
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

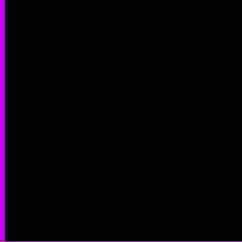
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661.

-91.1661.

# 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

42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661

### Protanopia

43.6845, 16.4166, -90.0405

### Deuteranopia

43.6717, 2.6586, -60.3250



## Tritanopia

43.2344, 26.5758, 9.5088

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661



## Protanomaly

35.8718, 44.7206, -119.8949



## Deuteranomaly

35.0963, 35.8481, -99.2978



## Tritanomaly

39.8678, 52.6959, -20.6287

# Monochromacy



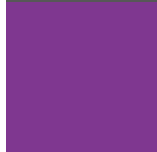
## Original Color

42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661



## Achromatopsia

30.8719, -1.6472, 1.6773



## Achromatomaly

30.4270, 35.6457, -32.0419

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661 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(197, 0, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(197, 0, 245)  
}
```

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(197, 0, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(197, 0, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661 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(197, 0, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(197, 0, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(197, 0, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(197, 0, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 0, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 0,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 42.9685, 88.9272, -91.1661 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(197, 0, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(197, 0,  
245) }
```

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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