

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(43.7610, 85.6890,  
-55.0319)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(43.7610, 85.6890,  
-55.0319) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(43.7610, 85.6890,  
-55.0319)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D700D3
RGB	215, 0, 211
RGB Percent	84%, 0%, 83%
CMY	0.1569, 0.9999, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.02, 0.16
HSL	301°, 100%, 42%
HSV	301°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	39.7822, 19.1503, 63.2277
YIQ	88.3390, 60.4090, 111.2010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

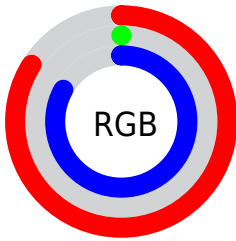
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	215, 0, 211
Decimal	14090451
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.86, 85.81, -51.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 100.117, 328.992
Yxy	19.1512, 0.3257, 0.1568
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292280531 (0xFFD700D3)
YUV	88.3390, 60.4719, 111.0817
Hunter-Lab	43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319

# Details

The HunterLab color **43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC00CC**. The color can be described as middle washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **69.7213, -59.7400, 41.8176**, and the grayscale version is **31.1396, -1.6615, 1.6919**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.5512, 80.8812, -53.9100**, and **30.6086, 60.2598, -41.0088** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.7612, 85.6894, -55.0312**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.4147, 83.4778, -53.7908**.

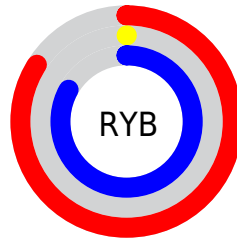
# Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (0%)

Blue (83%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (83%)

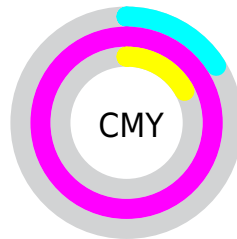


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319 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 43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



43.7610, 85.6890,  
-55.0319

43.7610, 85.6890,  
-55.0319

157.2520,  
106.6162, -61.2977

34.3213, 83.2358,  
-54.7204

64.7992, 90.7755,  
-56.2832

25.6783, 81.0751,  
-54.9212

76.3051, 93.2753,  
-57.0300

17.9147, 79.6658,  
-56.2060

88.4214, 95.7069,  
-57.7940

11.1445, 80.2882,  
-60.1252

101.1188, 98.0588,  
-58.5514

3.0920, 169.3738,  
-134.7477

114.3717,  
100.3261, -59.2878

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

128.1577,

102.5075, -59.9942

0.0000, NaN, NaN

142.4571,  
104.6037, -60.6653

■ 43.7610, 85.6890,  
-55.0319

■ 43.7610, 85.6890,  
-55.0319

■ 43.7612, 85.6894,  
-55.0312

■ 44.4147, 83.4778,  
-53.7908

■ 45.7393, 78.9789,  
-51.0029

■ 47.8937, 71.9650,  
-46.5015

■ 50.8841, 62.8998,  
-40.5853

■ 54.6610, 52.4326,  
-33.6829

■ 59.1447, 41.1825,  
-26.2078

■ 64.2459, 29.6246,  
-18.4816

■ 69.8787, 18.0703,  
-10.7176

■ 75.9667, 6.6960,  
-3.0400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.7620, 41.8350, -123.2883



43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319



43.7620, 105.0078, 1.0678

# Triad

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



43.7620, 85.6865, -55.0297



43.7620, -0.9683, 30.6334



43.7620, -51.5350, -50.4182

# Complementary

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



43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319



69.7213, -59.7400, 41.8176

# 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.



43.7620, -55.9413, 3.6568



43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319



43.7620, -33.8806, 30.6216

# Square

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



43.7620, 85.6865, -55.0297



43.7620, 45.0815, 30.4548



43.7620, -50.8698, 25.8658



43.7620, -35.4899, -119.3152



# Rectangle

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



43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319



43.7620, 97.4894, 20.2039



43.7620, -50.8698, 25.8658



43.7620, -54.0999, -28.9802

# Sweetspot

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



43.7620, 85.6865, -55.0297



77.7359, 36.3672, -22.7079



22.2045, 60.1134, -156.9337



34.7103, 19.5942, -12.3594

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



43.7620, 85.6865, -55.0297



53.0830, 103.9385, -66.7221



39.3015, 69.8402, 5.7091



35.5367, 2.8213, -1.2150



33.8467, 66.2797, -42.5956



8.3203, 16.3049, -10.5626



# Inverse Universe

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



43.7620, 85.6865, -55.0297



53.0830, 103.9385, -66.7221



70.5349, -54.6629, 29.8407



35.5367, 2.8213, -1.2150



33.8467, 66.2797, -42.5956



8.3203, 16.3049, -10.5626



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

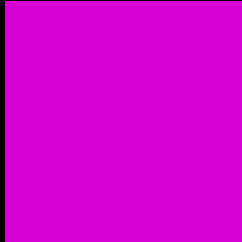
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

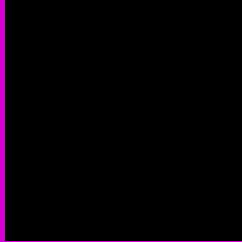
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319.

-55.0319.

# 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

43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319

### Protanopia

44.6340, 17.4355, -93.4268

### Deuteranopia

44.5677, 3.7829, -43.5459



## Tritanopia

44.0995, 41.0656, 15.4801

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319



## Protanomaly

35.6483, 41.7579, -109.2886



## Deuteranomaly

37.8811, 39.2876, -64.4015



## Tritanomaly

41.8390, 60.0576, -4.6134

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319



## Achromatopsia

31.2390, -1.6668, 1.6973



## Achromatomaly

30.9679, 35.0293, -22.7891

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319 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(215, 0, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 0, 211)  
}
```

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(215, 0, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 0, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319 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(215, 0, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 0, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(215, 0, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 0, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 0, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 0,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 43.7610, 85.6890, -55.0319 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 0, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215, 0,  
211) }
```

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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