

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(47.1558, 89.6757,  
-38.6743)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(47.1558, 89.6757,  
-38.6743) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(47.1398, 89.6738,  
-38.8839)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	ED00C9
RGB	237, 0, 201
RGB Percent	93%, 0%, 79%
CMY	0.0706, 0.9998, 0.2118
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.15, 0.07
HSL	309°, 100%, 46%
HSV	309°, 100%, 93%
XYZ	45.4677, 22.2216, 57.1512
YIQ	93.7770, 76.7310, 112.7550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

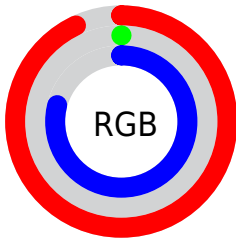
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	237, 0, 201
Decimal	15532233
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.26, 88.19, -40.19
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 96.916, 335.501
Yxy	22.2227, 0.3642, 0.1780
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293722313 (0xFFED00C9)
YUV	93.7770, 52.8609, 125.6066
Hunter-Lab	47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839

# Details

The HunterLab color **47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF00CC**. The color can be described as middle washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **77.9082, -66.2203, 45.5743**, and the grayscale version is **33.1731, -1.7700, 1.8024**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.1585, 79.0414, -52.6479**, and **33.6235, 63.7534, -26.1179** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.1396, 89.6729, -38.8792**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.9959, 87.8955, -39.9237**.

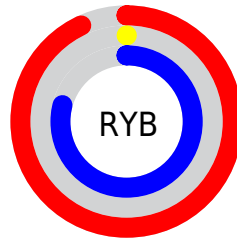
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (0%)

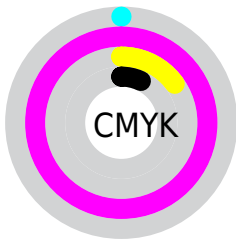
Blue (79%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (79%)

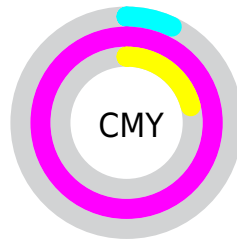


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839 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 47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



47.1398, 89.6738,  
-38.8839

47.1398, 89.6738,  
-38.8839

162.3907,  
110.8907, -43.8800

37.4442, 87.1603,  
-38.2610

68.6395, 94.8306,  
-40.2218

28.5220, 84.8888,  
-37.7818

80.3565, 97.3598,  
-40.8707

20.4487, 83.2263,  
-37.6504

92.6734, 99.8205,  
-41.4846

13.3251, 83.1286,  
-38.3943

105.5622,  
102.2024, -42.0565

6.8694, 94.8319,  
-44.9970

118.9987,  
104.5008, -42.5830

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

132.9614,

106.7144, -43.0625

0.0000, NaN, NaN

147.4311,  
108.8438, -43.4947

■ 47.1398, 89.6738,  
-38.8839

■ 47.1398, 89.6738,  
-38.8839

■ 47.1396, 89.6729,  
-38.8792

■ 47.9959, 87.8955,  
-39.9237

■ 49.6363, 83.4861,  
-39.3891

■ 52.2239, 76.2488,  
-37.0521

■ 55.7571, 66.7248,  
-33.1275

■ 60.1709, 55.6514,  
-27.9883

■ 65.3686, 43.7137,  
-22.0221

■ 71.2461, 31.4249,  
-15.5486

■ 77.7053, 19.1145,  
-8.7963

■ 84.6607, 6.9666,  
-1.9129

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.1410, 50.8689, -104.0318



47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839



47.1410, 100.8391, 9.0442

# Triad

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



47.1410, 89.6703, -38.8817



47.1410, -9.6544, 32.9987



47.1410, -50.1556, -62.6056

# Complementary

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



47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839



77.9082, -66.2203, 45.5743

# 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.



47.1410, -57.1856, -4.9860



47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839



47.1410, -39.3330, 31.7084

# Square

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



47.1410, 89.6703, -38.8817



47.1410, 33.7340, 32.5268



47.1410, -54.0156, 23.9173



47.1410, -30.3194, -124.0233



# Rectangle

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



47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839



47.1410, 88.7267, 24.4241



47.1410, -54.0156, 23.9173



47.1410, -53.7298, -40.9530

# Sweetspot

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



47.1410, 89.6703, -38.8817



77.3266, 34.3332, -16.9956



25.4621, 67.6078, -169.6941



34.4874, 18.5080, -9.2623

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



47.1410, 89.6703, -38.8817



51.2164, 97.4157, -42.1445



43.1624, 75.3571, 16.6798



39.0796, 2.9143, -0.7138



34.8536, 66.3380, -29.0296



9.8211, 18.7807, -8.8607



# Inverse Universe

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



47.1410, 89.6703, -38.8817



51.2164, 97.4157, -42.1445



79.3124, -57.4977, 24.9895



39.0796, 2.9143, -0.7138



34.8536, 66.3380, -29.0296



9.8211, 18.7807, -8.8607



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

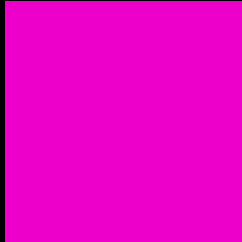
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

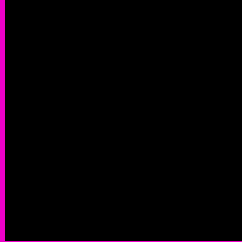
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839.

-38.8839.

# 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

47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839

### Protanopia

48.1203, 16.3438, -86.6305

### Deuteranopia

47.8441, 3.8534, -30.1130



## Tritanopia

47.5005, 52.4380, 19.7183

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839



## Protanomaly

39.8448, 45.3309, -91.6088



## Deuteranomaly

41.3578, 41.6920, -46.1130



## Tritanomaly

45.6097, 68.6133, 3.2045

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839



## Achromatopsia

33.4563, -1.7851, 1.8177



## Achromatomaly

33.2207, 36.9876, -18.4857

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839 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(237, 0, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 0, 201)  
}
```

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(237, 0, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 0, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839 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(237, 0, 201) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 0, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(237, 0, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 0, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 0, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 0,  
201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 47.1398, 89.6738, -38.8839 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 0, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237, 0,  
201) }
```

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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