

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(49.4045, 68.0323,  
-3.8618)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(49.4045, 68.0323,  
-3.8618) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(49.2807, 68.0597,  
-4.1813)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	ED4398
RGB	237, 67, 152
RGB Percent	93%, 26%, 60%
CMY	0.0706, 0.7372, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.36, 0.07
HSL	330°, 83%, 60%
HSV	330°, 72%, 93%
XYZ	42.5998, 24.2859, 32.1482
YIQ	127.5200, 74.0350, 62.4750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

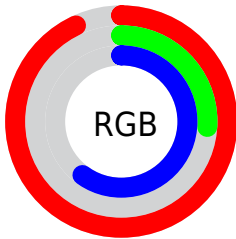
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	237, 67, 152
Decimal	15549336
CIE Lab	56.37, 70.69, -8.39
CIE LCh	56, 71.183, 353.228
Yxy	24.2872, 0.4301, 0.2452
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293739416 (0xFFED4398)
YUV	127.5200, 12.0686, 96.0140
Hunter-Lab	49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813

# Details

The HunterLab color **49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3399**. The color can be described as light muted rose. A complement of this color would be **80.0184, -54.6662, 26.3360**, and the grayscale version is **46.2083, -2.4656, 2.5106**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.1518, 54.9595, -13.4749**, and **31.8900, 57.5588, -2.2323** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.5327, 74.0992, -1.7166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.0211, 59.8168, -5.4774**.

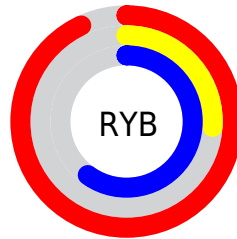
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (26%)

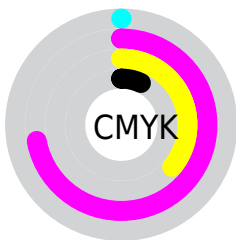
Blue (60%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (60%)

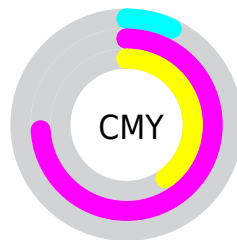


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813 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 49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



49.2807, 68.0597,  
-4.1813

49.2807, 68.0597,  
-4.1813

165.6108, 85.1744,  
-0.8939

39.4294, 65.7465,  
-4.2918

71.0623, 72.4899,  
-3.7748

30.3381, 63.4487,  
-4.3341

82.9084, 74.5760,  
-3.4924

22.0783, 61.3128,  
-4.2973

95.3483, 76.5677,  
-3.1623

14.7439, 59.7330,  
-4.1700

108.3547, 78.4654,  
-2.7876

8.4004, 60.7232,  
-4.0745

121.9040, 80.2715,  
-2.3712

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, INF, NaN

135.9753, 81.9893,

-1.9155

0.0000, NaN, NaN

150.5498, 83.6223,  
-1.4225

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.2807, 68.0597,  
-4.1813

■ 49.2807, 68.0597,  
-4.1813

■ 46.5327, 74.0992,  
-1.7166

■ 53.0211, 59.8168,  
-5.4774

■ 44.7858, 77.4015,  
1.7790


■ 57.6671, 50.1231,  
-5.6598


■ 43.9594, 78.2840,  
5.1334


■ 63.1070, 39.6400,  
-4.8819


■ 69.2250, 28.8450,  
-3.3277

■ 75.9162, 18.0305,  
-1.1668

 83.0918, 7.3514,  
1.4624

 90.6795, -3.1250,  
4.4534

 98.0959, -12.5510,  
7.1358

 98.3588, -11.0929,  
3.3852

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.2820, 52.1053, -42.3093



49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813



49.2820, 61.7643, 19.6869

# Triad

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



49.2820, 68.0557, -4.1798



49.2820, -23.2347, 31.0709



49.2820, -32.4286, -63.8948

# Complementary

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



49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813



80.0184, -54.6662, 26.3360

# 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.



49.2820, -44.9709, -23.9837



49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813



49.2820, -40.6100, 25.4129

# Square

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



49.2820, 68.0557, -4.1798



49.2820, 4.3007, 31.9052



49.2820, -47.5629, 8.6811



49.2820, -9.2019, -87.7955



# Rectangle

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



49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813



49.2820, 46.3903, 27.3010



49.2820, -47.5629, 8.6811



49.2820, -37.7870, -51.0751

# Sweetspot

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



49.2820, 68.0557, -4.1798



82.2217, 20.0161, -1.3625



40.9951, 59.9456, -89.5660



37.1003, 10.7367, -0.9497

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



49.2820, 68.0557, -4.1798



49.5567, 82.5641, -0.2339



47.3556, 60.1608, 23.5829



38.9611, 2.2794, 0.9703



32.5221, 57.9921, 3.2087



9.2193, 16.6354, -0.6082



# Inverse Universe

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



49.2820, 68.0557, -4.1798



49.5567, 82.5641, -0.2339



82.3872, -40.4284, -7.6001



38.9611, 2.2794, 0.9703



32.5221, 57.9921, 3.2087



9.2193, 16.6354, -0.6082



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

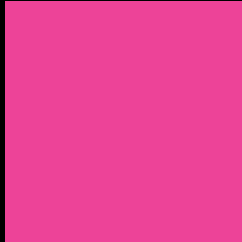
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

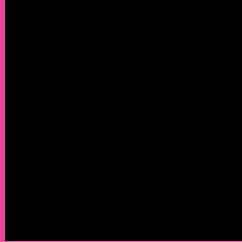
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813.

-4.1813.

# 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

49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813

### Protanopia

49.7255, 5.1403, -32.2531

### Deuteranopia

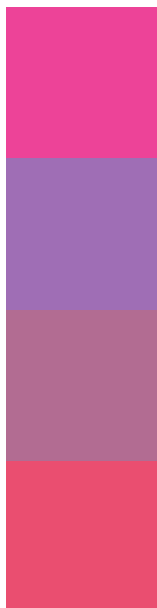
49.5030, 3.1057, -0.5664



## Tritanopia

49.3817, 53.0289, 20.0096

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813

## Protanomaly

46.7536, 25.9010, -26.1752

## Deuteranomaly

47.1863, 26.7908, -4.6247

## Tritanomaly

49.1030, 57.9541, 12.7622

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813

## Achromatopsia

46.4608, -2.4790, 2.5243

## Achromatomaly

45.2096, 22.8193, -2.7805

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813 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, 67, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 67, 152)  
}
```

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, 67, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 67, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813 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, 67, 152) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 67, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 67, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 67, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 67, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 67,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 49.2807, 68.0597, -4.1813 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 67, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237, 67,  
152) }
```

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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