

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.9448, 96.4575,  
-38.4987)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(50.9448, 96.4575,  
-38.4987) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(50.9540, 96.4903,  
-38.6233)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF00D3
RGB	255, 0, 211
RGB Percent	100%, 0%, 83%
CMY	0.0000, 0.9998, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.17, 0.00
HSL	310°, 100%, 50%
HSV	310°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	52.9978, 25.9631, 63.8460
YIQ	100.2990, 84.2490, 119.6810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

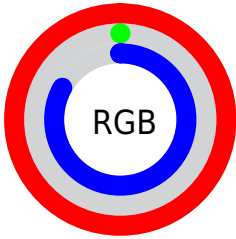
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 0, 211
Decimal	16711891
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.00, 92.56, -39.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 100.758, 336.728
Yxy	25.9643, 0.3711, 0.1818
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294901971 (0xFFFF00D3)
YUV	100.2990, 54.5756, 135.6728
Hunter-Lab	50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233

# Details

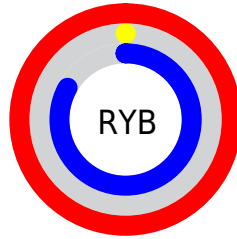
The HunterLab color **50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF00CC**. The color can be described as light saturated magenta. A complement of this color would be **84.6774, -71.8415, 49.2480**, and the grayscale version is **35.6013, -1.8996, 1.9343**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.7904, 77.1552, -51.3537**, and **37.0645, 69.9499, -26.2493** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.9536, 96.4887, -38.6174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.8711, 94.7658, -40.1726**.

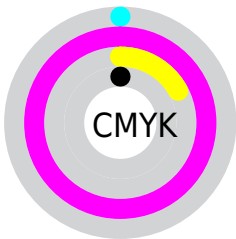
# Distribution



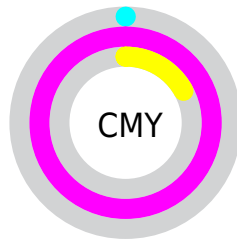
- Red (100%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233 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 50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50.9540, 96.4903,  
-38.6233

50.9540, 96.4903,  
-38.6233

168.1091,  
118.3650, -43.4408

40.9841, 93.9076,  
-37.9746

72.9502, 101.7747,  
-39.9519

31.7645, 91.5445,  
-37.4208

84.8951, 104.3716,  
-40.5825

23.3636, 89.7110,  
-37.1070

97.4290, 106.9033,  
-41.1741

15.8705, 89.1641,  
-37.3862

110.5254,  
109.3592, -41.7215

9.4127, 92.1373,  
-39.2985

124.1611,  
111.7342, -42.2223

0.0000, INF, -NF

138.3156,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

114.0265, -42.6757

0.0000, NaN, NaN

152.9704,  
116.2363, -43.0817

■ 50.9540, 96.4903,  
-38.6233

■ 50.9540, 96.4903,  
-38.6233

■ 50.9536, 96.4887,  
-38.6174

■ 51.8711, 94.7658,  
-40.1726

■ 53.6555, 90.1343,  
-40.0285

■ 56.4786, 82.4003,  
-37.9386

■ 60.3392, 72.1518,  
-34.1112

■ 65.1655, 60.1984,  
-28.9346

70.8506, 47.2929,  
-22.8221

77.2791, 33.9983,  
-16.1188

84.3431, 20.6751,  
-9.0740

91.9487, 7.5238,  
-1.8517

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.9552, 56.1073, -107.5583



50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233



50.9552, 106.8276, 11.0855

# Triad

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



50.9552, 96.4862, -38.6213



50.9552, -11.9691, 35.6686



50.9552, -53.1607, -69.3043

# Complementary

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



50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233



84.6774, -71.8415, 49.2480

# 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.



50.9552, -61.2265, -7.2279



50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233



50.9552, -43.0413, 34.0415

# Square

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



50.9552, 96.4862, -38.6213



50.9552, 33.8525, 35.0630



50.9552, -58.2533, 24.9559



50.9552, -31.2170, -133.3100



# Rectangle

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



50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233



50.9552, 93.0313, 26.8488



50.9552, -58.2533, 24.9559



50.9552, -57.1890, -46.1994

# Sweetspot

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



50.9552, 96.4862, -38.6213



77.2650, 34.0261, -16.1332



27.7938, 73.5633, -183.4039



34.4540, 18.3446, -8.7963

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



50.9552, 96.4862, -38.6213



50.9536, 96.4887, -38.6174



46.8162, 81.5700, 19.3824



42.7123, 3.1949, -0.6969



36.8589, 69.8421, -28.2752



11.5601, 22.0004, -9.6108



# Inverse Universe

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



50.9552, 96.4862, -38.6213



50.9536, 96.4887, -38.6174



86.2689, -61.9615, 25.9307



42.7123, 3.1949, -0.6969



36.8589, 69.8421, -28.2752



11.5601, 22.0004, -9.6108



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

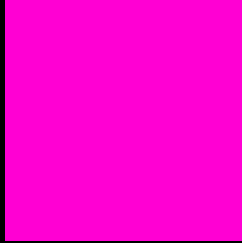
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233 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 50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233.

-38.6233.

# 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

50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233

### Protanopia

51.8273, 13.9661, -76.0503

### Deuteranopia

51.5126, 4.0063, -29.6803



## Tritanopia

51.1118, 57.8017, 21.7970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233



## Protanomaly

43.5634, 48.6953, -83.4455



## Deuteranomaly

44.4143, 45.3820, -47.2612



## Tritanomaly

49.1896, 74.3779, 4.8657

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233



## Achromatopsia

35.6984, -1.9048, 1.9396



## Achromatomaly

35.5361, 39.6659, -18.8040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233 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(255, 0, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 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(255, 0, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 0, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233 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(255, 0, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 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(255, 0, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 0, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 0, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 0,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.9540, 96.4903, -38.6233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 0, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 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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