

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.9519, 84.3201,  
-10.2529)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(50.9519, 84.3201,  
-10.2529) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(50.7376, 84.0739,  
-10.5541)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF2AA8
RGB	255, 42, 168
RGB Percent	100%, 16%, 66%
CMY	0.0000, 0.8352, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.84, 0.34, 0.00
HSL	325°, 100%, 58%
HSV	325°, 84%, 100%
XYZ	49.1358, 25.7430, 39.4249
YIQ	120.0510, 86.5020, 84.3420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

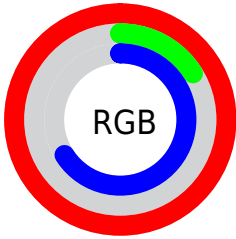
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 42, 168
Decimal	16722600
CIE Lab	57.79, 83.21, -15.32
CIE LCh	58, 84.613, 349.569
Yxy	25.7445, 0.4299, 0.2252
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294912680 (0xFFFF2AA8)
YUV	120.0510, 23.6389, 118.3503
Hunter-Lab	50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541

# Details

The HunterLab color **50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0099**. The color can be described as light washed rose. A complement of this color would be **85.7894, -65.4908, 37.3583**, and the grayscale version is **43.2496, -2.3077, 2.3498**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **62.1469, 65.2328, -27.1662**, and **35.4942, 64.3374, -4.6025** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.0922, 87.0496, -7.0665**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.4485, 77.9766, -12.6666**.

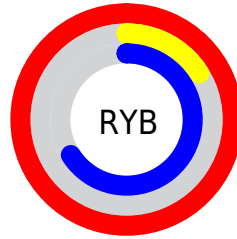
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (16%)

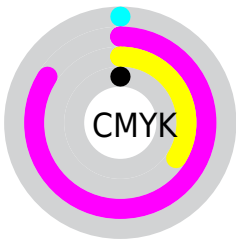
Blue (66%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (66%)

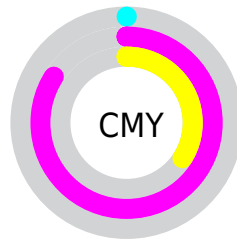


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541 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 50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50.7376, 84.0739,  
-10.5541

50.7376, 84.0739,  
-10.5541

167.7872,  
104.0256, -9.4687

40.7830, 81.5680,  
-10.3849

72.7065, 89.0403,  
-10.6857

31.5799, 79.1768,  
-10.1440

84.6388, 91.4346,  
-10.6613

23.1969, 77.1246,  
-9.8270

97.1606, 93.7480,  
-10.5817

15.7241, 75.9742,  
-9.4411

110.2455, 95.9754,  
-10.4506

9.2888, 77.4270,  
-9.0369

123.8701, 98.1155,  
-10.2712

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, INF, NaN

138.0139,

100.1692, -10.0461

0.0000, NaN, NaN

152.6584,  
102.1384, -9.7779

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.7376, 84.0739,  
-10.5541

■ 50.7376, 84.0739,  
-10.5541

■ 49.0922, 87.0496,  
-7.0665

■ 53.4485, 77.9766,  
-12.6666

■ 48.4655, 87.5977,  
-4.3341

■ 57.2355, 69.2557,  
-13.2933

■ 62.0279, 58.6981,  
-12.5442

■ 67.7118, 47.0756,  
-10.6504

■ 74.1628, 34.9746,  
-7.8660

81.2651, 22.7720,  
-4.4135

88.9186, 10.6782,  
-0.4671

97.0408, -1.2071,  
3.8453

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.7390, 60.8845, -60.5278



50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541



50.7390, 79.6001, 20.1365

# Triad

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



50.7390, 84.0693, -10.5523



50.7390, -23.7301, 33.8123



50.7390, -40.0189, -76.4115

# Complementary

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



50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541



85.7894, -65.4908, 37.3583

# 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.



50.7390, -52.5711, -24.3636



50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541



50.7390, -45.1281, 29.4926

# Square

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



50.7390, 84.0693, -10.5523



50.7390, 10.3371, 34.1610



50.7390, -54.1384, 13.2266



50.7390, -14.5589, -112.7083



# Rectangle

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



50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541



50.7390, 61.8482, 29.2455



50.7390, -54.1384, 13.2266



50.7390, -45.5497, -58.9915

# Sweetspot

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



50.7390, 84.0693, -10.5523



80.1783, 24.5725, -4.9586



36.6136, 70.7877, -129.4018



35.9222, 13.3517, -2.8723

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



50.7390, 84.0693, -10.5523



48.4655, 87.5977, -4.3341



48.2491, 74.5514, 25.2000



42.6233, 2.7183, 0.5678



35.0770, 63.4774, -3.7448



11.0440, 20.1633, -2.5545



# Inverse Universe

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



50.7390, 84.0693, -10.5523



48.4655, 87.5977, -4.3341



88.2814, -50.3136, 1.3896



42.6233, 2.7183, 0.5678



35.0770, 63.4774, -3.7448



11.0440, 20.1633, -2.5545



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

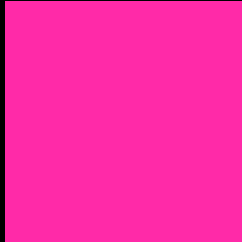
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541 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 50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541.

-10.5541.

# 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

50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541

### Protanopia

51.0756, 10.1624, -56.1097

### Deuteranopia

50.9627, 3.2535, -5.6506



## Tritanopia

50.7311, 62.4984, 23.7093

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541



## Protanomaly

45.9616, 35.4825, -48.0369



## Deuteranomaly

47.1872, 34.5062, -12.6858



## Tritanomaly

50.2115, 70.0784, 14.4089

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541



## Achromatopsia

43.3383, -2.3124, 2.3547



## Achromatomaly

42.3030, 30.2126, -6.5746

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541 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, 42, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 42, 168)  
}
```

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, 42, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 42, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541 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, 42, 168) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 42, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 42, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 42, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 42, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 42,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.7376, 84.0739, -10.5541 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 42, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 42,  
168) }
```

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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