

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(51.5167, 84.9822,  
-17.0328)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(51.5167, 84.9822,  
-17.0328) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(51.5269, 84.9698,  
-17.0642)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF2EB5
RGB	255, 46, 181
RGB Percent	100%, 18%, 71%
CMY	0.0000, 0.8195, 0.2902
CMYK	0.00, 0.82, 0.29, 0.00
HSL	321°, 100%, 59%
HSV	321°, 82%, 100%
XYZ	50.5575, 26.5502, 46.1761
YIQ	123.8810, 81.2290, 86.2930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

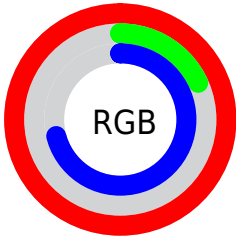
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 46, 181
Decimal	16723637
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.56, 83.76, -21.72
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 86.527, 345.465
Yxy	26.5516, 0.4101, 0.2154
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294913717 (0xFFFF2EB5)
YUV	123.8810, 28.1597, 114.9914
Hunter-Lab	51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642

# Details

The HunterLab color **51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF33CC**. The color can be described as light washed rose. A complement of this color would be **85.7075, -66.1010, 39.3593**, and the grayscale version is **44.7235, -2.3863, 2.4299**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.3222, 66.4604, -34.8365**, and **35.9110, 65.8384, -10.4366** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.7556, 88.5123, -14.2826**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.3614, 78.3188, -18.2822**.

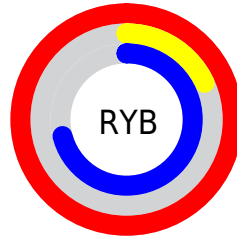
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (18%)

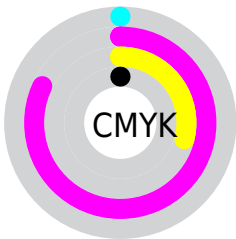
Blue (71%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (71%)

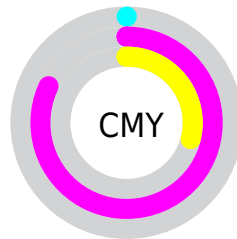


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642 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 51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



51.5269, 84.9698,  
-17.0642

51.5269, 84.9698,  
-17.0642

168.9613,  
104.9896, -17.8151

41.5171, 82.4544,  
-16.6874

73.5958, 89.9508,  
-17.6211

32.2543, 80.0482,  
-16.2513

85.5741, 92.3521,  
-17.8081

23.8060, 77.9659,  
-15.7683

98.1398, 94.6726,  
-17.9373

16.2598, 76.7405,  
-15.2841

111.2666, 96.9073,  
-18.0117

9.7404, 77.9388,  
-14.9562

124.9316, 99.0551,  
-18.0341

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

139.1142,

101.1167, -18.0072

0.0000, NaN, NaN

153.7963,  
103.0941, -17.9335

■ 51.5269, 84.9698,  
-17.0642

■ 51.5269, 84.9698,  
-17.0642

■ 49.7556, 88.5123,  
-14.2826

■ 54.3614, 78.3188,  
-18.2822

■ 48.9550, 89.3641,  
-11.2122

■ 58.2571, 69.1195,  
-17.9197

■ 63.1387, 58.1707,  
-16.1665

■ 68.8921, 46.2282,  
-13.3050

■ 75.3957, 33.8559,  
-9.6138

82.5369, 21.4123,  
-5.3226

90.2187, 9.0958,  
-0.6032

98.3611, -3.0011,  
4.4230

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.



51.5282, 57.8621, -70.0483



51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642



51.5282, 84.4945, 17.6940

# Triad

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



51.5282, 84.9654, -17.0624



51.5282, -20.2619, 34.6282



51.5282, -43.5140, -71.7274

# Complementary

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



51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642



85.7075, -66.1010, 39.3593

# 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.



51.5282, -54.6768, -18.5142



51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642



51.5282, -44.0451, 31.1757

# Square

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



51.5282, 84.9654, -17.0624



51.5282, 16.1948, 34.6627



51.5282, -54.8392, 16.9760



51.5282, -19.3040, -113.7888



# Rectangle

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



51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642



51.5282, 68.2958, 28.5395



51.5282, -54.8392, 16.9760



51.5282, -48.5753, -53.3726

# Sweetspot

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



51.5282, 84.9654, -17.0624



80.3002, 25.1959, -6.6820



36.2060, 68.0648, -131.4256



35.9873, 13.6805, -3.7915

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



51.5282, 84.9654, -17.0624



49.1352, 89.2079, -11.9912



48.7405, 74.2691, 22.7106



42.6436, 2.8270, 0.2791



35.4290, 64.7471, -8.6861



11.1488, 20.5397, -4.0130



# Inverse Universe

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



51.5282, 84.9654, -17.0624



49.1352, 89.2079, -11.9912



88.0138, -52.0213, 5.9831



42.6436, 2.8270, 0.2791



35.4290, 64.7471, -8.6861



11.1488, 20.5397, -4.0130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

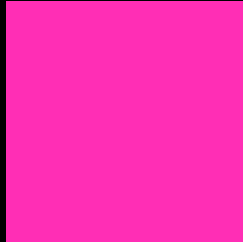
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642 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 51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642.

-17.0642.

# 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

51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642

### Protanopia

52.1226, 12.5192, -67.7591

### Deuteranopia

51.7126, 3.8352, -11.6705



## Tritanopia

51.4754, 60.0458, 22.8711

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642



## Protanomaly

46.9150, 36.3535, -58.6815



## Deuteranomaly

48.0669, 34.6542, -19.1691



## Tritanomaly

50.9897, 69.1431, 11.9683

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642



## Achromatopsia

44.8950, -2.3955, 2.4392



## Achromatomaly

43.7958, 30.5775, -8.7431

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642 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, 46, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 46, 181)  
}
```

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, 46, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 46, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642 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, 46, 181) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 46, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 46, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 46, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 46, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 46,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 51.5269, 84.9698, -17.0642 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 46, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 46,  
181) }
```

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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