

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(51.5883, 100.2325,  
-60.5021)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(51.5883, 100.2325,  
-60.5021) contains.

<b>HunterLab(51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(51.5746,  
100.1898, -60.3436)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FA02EF
RGB	250, 2, 239
RGB Percent	98%, 1%, 94%
CMY	0.0196, 0.9920, 0.0627
CMYK	0.00, 0.99, 0.04, 0.02
HSL	303°, 98%, 49%
HSV	303°, 99%, 98%
XYZ	55.0260, 26.5994, 83.8953
YIQ	103.1700, 71.7310, 126.2830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

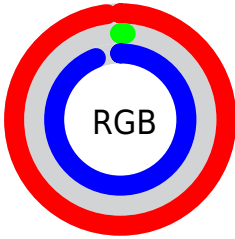
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	250, 2, 239
Decimal	16384751
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.60, 95.16, -54.73
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 109.776, 330.096
Yxy	26.6007, 0.3324, 0.1607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294574831 (0xFFFA02EF)
YUV	103.1700, 66.9642, 128.7699
Hunter-Lab	51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436

# Details

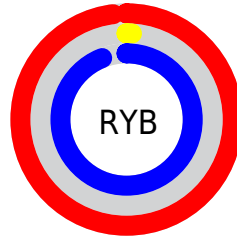
The HunterLab color **51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF33FF**. The color can be described as light saturated magenta. A complement of this color would be **82.7130, -70.7594, 49.4545**, and the grayscale version is **36.6388, -1.9550, 1.9907**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.9521, 76.6768, -51.0255**, and **37.5084, 73.2383, -45.5614** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.5276, 100.3263, -60.3754**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.3527, 97.8263, -59.4867**.

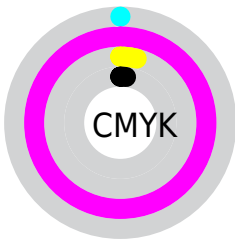
# Distribution



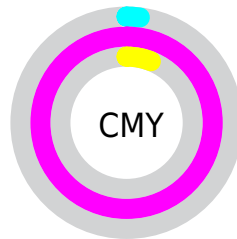
- Red (98%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436 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 51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 51.5746, 100.1898,  
-60.3436


 51.5746, 100.1898,  
-60.3436


169.0321,  
122.5325, -66.8855

 41.5614, 97.5895,  
-59.9025


 73.6494, 105.5494,  
-61.7050


 32.2951, 95.2290,  
-59.8351


 85.6305, 108.1943,  
-62.4806


 23.8428, 93.4311,  
-60.4993

 98.1988, 110.7785,  
-63.2679

 16.2923, 92.9713,  
-62.7292

 111.3282,  
113.2898, -64.0468

 9.7677, 96.0965,  
-68.9066

 124.9955,  
115.7224, -64.8047

0.0000, INF, -NF

139.1805,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

118.0737, -65.5335

153.8648,  
120.3434, -66.2281

■ 51.5746, 100.1898,  
-60.3436

■ 51.5746, 100.1898,  
-60.3436

■ 51.5276, 100.3263,  
-60.3754

■ 52.3527, 97.8263,  
-59.4867

■ 53.9892, 92.5344,  
-56.6902

■ 56.6295, 84.2171,  
-51.8524

■ 60.2774, 73.4503,  
-45.3174

■ 64.8690, 61.0261,  
-37.5847

70.3054, 47.6885,  
-29.1377

76.4774, 34.0005,  
-20.3519

83.2807, 20.3258,  
-11.4781

90.6238, 6.8676,  
-2.6637

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.5758, 50.3150, -138.8141



51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436



51.5758, 120.9350, 2.9503

# Triad

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



51.5758, 100.1867, -60.3410



51.5758, -2.9051, 36.1031



51.5758, -59.6431, -60.8456

# Complementary

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



51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436



82.7130, -70.7594, 49.4545

# 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.



51.5758, -65.2585, 2.6641



51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436



51.5758, -40.4389, 35.6158

# Square

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



51.5758, 100.1867, -60.3410



51.5758, 49.9579, 35.6306



51.5758, -59.7177, 29.7893



51.5758, -40.2597, -139.2470



# Rectangle

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



51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436



51.5758, 111.2695, 24.3488



51.5758, -59.7177, 29.7893



51.5758, -62.8163, -35.9129

# Sweetspot

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



51.5758, 100.1867, -60.3410



77.6553, 35.9673, -21.5849



26.4824, 70.9835, -184.9284



34.6663, 19.3801, -11.7492

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



51.5758, 100.1867, -60.3410



52.6997, 102.6075, -61.7408



46.5520, 82.2740, 8.3918



41.8455, 3.3728, -1.3603



37.5355, 73.0953, -44.0741



11.4407, 22.3060, -13.6414



# Inverse Universe

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



51.5758, 100.1867, -60.3410



52.6997, 102.6075, -61.7408



83.7344, -64.3889, 34.4246



41.8455, 3.3728, -1.3603



37.5355, 73.0953, -44.0741



11.4407, 22.3060, -13.6414



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

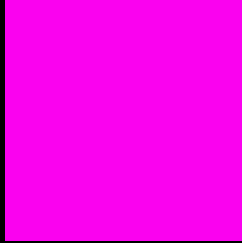
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436 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 51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.5746,

100.1898, -60.3436.

# 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

51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436

### Protanopia

52.1881, 13.6944, -75.0845

### Deuteranopia

52.2198, 4.6253, -48.6203



## Tritanopia

51.7285, 50.5920, 18.9416

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436



## Protanomaly

44.6247, 50.5993, -90.6925



## Deuteranomaly

44.5766, 46.0171, -71.2994



## Tritanomaly

49.2673, 71.4967, -3.6245

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436



## Achromatopsia

36.8284, -1.9651, 2.0010



## Achromatomaly

36.3749, 40.9955, -25.2877

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436 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(250, 2, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 2, 239)  
}
```

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(250, 2, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 2, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436 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(250, 2, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 2, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 2, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 2, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 2, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 2,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 51.5746, 100.1898, -60.3436 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 2, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250, 2,  
239) }
```

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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