

Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.8425, 50.2028,
-38.0881)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(68.8425, 50.2028,
-38.0881) contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| HunterLab(68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**HunterLab(68.7899, 50.3383,
-38.2731)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | F493FF |
| RGB | 244, 147, 255 |
| RGB Percent | 96%, 58%, 100% |
| CMY | 0.0431, 0.4235, 0.0000 |
| CMYK | 0.04, 0.42, 0.00, 0.00 |
| HSL | 294°, 100%, 79% |
| HSV | 294°, 42%, 100% |
| XYZ | 65.7919, 47.3205, 100.2739 |
| YIQ | 188.3150, 23.1440, 54.1520 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

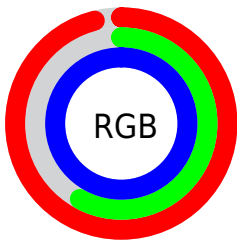
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R _Y B | 244, 147, 255 |
| Decimal | 16028671 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 74.40, 52.66, -38.73 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 74, 65.372, 323.670 |
| Yxy | 47.3225, 0.3083, 0.2218 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4294218751 (0xFFFF493FF) |
| YUV | 188.3150, 32.8757, 48.8357 |
| Hunter-Lab | 68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731 |

Details

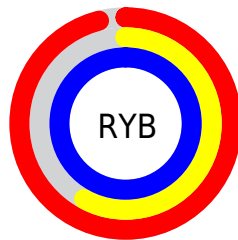
The HunterLab color $68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $FF99FF$. A complement of this color would be $89.9423, -47.9915, 36.3840$, and the grayscale version is $70.9076, -3.7835, 3.8525$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $84.3753, 22.9537, -14.0868$, and $47.2705, 47.0137, -37.0598$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $63.0793, 63.2543, -48.9479$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $75.2456, 37.0220, -27.5323$.

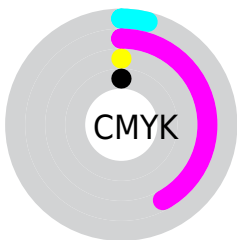
Distribution



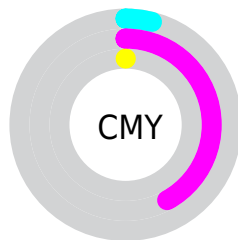
- Red (96%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731 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 68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 68.7899, 50.3383,
-38.2731

 68.7899, 50.3383,
-38.2731

193.9331, 61.1270,
-42.2778

 57.6981, 48.6757,
-37.6172


 92.8412, 53.3424,
-39.4821

 47.2750, 46.9061,
-36.9565


 105.7375, 54.6993,
-40.0238

 37.5682, 45.0301,
-36.3288


119.1811, 55.9664,
-40.5183

 28.6353, 43.0659,
-35.8160

133.1506, 57.1488,
-40.9647

 20.5501, 41.0724,
-35.6007

147.6270, 58.2518,
-41.3630

 13.4131, 39.2355,
-36.1499

162.5929, 59.2798,

 6.9758, 41.8446,

-41.7140

-41.7920

178.0330, 60.2369,
-42.0185

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 68.7899, 50.3383,
-38.2731

■ 68.7899, 50.3383,
-38.2731

■ 63.0793, 63.2543,
-48.9479

■ 75.2456, 37.0220,
-27.5323

■ 58.2272, 75.1861,
-59.1391

■ 82.3324, 23.6855,
-16.9823

■ 54.3441, 85.3357,
-68.2375

■ 89.9570, 10.5303,
-6.7399

■ 51.5018, 92.8494,
-75.5539


■ 98.0403, -2.3510,
3.1567

■ 49.6939, 97.1327,

100.0000, -5.3358,

-80.5554

5.4332

 48.8703, 98.4652,
-82.9417

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.7914, 21.5336, -69.6157



68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731



68.7914, 64.9893, -2.7065

Triad

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



68.7914, 50.3360, -38.2705



68.7914, 2.9236, 39.3489



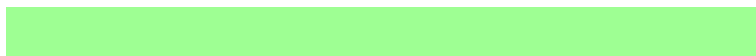
68.7914, -49.6327, -22.6798

Complementary

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



68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731



89.9423, -47.9915, 36.3840

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.



68.7914, -52.8654, 9.6255



68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731



68.7914, -25.7050, 37.7815

Square

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



68.7914, 50.3360, -38.2705



68.7914, 34.7023, 35.2648



68.7914, -44.8910, 29.3058



68.7914, -35.1321, -58.2007

Rectangle

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



68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731



68.7914, 63.2174, 15.6849



68.7914, -44.8910, 29.3058



68.7914, -51.9548, -10.8140

Sweetspot

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



68.7914, 50.3360, -38.2705



89.4473, 11.3766, -7.3944



61.9906, 14.1415, -52.0404



40.5875, 6.5985, -4.4556

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



68.7914, 50.3360, -38.2705



63.8033, 61.5514, -47.5226



68.5302, 46.1510, -11.7743



42.6625, 3.1617, -1.7985



35.3802, 71.2524, -59.7937



11.1570, 22.3989, -18.3116

Inverse Universe

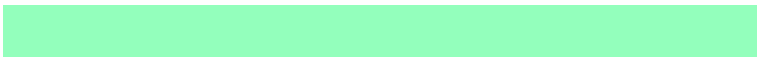
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



66.7816, 37.7493, 13.0910



61.4453, 46.9276, 15.4112



90.2063, -45.2393, 23.3717



42.4466, 1.7691, 3.0861



33.4028, 57.3490, 20.4548



10.4683, 18.0632, 5.7108

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

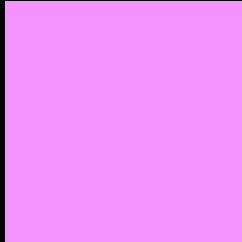
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

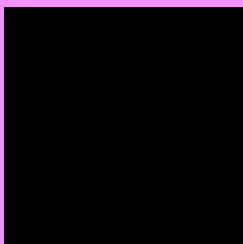
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731.

-38.2731.

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

68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731

Protanopia

69.0951, 5.8536, -38.5037

Deuteranopia

69.1229, 5.3962, -34.1858



Tritanopia

68.5922, 22.6122, 6.7080

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731



Protanomaly

68.3171, 20.8154, -39.6456



Deuteranomaly

68.3216, 20.4562, -36.7444

Tritanomaly

68.4588, 31.8737, -7.2801

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731



Achromatopsia

70.9145, -3.7838, 3.8529



Achromatomaly

69.3185, 14.7586, -10.3040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731 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(244, 147, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(244, 147, 255)  
}
```

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(244, 147, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(244, 147, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731 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(244, 147, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(244, 147, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(244, 147, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(244, 147, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 147, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 147,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.7899, 50.3383, -38.2731 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(244, 147, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(244,  
147, 255) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor