

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.2305, 37.3165,
-63.3202)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.2305, 37.3165,
-63.3202) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.2742, 37.4464,
-63.7178)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	400080
RGB	64, 0, 128
RGB Percent	25%, 0%, 50%
CMY	0.7490, 1.0000, 0.4980
CMYK	0.50, 1.00, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	270°, 100%, 25%
HSV	270°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	6.0106, 2.6485, 20.6165
YIQ	33.7280, -2.9440, 53.3760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

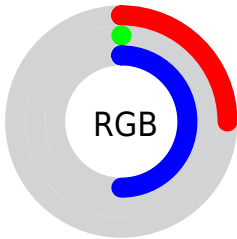
Format	Color
RYB	64, 0, 128
Decimal	4194432
CIELab	18.58, 50.16, -55.23
CIELCh	19, 74.610, 312.248
Yxy	2.6486, 0.2053, 0.0905
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282384512 (0xFF400080)
YUV	33.7280, 46.4761, 26.5485
Hunter-Lab	16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178

Details

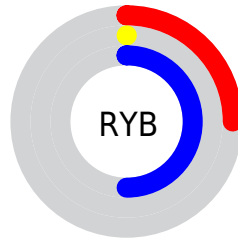
The HunterLab color **16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **40.6550, -27.9718, 24.5617**, and the grayscale version is **12.4207, -0.6627, 0.6748**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.2437, 41.5726, -60.7820**, and **7.4600, 20.1487, -52.3357** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.2745, 37.4468, -63.7164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.7719, 35.1151, -56.5660**.

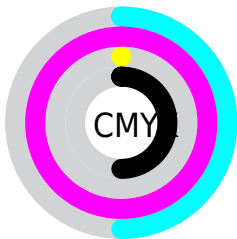
Distribution



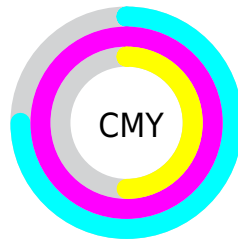
- Red (25%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178 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 16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.2742, 37.4464,
-63.7178

■ 16.2742, 37.4464,
-63.7178

■ 111.2945, 52.0719,
-64.8376

■ 9.7527, 35.8709,
-70.1099

■ 32.2728, 41.3026,
-60.6705

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 41.5372, 43.1608,
-60.7091

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 51.5498, 44.9128,
-61.1320

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.2583, 46.5528,
-61.7570


0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.6201, 48.0831,
-62.4860

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 85.5997, 49.5090,


-63.2627


 98.1665, 50.8366,
-64.0535


 16.2742, 37.4464,
-63.7178


 16.2742, 37.4464,
-63.7178


 16.2745, 37.4468,
-63.7164

 17.7719, 35.1151,
-56.5660

 19.6196, 32.0954,
-49.0639

 21.9515, 28.1614,
-41.1399

 24.6930, 23.7741,
-33.4034

 27.7708, 19.2362,
-26.1517

■ 31.1233, 14.7086,
-19.4686

■ 34.7018, 10.2619,
-13.3296

■ 38.4689, 5.9178,
-7.6676

■ 42.3959, 1.6746,
-2.4065

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.2745, 8.8952, -104.0251



16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178



16.2745, 60.4431, -16.3134

Triad

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



16.2745, 37.4468, -63.7164



16.2745, 13.8012, 11.3922



16.2745, -26.5620, -9.9011

Complementary

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



16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178



40.6550, -27.9718, 24.5617

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.



16.2745, -26.0656, 9.0278



16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178



16.2745, -8.7651, 11.3922

Square

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



16.2745, 37.4468, -63.7164



16.2745, 42.6048, 11.3922



16.2745, -20.4713, 11.3922



16.2745, -21.8275, -54.2103

Rectangle

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



16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178



16.2745, 64.7467, 2.3587



16.2745, -20.4713, 11.3922



16.2745, -27.0014, -0.7389

Sweetspot

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



16.2745, 37.4468, -63.7164



45.7094, 14.0194, -18.2278



22.8590, 4.7386, -38.8010



21.2902, 7.7908, -10.1884



80.9895, -4.3214, 4.4003



29.8298, -1.5916, 1.6207

Same Dimension

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



16.2745, 37.4468, -63.7164



21.3951, 49.4647, -85.5925



24.7946, 48.7470, -32.7026



20.7583, 0.6288, -0.9455



16.2083, 37.2914, -63.4340

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Inverse Universe

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



22.2696, 39.7994, 1.5064



29.5001, 52.6301, 2.7038



39.2917, -33.6926, 23.6215



20.9221, 1.0147, 0.5732

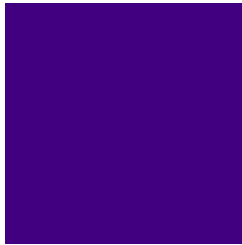


22.1761, 39.6335, 1.4910

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

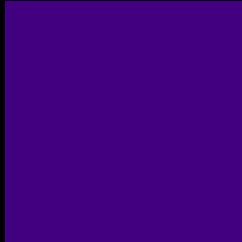
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

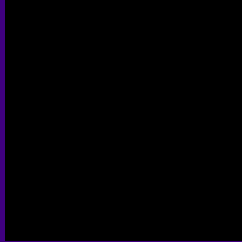
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178.

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

16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178

Protanopia

17.1286, 4.0881, -30.2343

Deuteranopia

17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906



Tritanopia

17.4961, -2.0241, -1.0813

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178

Protanomaly

14.9549, 17.1812, -48.9690

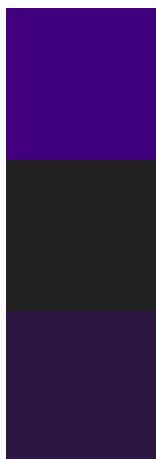
Deuteranomaly

14.6791, 13.4528, -40.4480

Tritanomaly

15.2673, 12.6474, -20.6020

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178

Achromatopsia

12.6476, -0.6748, 0.6872

Achromatomaly

12.4461, 12.8187, -18.1584

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178 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(64, 0, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 0, 128)  
}
```

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(64, 0, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 0, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178 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(64, 0, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 0, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 0, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 0, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 128)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.2742, 37.4464, -63.7178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 0, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 0,  
128) }
```

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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