

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.0336, 38.4450,  
-60.8875)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(17.0336, 38.4450,  
-60.8875) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(17.1014, 38.5545,  
-60.7924)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	470081
RGB	71, 0, 129
RGB Percent	28%, 0%, 51%
CMY	0.7216, 1.0000, 0.4941
CMYK	0.45, 1.00, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	273°, 100%, 25%
HSV	273°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	6.5610, 2.9246, 20.9876
YIQ	35.9350, 0.9070, 55.1710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

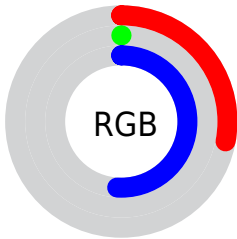
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	71, 0, 129
Decimal	4653185
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	19.74, 51.06, -53.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	20, 74.252, 313.444
Yxy	2.9247, 0.2153, 0.0960
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282843265 (0xFF470081)
YUV	35.9350, 45.8810, 30.7520
Hunter-Lab	17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924

# Details

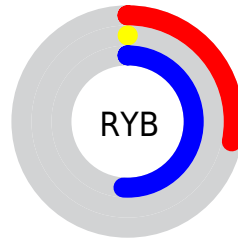
The HunterLab color **17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **40.7432, -29.2635, 24.5935**, and the grayscale version is **13.1202, -0.7001, 0.7128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.2960, 42.3435, -58.5165**, and **8.2138, 20.9390, -47.9669** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1017, 38.5549, -60.7912**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.5469, 36.3543, -54.3287**.

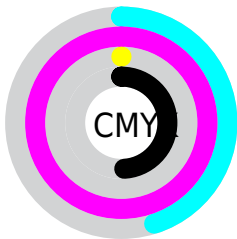
# Distribution



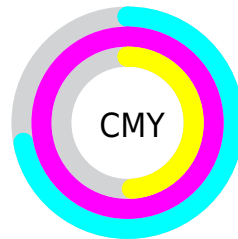
- Red (28%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924 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 17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



17.1014, 38.5545,  
-60.7924

17.1014, 38.5545,  
-60.7924

112.8552, 53.3436,  
-62.8453

10.4524, 36.9209,  
-65.9920

33.3089, 42.4489,  
-58.4708

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

42.6633, 44.3227,  
-58.6340

0.0000, NaN, -NF

52.7592, 46.0911,  
-59.1229

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

63.5457, 47.7486,  
-59.7804


0.0000, NaN, NaN


74.9810, 49.2971,  
-60.5213


0.0000, NaN, NaN


87.0302, 50.7419,


-61.2967


 99.6636, 52.0887,  
-62.0774


 17.1014, 38.5545,  
-60.7924


 17.1014, 38.5545,  
-60.7924


 17.1017, 38.5549,  
-60.7912

 18.5469, 36.3543,  
-54.3287

 20.3369, 33.3963,  
-47.4335

 22.6070, 29.4533,  
-40.0235

 25.2899, 24.9796,  
-32.6703

 28.3158, 20.2938,  
-25.6845

■ 31.6242, 15.5778,  
-19.1789

■ 35.1663, 10.9194,  
-13.1558

■ 38.9039, 6.3520,  
-7.5686

■ 42.8073, 1.8813,  
-2.3554

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.1017, 9.9745, -101.1507



17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924



17.1017, 60.7435, -14.7941

# Triad

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



17.1017, 38.5549, -60.7912



17.1017, 12.7592, 11.9712



17.1017, -26.6494, -11.1900

# Complementary

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



17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924



40.7432, -29.2635, 24.5935

# 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.



17.1017, -26.3834, 8.8505



17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924



17.1017, -9.6152, 11.9712

# Square

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



17.1017, 38.5549, -60.7912



17.1017, 41.4516, 11.9712



17.1017, -21.2581, 11.9712



17.1017, -21.9848, -55.5343



# Rectangle

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



17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924



17.1017, 64.3464, 3.1588



17.1017, -21.2581, 11.9712



17.1017, -27.1336, -1.6441

# Sweetspot

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



17.1017, 38.5549, -60.7912



46.7171, 15.0468, -18.1517



21.4852, 7.9126, -43.9358



21.4226, 8.1947, -9.9549



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.



17.1017, 38.5549, -60.7912



22.6857, 51.3612, -82.3260



24.6698, 47.9988, -28.6404



20.7827, 0.7116, -0.9129



16.8939, 38.0786, -59.9914

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Inverse Universe

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



22.2994, 39.5581, 3.7909



29.7909, 52.7538, 5.7932



39.6418, -33.8656, 23.5572



20.9139, 0.9707, 0.6897



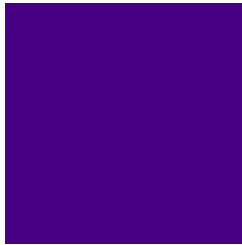
22.0208, 39.0675, 3.7167

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924 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



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

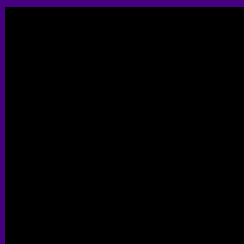
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924.



# 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

17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924

### Protanopia

18.1126, 4.1681, -31.6369

### Deuteranopia

18.0762, -1.2554, -19.8836



**Tritanopia**

18.1781, 0.3439, -0.1759

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924

## Protanomaly

15.6361, 17.4229, -49.2994

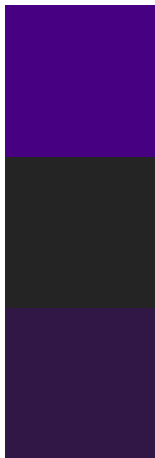
## Deuteranomaly

15.3725, 13.7007, -40.8001

## Tritanomaly

16.0865, 14.7377, -18.5211

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924

## Achromatopsia

13.2823, -0.7087, 0.7217

## Achromatomaly

13.0689, 13.7136, -17.9943

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924 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(71, 0, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 0, 129)  
}
```

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(71, 0, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 0, 129) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924 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(71, 0, 129) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 0, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(71, 0, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 0, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 0, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 0, 129)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1014, 38.5545, -60.7924 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 0, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 0,  
129) }
```

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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