

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.6109, 38.1942,
-50.9060)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.6109, 38.1942,
-50.9060) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.6369, 38.1706,
-50.3607)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50007A
RGB	80, 0, 122
RGB Percent	31%, 0%, 48%
CMY	0.6863, 1.0000, 0.5216
CMYK	0.34, 1.00, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	279°, 100%, 24%
HSV	279°, 100%, 48%
XYZ	6.8211, 3.1106, 18.6532
YIQ	37.8280, 8.5180, 54.9020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

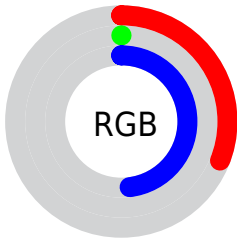
Format	Color
RYB	80, 0, 122
Decimal	5243002
CIELab	20.48, 50.53, -48.18
CIELCh	20, 69.820, 316.367
Yxy	3.1107, 0.2386, 0.1088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283433082 (0xFF50007A)
YUV	37.8280, 41.4968, 36.9848
Hunter-Lab	17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607

Details

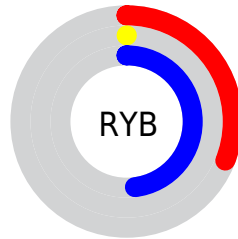
The HunterLab color **17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **37.9622, -29.2203, 22.8806**, and the grayscale version is **13.7363, -0.7329, 0.7463**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.9131, 41.9112, -49.2755**, and **8.6250, 20.1951, -36.4770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.6371, 38.1709, -50.3599**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.8868, 36.1393, -45.5301**.

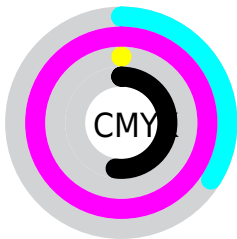
Distribution



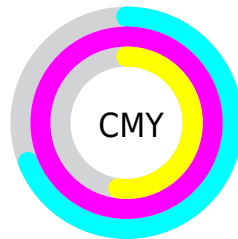
- Red (31%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607 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 17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

17.6369, 38.1706,
-50.3607

17.6369, 38.1706,
-50.3607

113.8559, 52.7675,
-54.0735

10.9078, 36.4836,
-53.4916

33.9764, 42.0474,
-49.4667

2.3098, 101.5563,
-155.3803

43.3879, 43.8979,
-49.8821

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

53.5366, 45.6410,
-50.4942

0.0000, NaN, NaN

64.3726, 47.2725,
-51.1963

0.0000, NaN, NaN

75.8546, 48.7952,
-51.9314


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


87.9482, 50.2146,


-52.6673


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 100.6238, 51.5367,
-53.3850


 17.6369, 38.1706,
-50.3607


 17.6369, 38.1706,
-50.3607


 17.6371, 38.1709,
-50.3599

 18.8868, 36.1393,
-45.5301

 20.4191, 33.4180,
-40.2960

 22.3829, 29.7006,
-34.4603

 24.7297, 25.3770,
-28.4615

 27.4034, 20.7554,
-22.5879

■ 30.3514, 16.0348,
-16.9847

■ 33.5292, 11.3259,
-11.7000

■ 36.9007, 6.6814,
-6.7290

■ 40.4371, 2.1208,
-2.0425

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.6372, 11.7539, -87.9207



17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607



17.6372, 56.9120, -10.5186

Triad

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



17.6372, 38.1708, -50.3597



17.6372, 9.4698, 12.3460



17.6372, -25.6043, -13.4152

Complementary

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



17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607



37.9622, -29.2203, 22.8806

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.



17.6372, -25.8174, 7.7625



17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607



17.6372, -10.8272, 12.3460

Square

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



17.6372, 38.1708, -50.3597



17.6372, 35.8487, 12.3460



17.6372, -21.5129, 12.3460



17.6372, -20.8796, -54.4356

Rectangle

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



17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607



17.6372, 58.7215, 4.6687



17.6372, -21.5129, 12.3460



17.6372, -26.1970, -3.7839

Sweetspot

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



17.6372, 38.1708, -50.3597



44.1585, 15.4721, -16.0117



17.6386, 13.3147, -50.7893



20.4252, 8.4014, -8.7670



78.7982, -4.2045, 4.2813



27.9800, -1.4929, 1.5202

Same Dimension

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



17.6372, 38.1708, -50.3597



23.2286, 50.4217, -67.4855



22.6517, 43.1770, -19.3578



20.0293, 0.8359, -0.7960



18.0841, 39.1500, -51.7271



38.8776, 84.7299, -115.5809

Inverse Universe

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



20.7479, 36.3369, 7.1616



27.4765, 48.0384, 10.1274



37.3681, -31.6165, 21.5440



20.0891, 0.8299, 0.8967



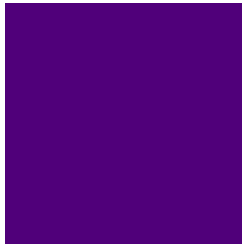
21.2855, 37.2720, 7.3986



46.3316, 80.8261, 18.4514

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607 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 17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

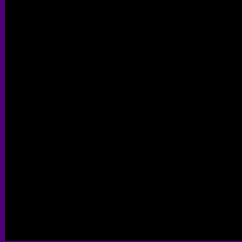
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607.

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

17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607

Protanopia

18.5752, 4.8806, -33.7532

Deuteranopia

18.5166, -0.6408, -21.7609



Tritanopia

18.8314, 4.6688, 1.8247

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607

Protanomaly

15.7686, 17.7283, -48.7148

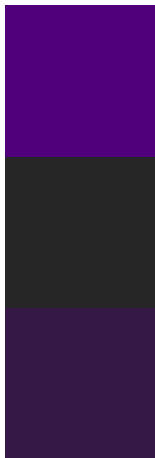
Deuteranomaly

15.5072, 14.0411, -40.2723

Tritanomaly

17.0103, 17.4745, -13.6849

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607

Achromatopsia

13.9221, -0.7428, 0.7564

Achromatomaly

13.5640, 14.0187, -16.0069

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607 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(80, 0, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 0, 122)  
}
```

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(80, 0, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 0, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607 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(80, 0, 122) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 0, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(80, 0, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 0, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 0, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 0, 122)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.6369, 38.1706, -50.3607 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 0, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 0,  
122) }
```

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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