

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.7869, 38.7777,  
-52.9789)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(17.7869, 38.7777,  
-52.9789) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(17.8498, 38.8632,  
-52.7667)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	50007D
RGB	80, 0, 125
RGB Percent	31%, 0%, 49%
CMY	0.6863, 1.0000, 0.5098
CMYK	0.36, 1.00, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	278°, 100%, 25%
HSV	278°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	7.0100, 3.1862, 19.6476
YIQ	38.1700, 7.5550, 55.8350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

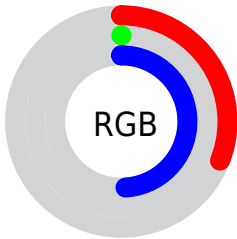
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	80, 0, 125
Decimal	5243005
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	20.77, 51.17, -49.61
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	21, 71.274, 315.886
Yxy	3.1863, 0.2349, 0.1068
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283433085 (0xFF50007D)
YUV	38.1700, 42.8072, 36.6849
Hunter-Lab	17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667

# Details

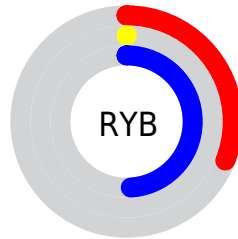
The HunterLab color **17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **39.0194, -29.7848, 23.5221**, and the grayscale version is **13.8421, -0.7386, 0.7521**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.1475, 42.8907, -52.2567**, and **8.7705, 20.8117, -39.2313** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.8500, 38.8636, -52.7660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.1415, 36.8201, -47.6577**.

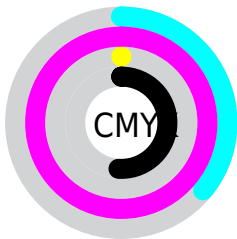
# Distribution



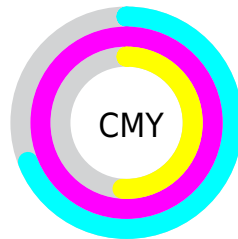
- Red (31%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667 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 17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



17.8498, 38.8632,  
-52.7667

17.8498, 38.8632,  
-52.7667

114.2518, 53.6127,  
-56.2678

11.0893, 37.1705,  
-56.1702

34.2411, 42.7652,  
-51.6597

2.9289, 82.1158,  
-131.4049

43.6750, 44.6321,  
-52.0373

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

53.8446, 46.3929,  
-52.6331

0.0000, NaN, NaN

64.7000, 48.0427,  
-53.3328

0.0000, NaN, NaN

76.2004, 49.5841,  
-54.0746

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

88.3114, 51.0223,

-54.8234

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.0037, 52.3631,  
-55.5587

17.8498, 38.8632,  
-52.7667

17.8498, 38.8632,  
-52.7667

17.8500, 38.8636,  
-52.7660

19.1415, 36.8201,  
-47.6577

20.7362, 34.0344,  
-42.1022

22.7785, 30.2265,  
-35.9365

25.2164, 25.8053,  
-29.6292

27.9907, 21.0890,  
-23.4808

■ 31.0464, 16.2799,  
-17.6370

■ 34.3373, 11.4885,  
-12.1419

■ 37.8262, 6.7662,  
-6.9847

■ 41.4835, 2.1310,  
-2.1311

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.8501, 11.6616, -91.3793



17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667



17.8501, 58.4524, -11.3393

# Triad

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



17.8501, 38.8635, -52.7657



17.8501, 10.1403, 12.4951



17.8501, -26.1124, -13.2745

# Complementary

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



17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667



39.0194, -29.7848, 23.5221

# 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.



17.8501, -26.2517, 8.0876



17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667



17.8501, -10.8157, 12.4951

# Square

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



17.8501, 38.8635, -52.7657



17.8501, 37.3114, 12.4951



17.8501, -21.8335, 12.4951



17.8501, -21.4178, -55.5040



# Rectangle

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



17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667



17.8501, 60.5677, 4.5152



17.8501, -21.8335, 12.4951



17.8501, -26.6852, -3.4908

# Sweetspot

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



17.8501, 38.8635, -52.7657



45.6207, 15.8366, -16.7663



18.4979, 12.7145, -50.5676



21.0231, 8.6024, -9.1836



79.8926, -4.2629, 4.3407



28.9024, -1.5422, 1.5703



# Same Dimension

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



17.8501, 38.8635, -52.7657



23.7099, 51.7868, -71.3667



23.3449, 44.6470, -21.1025



20.8264, 0.8596, -0.8545



18.2247, 39.6897, -53.9537

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Inverse Universe

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



21.3295, 37.4154, 6.8975



28.4971, 49.9011, 9.8953



38.3494, -32.5175, 22.2625



20.8994, 0.8930, 0.8954



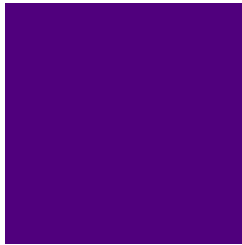
21.7875, 38.2135, 7.0891

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667 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 17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

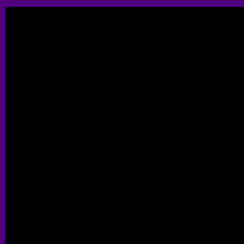
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667.



# 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

17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667

### Protanopia

18.8683, 4.7113, -33.7540

### Deuteranopia

18.8163, -0.8020, -21.7875



## Tritanopia

19.0050, 4.1945, 1.2766

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667

## Protanomaly

16.0833, 17.8580, -49.5695

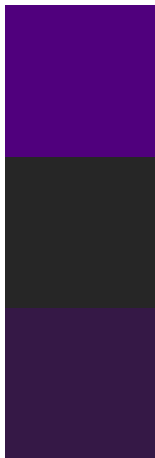
## Deuteranomaly

15.7582, 13.8538, -40.3316

## Tritanomaly

16.9826, 17.5769, -15.0528

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667

## Achromatopsia

13.9221, -0.7428, 0.7564

## Achromatomaly

13.6101, 14.2208, -16.6066

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667 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, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 0, 125)  
}
```

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, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 0, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667 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, 125) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 0, 125) }
```

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, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 0, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 0, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 0, 125)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.8498, 38.8632, -52.7667 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, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 0,  
125) }
```

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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