

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.2175, 44.8780,  
-80.3516)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(19.2175, 44.8780,  
-80.3516) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(19.1771, 44.8340,  
-80.5729)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	480099
RGB	72, 0, 153
RGB Percent	28%, 0%, 60%
CMY	0.7176, 1.0000, 0.4000
CMYK	0.53, 1.00, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	268°, 100%, 30%
HSV	268°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	8.4222, 3.6776, 30.4029
YIQ	38.9700, -6.2010, 62.8470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

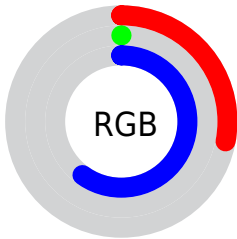
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	72, 0, 153
Decimal	4718745
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	22.58, 56.64, -64.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	23, 85.621, 311.414
Yxy	3.6778, 0.1982, 0.0865
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282908825 (0xFF480099)
YUV	38.9700, 56.2168, 28.9673
Hunter-Lab	19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729

# Details

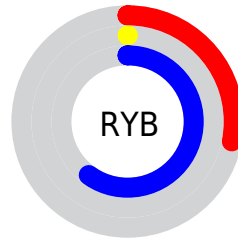
The HunterLab color **19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **49.5295, -33.3952, 29.9352**, and the grayscale version is **14.0606, -0.7502, 0.7639**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.9225, 48.8991, -76.5692**, and **9.5922, 26.0188, -68.1565** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.1775, 44.8345, -80.5710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.8808, 42.4630, -71.9627**.

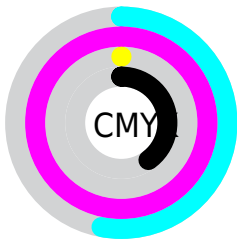
# Distribution



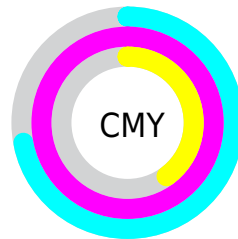
- Red (28%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729 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 19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



19.1771, 44.8340,  
-80.5729

19.1771, 44.8340,  
-80.5729

116.6954, 60.8812,  
-79.9033

12.2270, 43.1378,  
-87.8901

35.8835, 48.9310,  
-76.2785

5.3404, 55.5877,  
-130.9511

45.4541, 50.9381,  
-75.9980

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

55.7506, 52.8512,  
-76.2283

0.0000, NaN, -NF

66.7250, 54.6600,  
-76.7494

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

78.3378, 56.3637,  
-77.4380


0.0000, NaN, NaN


90.5555, 57.9652,


-78.2209


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 103.3497, 59.4693,  
-79.0524


 19.1771, 44.8340,  
-80.5729


 19.1771, 44.8340,  
-80.5729


 19.1775, 44.8345,  
-80.5710

 20.8808, 42.4630,  
-71.9627

 23.1165, 38.8725,  
-62.3716

 25.9795, 34.0905,  
-52.1731

 29.3700, 28.7356,  
-42.2377

 33.1900, 23.2078,  
-32.9786

■ 37.3575, 17.7120,  
-24.5008

■ 41.8090, 12.3328,  
-16.7594

■ 46.4962, 7.0921,  
-9.6546

■ 51.3825, 1.9831,  
-3.0786

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.1775, 9.9703, -129.8387



19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729



19.1775, 73.6511, -21.3034

# Triad

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



19.1775, 44.8345, -80.5710



19.1775, 17.7687, 13.4243



19.1775, -30.5196, -11.0332

# Complementary

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



19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729



49.5295, -33.3952, 29.9352

# 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.



19.1775, -29.8897, 10.9095



19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729



19.1775, -9.9917, 13.4243

# Square

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



19.1775, 44.8345, -80.5710



19.1775, 53.0996, 13.4243



19.1775, -24.2330, 13.4243



19.1775, -26.0397, -65.1618



# Rectangle

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



19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729



19.1775, 79.5260, 2.1866



19.1775, -24.2330, 13.4243



19.1775, -30.8984, -0.1738

# Sweetspot

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



19.1775, 44.8345, -80.5710



55.5880, 16.9259, -23.0170



28.7652, 3.8777, -44.3248



25.0277, 9.2477, -12.6483



87.6224, -4.6753, 4.7607



35.4919, -1.8938, 1.9283



# Same Dimension

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



19.1775, 44.8345, -80.5710



25.4513, 59.7690, -109.0007



29.3027, 58.0304, -41.9060



24.8227, 0.7635, -1.2411



17.4906, 40.8206, -72.9406



2.5911, 5.5340, -6.8272



# Inverse Universe

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



27.1410, 48.6684, 0.5721



36.2691, 64.9407, 1.5079



47.7655, -40.7818, 28.7189



25.0491, 1.3326, 0.5800



24.6879, 44.2949, 0.3244

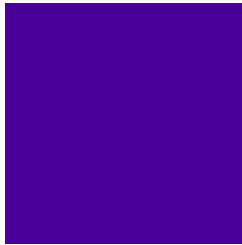


3.1380, 5.8453, -1.6262



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

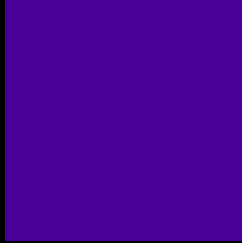
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

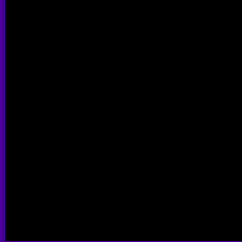
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729.



# 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

19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729

### Protanopia

19.9833, 5.3911, -36.6153

### Deuteranopia

20.0718, -1.1889, -22.5215



## Tritanopia

20.3405, -4.1794, -1.6780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729

## Protanomaly

17.3397, 21.0187, -59.9628

## Deuteranomaly

17.1399, 16.3374, -49.5249

## Tritanomaly

17.3638, 14.0820, -26.8407

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729

## Achromatopsia

14.2438, -0.7600, 0.7739

## Achromatomaly

14.0650, 15.5005, -23.0544

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729 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(72, 0, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 0, 153)  
}
```

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(72, 0, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 0, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729 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(72, 0, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 0, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 0, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 0, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 0, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 0, 153)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.1771, 44.8340, -80.5729 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 0, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 0,  
153) }
```

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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