

Converting Colors

HunterLab(26.3733, 51.3240,
-63.9549)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(26.3733, 51.3240,
-63.9549) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(26.3964, 51.4224,
-63.8671)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7512A6
RGB	117, 18, 166
RGB Percent	46%, 7%, 65%
CMY	0.5412, 0.9294, 0.3490
CMYK	0.30, 0.89, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	280°, 80%, 36%
HSV	280°, 89%, 65%
XYZ	14.4354, 6.9677, 36.6605
YIQ	64.4730, 11.4960, 67.0160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

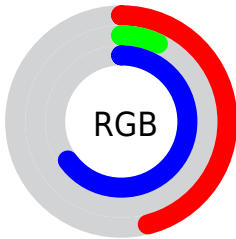
Format	Color
R_{YB}	117, 18, 166
Decimal	7672486
CIE _{Lab}	31.73, 61.02, -56.84
CIE _{LCh}	32, 83.391, 317.033
Yxy	6.9679, 0.2486, 0.1200
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285862566 (0xFF7512A6)
YUV	64.4730, 50.0528, 46.0662
Hunter-Lab	26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671

Details

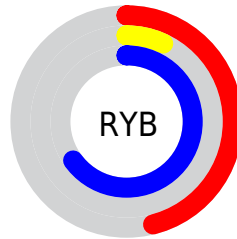
The HunterLab color $[26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 660099 . A complement of this color would be $[53.3943, -39.7498, 31.5699]$, and the grayscale version is $[22.6365, -1.2078, 1.2299]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[44.5697, 55.9145, -63.4892]$, and $[14.7796, 33.3771, -52.9813]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[24.8919, 53.3741, -69.6579]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[28.4711, 47.7866, -56.7478]$.

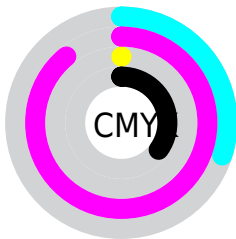
Distribution



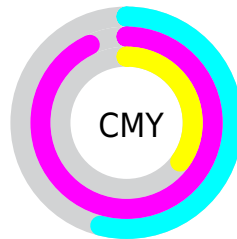
- Red (46%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671 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 26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

26.3964, 51.4224,
-63.8671

26.3964, 51.4224,
-63.8671

129.3820, 67.9705,
-68.4304

18.5528, 49.3904,
-65.7918

44.6192, 55.6942,
-63.4185

11.6904, 47.8899,
-70.9388

54.8565, 57.7416,
-63.8774

4.3811, 72.7974,
-119.9582

65.7754, 59.6932,
-64.5232

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

77.3358, 61.5433,
-65.2665

0.0000, NaN, -NF

89.5037, 63.2924,
-66.0552

0.0000, NaN, NaN

102.2504, 64.9438,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-66.8575

0.0000, NaN, NaN

115.5505, 66.5016,
-67.6535

26.3964, 51.4224,
-63.8671

26.3964, 51.4224,
-63.8671

24.8919, 53.3741,
-69.6579

28.4711, 47.7866,
-56.7478

24.7698, 53.5338,
-70.1541

31.1886, 42.5825,
-48.6183

34.4820, 36.3999,
-40.1469

38.2678, 29.7249,
-31.7943

42.4662, 22.8771,
-23.8010

■ 47.0090, 16.0352,
-16.2540

■ 51.8410, 9.2853,
-9.1536

■ 56.9181, 2.6593,
-2.4607

■ 62.2059, -3.8392,
3.8783

Harmonies

Analogous

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



26.3969, 16.5093, -111.5715



26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671



26.3969, 75.3740, -13.0301

Triad

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



26.3969, 51.4224, -63.8657



26.3969, 11.9543, 18.4778



26.3969, -35.9051, -18.6855

Complementary

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



26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671



53.3943, -39.7498, 31.5699

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.



26.3969, -36.2756, 10.6180



26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671



26.3969, -15.5418, 18.4778

Square

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



26.3969, 51.4224, -63.8657



26.3969, 46.9019, 18.4778



26.3969, -30.6070, 18.4778



26.3969, -29.2160, -71.5182

Rectangle

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



26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671



26.3969, 77.2890, 7.0249



26.3969, -30.6070, 18.4778



26.3969, -36.6296, -5.7248

Sweetspot

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



26.3969, 51.4224, -63.8657



64.3810, 20.0883, -20.2748



26.3364, 15.9921, -64.7092



29.4782, 10.9193, -11.1146



92.0917, -4.9138, 5.0035



39.3538, -2.0998, 2.1382

Same Dimension

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



26.3969, 51.4224, -63.8657



33.1897, 71.8931, -95.2547



32.3617, 57.9572, -25.4512



27.4597, 1.3291, -1.2328



21.8721, 47.2175, -61.5305



3.7749, 7.8407, -8.2270

Inverse Universe

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



29.9081, 48.8554, 8.7575



38.9592, 67.9117, 15.9275



52.5102, -43.2286, 29.0550



27.5350, 1.2747, 1.2574



25.5109, 44.5562, 9.7553



4.0958, 7.3755, -0.1546

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

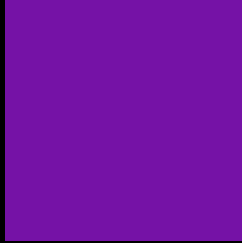
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

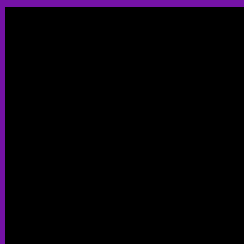
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671.

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

26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671

Deuteranopia

26.8292, 0.2705, -34.1180

Tritanopia

26.6797, 9.8610, 3.3650

Trichromacy



Original Color

26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671

Deuteranomaly

23.2750, 17.5448, -54.6243

Tritanomaly

25.2251, 24.9437, -16.0696

Monochromacy



Original Color

26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671

Achromatopsia

22.6428, -1.2082, 1.2302

Achromatomaly

21.9354, 18.0286, -19.4462

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671 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(117, 18, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(117, 18, 166)  
}
```

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(117, 18, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 18, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671 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(117, 18, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 18, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 18, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 18, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 18, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 18, 166) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.3964, 51.4224, -63.8671 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 18, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 18,  
166) }
```

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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