

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(31.1982, 47.8860,  
-88.4828)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(31.1982, 47.8860,  
-88.4828) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(31.1938, 47.8890,  
-88.5208)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6933CC
RGB	105, 51, 204
RGB Percent	41%, 20%, 80%
CMY	0.5882, 0.8000, 0.2000
CMYK	0.49, 0.75, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	261°, 60%, 50%
HSV	261°, 75%, 80%
XYZ	17.9086, 9.7305, 58.0610
YIQ	84.5880, -16.9290, 59.0310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

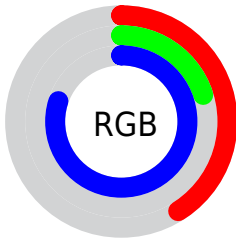
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	105, 51, 204
Decimal	6894540
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.35, 56.67, -70.19
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 90.213, 308.916
Yxy	9.7308, 0.2090, 0.1135
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285084620 (0xFF6933CC)
YUV	84.5880, 58.8701, 17.9013
Hunter-Lab	31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208

# Details

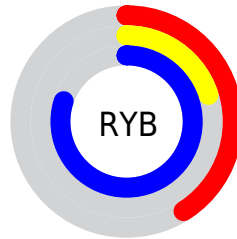
The HunterLab color  $[31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $6633CC$ . The color can be described as dark muted purple. A complement of this color would be  $[70.6460, -35.7843, 40.2768]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[29.7864, -1.5893, 1.6184]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[49.8127, 49.7509, -81.0425]$ , and  $[16.0295, 40.7893, -93.0378]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[27.5393, 54.0407, -105.0744]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[35.7533, 40.6616, -71.9913]$ .

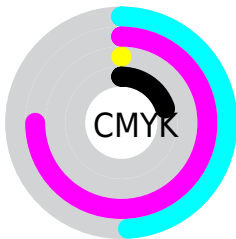
# Distribution



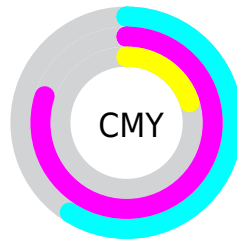
- Red (41%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208 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 31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



31.1938, 47.8890,  
-88.5208

31.1938, 47.8890,  
-88.5208

137.3826, 62.8532,  
-91.5726

22.8491, 45.8228,  
-91.5435

50.2871, 51.9014,  
-86.8614

15.4188, 43.9053,  
-98.1940

60.9129, 53.7662,  
-87.0246

9.0235, 42.7945,  
-114.2095

72.1969, 55.5256,  
-87.5027

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

84.1026, 57.1810,  
-88.1711

0.0000, NaN, -NF

96.5992, 58.7364,  
-88.9533

0.0000, NaN, NaN

109.6598, 60.1968,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-89.8006

123.2612, 61.5674,  
-90.6809

■ 31.1938, 47.8890,  
-88.5208

■ 31.1938, 47.8890,  
-88.5208

■ 27.5393, 54.0407,  
-105.0744

■ 35.7533, 40.6616,  
-71.9913

■ 24.9529, 57.9231,  
-119.3482

■ 41.0327, 33.1697,  
-56.6804

■ 23.9533, 59.2208,  
-125.6059

■ 46.8784, 25.8072,  
-42.9140

■ 53.1736, 18.7103,  
-30.6051

■ 59.8332, 11.8945,  
-19.5311

■ 66.7949, 5.3289,  
-9.4564

■ 74.0126, -1.0303,  
-0.1751

■ 81.4518, -7.2259,  
8.4801

■ 89.0858, -13.2950,  
16.6413

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.1942, 8.5853, -131.8502



31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208



31.1942, 80.3095, -28.0181

# Triad

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



31.1942, 47.8901, -88.5195



31.1942, 24.0490, 21.8360



31.1942, -42.4306, -8.9507

# Complementary

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



31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208



70.6460, -35.7843, 40.2768

# 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.



31.1942, -41.1033, 16.3763



31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208



31.1942, -10.7438, 21.8360

# Square

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



31.1942, 47.8901, -88.5195



31.1942, 63.0876, 20.8081



31.1942, -31.9410, 21.8360



31.1942, -36.8395, -63.1546



# Rectangle

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



31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208



31.1942, 88.2186, 0.5562



31.1942, -31.9410, 21.8360



31.1942, -42.7066, 2.7982

# Sweetspot

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



31.1942, 47.8901, -88.5195



78.4969, 13.8490, -22.8470



51.9808, -11.1521, -33.3246



34.8313, 7.8643, -12.8690

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



31.1942, 47.8901, -88.5195



33.2147, 73.0713, -147.1340



40.6904, 65.4434, -57.0207



33.2165, 0.8173, -1.9554



19.1279, 47.1022, -98.8413



4.8061, 11.1759, -19.7263



# Inverse Universe

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



41.7216, 62.1424, -14.2051



50.0326, 88.1074, -15.0774



66.9916, -50.5941, 37.6223



33.6658, 2.1273, 0.2569



30.2435, 55.3199, -7.7977



6.9710, 12.9294, -3.1802



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

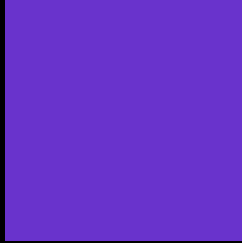
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

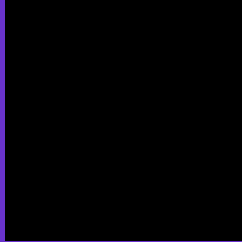
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208.

-88.5208.

# 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

31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208

### Protanopia

31.2277, 10.4303, -61.5478

### Deuteranopia

31.0571, 0.1874, -39.2232



## Tritanopia

31.1639, -4.1649, -2.3860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208

## Protanomaly

29.6783, 21.7946, -76.3781

## Deuteranomaly

29.2566, 14.8777, -60.8074

## Tritanomaly

29.9545, 12.8840, -27.4205

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208

## Achromatopsia

30.1400, -1.6082, 1.6376

## Achromatomaly

29.3239, 13.7701, -22.9811

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208 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(105, 51, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 51, 204)  
}
```

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(105, 51, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 51, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208 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(105, 51, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 51, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 51, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 51, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 51, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 51,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 31.1938, 47.8890, -88.5208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 51, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105, 51,  
204) }
```

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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