

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(38.0226, 50.3182,  
-0.6275)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(38.0226, 50.3182,  
-0.6275) contains.

<b>HunterLab(37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(37.9711, 50.3688,  
-0.5783)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BB3672
RGB	187, 54, 114
RGB Percent	73%, 21%, 45%
CMY	0.2667, 0.7882, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.39, 0.27
HSL	333°, 55%, 47%
HSV	333°, 71%, 73%
XYZ	24.8500, 14.4180, 17.3928
YIQ	100.6070, 60.0080, 46.8560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

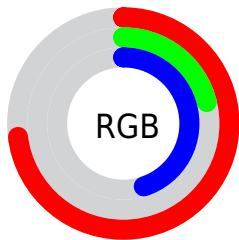
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	187, 54, 114
Decimal	12269170
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.83, 57.53, -3.64
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 57.646, 356.377
Yxy	14.4188, 0.4386, 0.2545
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290459250 (0xFFBB3672)
YUV	100.6070, 6.6027, 75.7667
Hunter-Lab	37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783

# Details

The HunterLab color **37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. A complement of this color would be **61.5286, -40.5920, 17.8522**, and the grayscale version is **35.8882, -1.9149, 1.9499**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58.2205, 54.2473, 0.0857**, and **22.4955, 40.2727, 0.9819** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.7480, 55.2273, 1.3894**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.9312, 43.9879, -1.7575**.

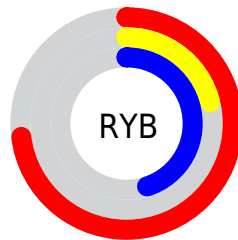
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (21%)

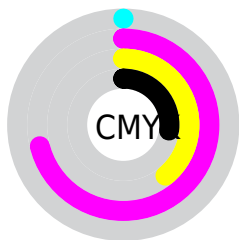
Blue (45%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (45%)

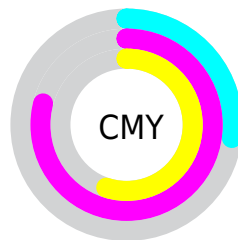


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783 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 37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



37.9711, 50.3688,  
-0.5783

37.9711, 50.3688,  
-0.5783

148.2636, 64.9433,  
3.9915

29.0044, 48.2871,  
-0.8546

58.1639, 54.2952,  
0.1438

20.8807, 46.2240,  
-1.0663

69.2852, 56.1084,  
0.5768

13.7001, 44.4160,  
-1.2002

81.0369, 57.8174,  
1.0529

7.3106, 46.5485,  
-1.6675

93.3868, 59.4254,  
1.5692

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

106.3072, 60.9370,  
2.1231

0.0000, NaN, NaN

119.7740, 62.3572,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

2.7126

0.0000, NaN, NaN

133.7658, 63.6910,  
3.3359

■ 37.9711, 50.3688,  
-0.5783

■ 37.9711, 50.3688,  
-0.5783

■ 35.7480, 55.2273,  
1.3894

■ 40.9312, 43.9879,  
-1.7575

■ 34.2817, 58.1230,  
4.0413

■ 44.5567, 36.6399,  
-2.1733

■ 33.4820, 59.2673,  
6.6870

■ 48.7627, 28.7878,  
-1.9187

■ 53.4635, 20.7566,  
-1.1111

■ 58.5825, 12.7402,  
0.1379

■ 64.0557, 4.8391,  
1.7350

■ 69.8307, -2.9055,  
3.6063

■ 75.8653, -10.4853,  
5.6956

■ 82.1256, -17.9095,  
7.9604

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.9721, 40.2290, -27.8196



37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783



37.9721, 44.0317, 15.9970

# Triad

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



37.9721, 50.3657, -0.5772



37.9721, -19.1226, 23.3751



37.9721, -22.8092, -49.3490

# Complementary

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



37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783



61.5286, -40.5920, 17.8522

# 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.



37.9721, -33.0908, -20.6341



37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783



37.9721, -31.3291, 18.3285

# Square

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



37.9721, 50.3657, -0.5772



37.9721, 0.6946, 24.3252



37.9721, -35.8113, 4.5336



37.9721, -4.6762, -64.4508



# Rectangle

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



37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783



37.9721, 31.9599, 21.2296



37.9721, -35.8113, 4.5336



37.9721, -27.1224, -40.3817

# Sweetspot

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



37.9721, 50.3657, -0.5772



78.2430, 17.2859, 0.1422



32.5303, 45.8880, -64.8390



35.8035, 9.5026, -0.1736



97.7295, -5.2146, 5.3098



44.2712, -2.3622, 2.4053



# Same Dimension

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



37.9721, 50.3657, -0.5772



46.6848, 76.2979, 3.6269



37.2854, 43.4002, 18.1835



30.9935, 1.6506, 0.9749



27.8178, 49.2889, 5.1840



5.6241, 10.1858, -0.6626



# Inverse Universe

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



37.9721, 50.3657, -0.5772



46.6848, 76.2979, 3.6269



61.6935, -28.8724, -7.6722



30.9935, 1.6506, 0.9749



27.8178, 49.2889, 5.1840



5.6241, 10.1858, -0.6626



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

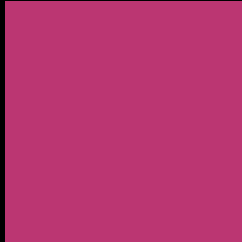
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

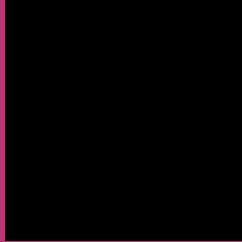
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783.

-0.5783.

# 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

37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783

### Protanopia

38.2657, 3.1806, -19.1353

### Deuteranopia

38.1365, 2.7215, 1.9217



## Tritanopia

37.9481, 40.5156, 15.2961

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783

## Protanomaly

36.0472, 19.1329, -15.1541

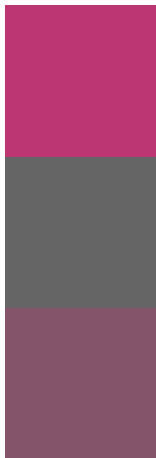
## Deuteranomaly

36.5699, 20.0463, -1.0317

## Tritanomaly

37.8255, 43.8348, 10.6040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783

## Achromatopsia

36.0744, -1.9248, 1.9600

## Achromatomaly

35.0525, 16.5079, -1.1760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783 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(187, 54, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 54, 114)  
}
```

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(187, 54, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 54, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783 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(187, 54, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 54, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 54, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 54, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 54, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 54,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 37.9711, 50.3688, -0.5783 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 54, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187, 54,  
114) }
```

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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