

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(38.1548, 60.6704,  
-53.6770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(38.1548, 60.6704,  
-53.6770) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(38.2007, 60.7203,  
-53.7029)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AA31C1
RGB	170, 49, 193
RGB Percent	67%, 19%, 76%
CMY	0.3333, 0.8078, 0.2431
CMYK	0.12, 0.75, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	290°, 60%, 47%
HSV	290°, 75%, 76%
XYZ	27.3015, 14.5929, 51.8299
YIQ	101.5950, 25.8920, 70.4360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

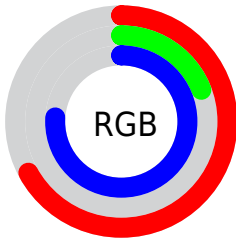
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	170, 49, 193
Decimal	11153857
CIE Lab	45.07, 66.66, -50.86
CIE LCh	45, 83.851, 322.656
Yxy	14.5936, 0.2913, 0.1557
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289343937 (0xFFAA31C1)
YUV	101.5950, 45.0627, 59.9912
Hunter-Lab	38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029

# Details

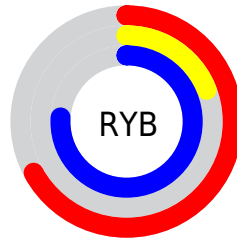
The HunterLab color **38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. The color can be described as middle muted purple. A complement of this color would be **63.0395, -47.1830, 35.2852**, and the grayscale version is **36.1284, -1.9277, 1.9629**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58.5536, 64.9876, -54.3617**, and **23.1836, 47.7429, -47.3461** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.0148, 65.8468, -59.7132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.1283, 53.7295, -46.4478**.

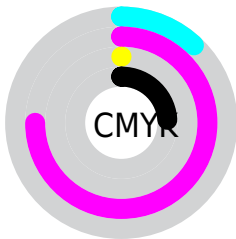
# Distribution



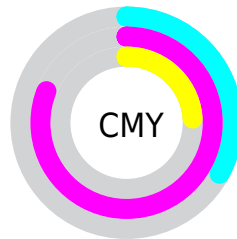
- Red (67%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)
















- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029 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 38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029	 38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029
 148.6246, 77.7013, -59.8087	 29.2141, 58.4779, -53.6034
 58.4282, 65.1199, -54.7960	 21.0687, 56.3665, -54.2514
 69.5654, 67.2005, -55.5180	 13.8636, 54.7615, -56.5981
 81.3321, 69.1853, -56.2727	 7.4936, 57.6394, -66.1435
 93.6963, 71.0727, -57.0298	0.0000, INF, -NF
 106.6303, 72.8645, -57.7711	0.0000, NaN, -NF
 120.1102, 74.5639,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-58.4854

134.1146, 76.1748,  
-59.1660

■ 38.2007, 60.7203,  
-53.7029

■ 38.2007, 60.7203,  
-53.7029

■ 36.0148, 65.8468,  
-59.7132

■ 41.1283, 53.7295,  
-46.4478

■ 34.5707, 68.6610,  
-64.0233

■ 44.7377, 45.4977,  
-38.4998

■ 33.9852, 69.5297,  
-65.8594

■ 48.9483, 36.5840,  
-30.3097

■ 53.6750, 27.3946,  
-22.1763

■ 58.8402, 18.1816,  
-14.2626

■ 64.3778, 9.0810,  
-6.6369

■ 70.2330, 0.1538,  
0.6885

■ 76.3616, -8.5828,  
7.7304

■ 82.7281, -17.1347,  
14.5183

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.2015, 24.8638, -102.0317



38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029



38.2015, 80.8343, -6.2436

# Triad

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



38.2015, 60.7191, -53.7011



38.2015, 6.2026, 26.7411



38.2015, -44.0405, -28.2886

# Complementary

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



38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029



63.0395, -47.1830, 35.2852

# 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.



38.2015, -46.1042, 8.8695



38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029



38.2015, -23.0900, 26.7051

# Square

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



38.2015, 60.7191, -53.7011



38.2015, 43.2546, 25.5422



38.2015, -39.8622, 23.3340



38.2015, -32.8176, -80.6702



# Rectangle

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



38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029



38.2015, 79.1147, 12.8669



38.2015, -39.8622, 23.3340



38.2015, -45.6342, -13.2126

# Sweetspot

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



38.2015, 60.7191, -53.7011



80.3821, 21.5571, -16.7414



30.4450, 24.5550, -79.0631



36.3183, 11.5351, -9.0656



98.8636, -5.2751, 5.3714



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594



# Same Dimension

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



38.2015, 60.7191, -53.7011



46.7798, 91.0351, -84.1060



39.4702, 58.4677, -14.8959



31.8802, 2.0720, -1.3066



27.7688, 56.7767, -53.5429



5.9623, 12.0663, -10.5327



# Inverse Universe

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



37.4199, 50.2437, 14.2225



46.1913, 75.9653, 24.1418



62.9733, -46.4411, 27.3422



31.7861, 1.3023, 2.0794



27.5931, 47.5189, 15.7775



5.8088, 10.1474, 2.2051



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

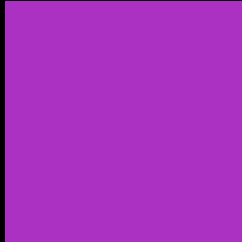
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

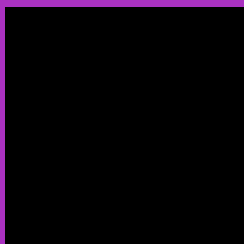
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029.

-53.7029.

# 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

38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029

### Deuteranopia

38.5329, 3.3277, -45.1307

### Tritanopia

38.2052, 22.6786, 8.2258

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029

## Deuteranomaly

35.7546, 22.2693, -55.5387

## Tritanomaly

37.4586, 35.6869, -9.1667

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029

## Achromatopsia

36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805

## Achromatomaly

35.2815, 20.3136, -16.4237

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029 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(170, 49, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 49, 193)  
}
```

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(170, 49, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 49, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029 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(170, 49, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 49, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 49, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 49, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 49, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 49,  
193) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 38.2007, 60.7203, -53.7029 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 49, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170, 49,  
193) }
```

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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