

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(38.5153, 63.4857,  
-28.6407)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(38.5153, 63.4857,  
-28.6407) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(38.5349, 63.6090,  
-28.4546)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BD26A3
RGB	189, 38, 163
RGB Percent	74%, 15%, 64%
CMY	0.2588, 0.8509, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.14, 0.26
HSL	310°, 67%, 45%
HSV	310°, 80%, 74%
XYZ	28.2902, 14.8494, 36.0255
YIQ	97.3990, 49.8710, 70.8870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

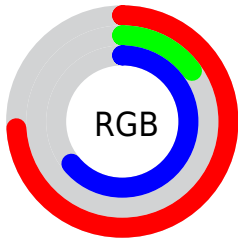
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	189, 38, 163
Decimal	12396195
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.43, 69.06, -32.42
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 76.294, 334.854
Yxy	14.8501, 0.3574, 0.1876
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290586275 (0xFFBD26A3)
YUV	97.3990, 32.3413, 80.3341
Hunter-Lab	38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546

# Details

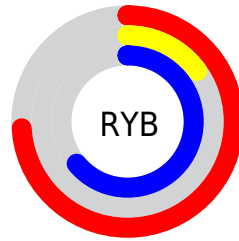
The HunterLab color  $[38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `CC0099`. A complement of this color would be  $[60.9738, -48.3794, 32.0068]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[34.5953, -1.8459, 1.8796]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[58.9105, 68.0216, -29.2658]$ , and  $[24.4397, 46.5496, -20.6094]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[37.1720, 67.2161, -28.7790]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[40.6187, 57.9030, -26.7961]$ .

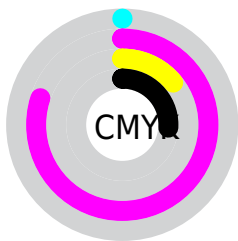
# Distribution



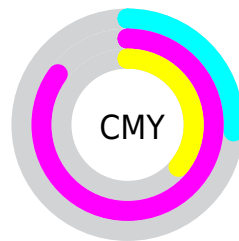
- Red (74%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (26%)















- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546 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 38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546	 38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546
149.1500, 81.1577, -32.3869	 29.5199, 61.3331, -27.8693
 58.8133, 68.1119, -29.6414	 21.3431, 59.2184, -27.4018
 69.9735, 70.2545, -30.1859	 14.1024, 57.6672, -27.2982
 81.7620, 72.3043, -30.6823	 7.7520, 60.0845, -29.3141
 94.1469, 74.2585, -31.1270	0.0000, INF, -NF
	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 107.1008, 76.1179, -31.5192	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 120.5996, 77.8851,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-31.8591

134.6224, 79.5638,  
-32.1478

■ 38.5349, 63.6090,  
-28.4546

■ 38.5349, 63.6090,  
-28.4546

■ 37.1720, 67.2161,  
-28.7790

■ 40.6187, 57.9030,  
-26.7961

■ 36.3874, 68.9246,  
-27.9767

■ 43.4113, 50.5398,  
-23.9744

■ 36.3795, 68.9412,  
-27.9663

■ 46.8606, 42.0684,  
-20.2584

■ 50.8931, 32.9865,  
-15.9248

■ 55.4309, 23.6622,  
-11.2015

■ 60.4017, 14.3300,  
-6.2525

■ 65.7425, 5.1205,  
-1.1857

■ 71.4006, -3.9054,  
3.9327

■ 77.3326, -12.7289,  
9.0651

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.5359, 35.8509, -73.2379



38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546



38.5359, 71.9705, 6.3755

# Triad

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



38.5359, 63.6065, -28.4530



38.5359, -6.7252, 26.7272



38.5359, -38.3339, -43.0117

# Complementary

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



38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546



60.9738, -48.3794, 32.0068

# 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.



38.5359, -43.7508, -2.7350



38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546



38.5359, -29.3301, 25.2747

# Square

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



38.5359, 63.6065, -28.4530



38.5359, 25.0168, 25.9789



38.5359, -41.0341, 18.6630



38.5359, -23.2527, -85.2031



# Rectangle

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



38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546



38.5359, 63.7995, 18.5433



38.5359, -41.0341, 18.6630



38.5359, -41.1004, -28.0318

# Sweetspot

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



38.5359, 63.6065, -28.4530



77.7782, 24.7786, -11.3712



24.7458, 42.8216, -99.3546



34.9791, 13.5585, -6.3643



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.



38.5359, 63.6065, -28.4530



48.9537, 91.6567, -37.6722



35.9388, 53.6049, 7.7303



31.0923, 2.1802, -0.4292



29.8573, 56.6084, -23.1634



5.9729, 11.4279, -5.4357



# Inverse Universe

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



38.5359, 63.6065, -28.4530



48.9537, 91.6567, -37.6722



62.1790, -40.9671, 14.4262



31.0923, 2.1802, -0.4292



29.8573, 56.6084, -23.1634



5.9729, 11.4279, -5.4357



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

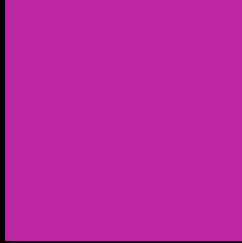
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

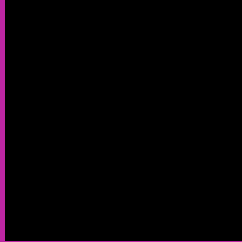
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546.

-28.4546.

# 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

38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546

### Protanopia

39.2902, 14.2164, -76.6723

### Deuteranopia

38.8893, 3.1065, -22.5915



## Tritanopia

38.5383, 37.2994, 13.8809

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546



## Protanomaly

34.5538, 27.3376, -70.9430



## Deuteranomaly

36.0291, 25.4112, -29.8465



## Tritanomaly

37.9486, 46.6576, 2.0346

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546



## Achromatopsia

34.5743, -1.8448, 1.8785



## Achromatomaly

33.6083, 22.1362, -10.8151

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546 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(189, 38, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 38, 163)  
}
```

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(189, 38, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 38, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546 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(189, 38, 163) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 38, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 38, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 38, 163); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 38, 163); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 38, 163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 38.5349, 63.6090, -28.4546 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 38, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189, 38,  
163) }
```

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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