

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(39.9431, 77.5666,  
-62.4171)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(39.9431, 77.5666,  
-62.4171) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(39.9651, 77.6392,  
-62.5443)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BF0FD0
RGB	191, 15, 208
RGB Percent	75%, 6%, 82%
CMY	0.2510, 0.9411, 0.1843
CMYK	0.08, 0.93, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	295°, 87%, 44%
HSV	295°, 93%, 82%
XYZ	33.0419, 15.9721, 61.0159
YIQ	89.6260, 42.9430, 97.3350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

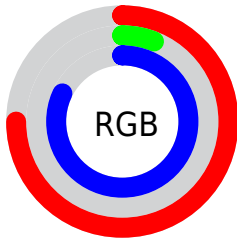
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	191, 15, 208
Decimal	12521424
CIE Lab	46.94, 80.28, -56.37
CIE LCh	47, 98.100, 324.924
Yxy	15.9728, 0.3003, 0.1452
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290711504 (0xFFBF0FD0)
YUV	89.6260, 58.3584, 88.9050
Hunter-Lab	39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443

# Details

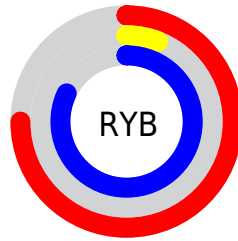
The HunterLab color  $[39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `CC00CC`. The color can be described as middle washed purple. A complement of this color would be  $[67.4194, -56.4578, 40.1572]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[31.6216, -1.6872, 1.7181]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[59.7785, 80.0327, -55.5984]$ , and  $[26.8430, 54.5371, -49.0705]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[39.3192, 78.9173, -64.3747]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[41.3768, 74.0968, -58.7163]$ .

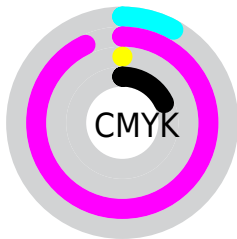
# Distribution



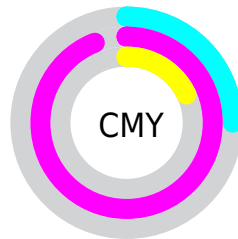
- Red (75%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443 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 39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



39.9651, 77.6392,  
-62.5443

39.9651, 77.6392,  
-62.5443

151.3873, 97.6476,  
-68.7971

30.8300, 75.2671,  
-62.6666

60.4574, 82.5574,  
-63.4574

22.5210, 73.2079,  
-63.6974

71.7147, 84.9626,  
-64.1660

15.1312, 72.0099,  
-66.6963

83.5952, 87.2936,  
-64.9381

8.7645, 73.7164,  
-75.1292

96.0677, 89.5402,  
-65.7347

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

109.1054, 91.6985,  
-66.5316

0.0000, NaN, NaN

122.6847, 93.7681,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-67.3136

136.7849, 95.7503,  
-68.0708

■ 39.9651, 77.6392,  
-62.5443

■ 39.9651, 77.6392,  
-62.5443

■ 39.3192, 78.9173,  
-64.3747

■ 41.3768, 74.0968,  
-58.7163

■ 43.5892, 68.0648,  
-53.1184

■ 46.6079, 59.9981,  
-46.1424

■ 50.3793, 50.5462,  
-38.3012

■ 54.8210, 40.3187,  
-30.0532

■ 59.8435, 29.7738,  
-21.7262

■ 65.3628, 19.2047,  
-13.5180

■ 71.3054, 8.7749,  
-5.5276

■ 77.6100, -1.4397,  
2.2093

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.9660, 33.8283, -127.5211



39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443



39.9660, 100.6944, -4.5233

# Triad

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



39.9660, 77.6376, -62.5422



39.9660, 4.5834, 27.9762



39.9660, -49.3575, -39.9741

# Complementary

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



39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443



67.4194, -56.4578, 40.1572

# 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.



39.9660, -52.1816, 7.8840



39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443



39.9660, -28.6496, 27.9762

# Square

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



39.9660, 77.6376, -62.5422



39.9660, 49.5281, 27.9094



39.9660, -46.2760, 25.1140



39.9660, -36.2296, -107.9075



# Rectangle

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



39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443



39.9660, 96.6693, 16.3266



39.9660, -46.2760, 25.1140



39.9660, -51.2687, -20.3674

# Sweetspot

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



39.9660, 77.6376, -62.5422



78.3720, 31.5542, -22.7278



24.1204, 47.8044, -130.9862



34.8866, 17.2918, -12.6153

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



39.9660, 77.6376, -62.5422



49.4632, 99.3036, -81.1858



39.2244, 69.0957, -6.9741



34.5744, 2.5004, -1.3625



31.0758, 62.3516, -50.7199



7.4555, 14.8964, -11.6830



# Inverse Universe

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



37.2242, 61.6660, 21.8387



46.1733, 79.2025, 28.8334



67.8159, -53.6797, 31.9537



34.3874, 1.3360, 2.5394



28.9686, 49.7269, 17.8093



6.8934, 11.9194, 3.5687



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

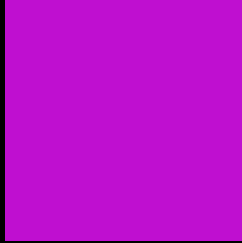
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

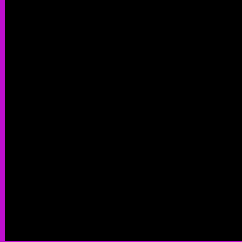
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443.



# 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

39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443

### Protanopia

40.7363, 14.6461, -82.5336

### Deuteranopia

40.7161, 3.5525, -50.8970



## Tritanopia

40.1077, 31.7738, 11.6223

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443



## Protanomaly

33.9379, 35.3944, -97.9753



## Deuteranomaly

34.9508, 31.7190, -70.6047



## Tritanomaly

38.2585, 49.5452, -9.3880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443



## Achromatopsia

31.9753, -1.7061, 1.7373



## Achromatomaly

31.2418, 29.6784, -22.3417

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443 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(191, 15, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 15, 208)  
}
```

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(191, 15, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 15, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443 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(191, 15, 208) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 15, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 15, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 15, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 15, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 15,  
208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 39.9651, 77.6392, -62.5443 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 15, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191, 15,  
208) }
```

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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