

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(47.4676, 53.4722,  
-86.6963)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(47.4676, 53.4722,  
-86.6963) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(47.3899, 53.7997,  
-87.1682)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A05DFE
RGB	160, 93, 254
RGB Percent	63%, 36%, 100%
CMY	0.3725, 0.6353, 0.0039
CMYK	0.37, 0.63, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	265°, 99%, 68%
HSV	265°, 63%, 100%
XYZ	36.3009, 22.4580, 96.1875
YIQ	131.3870, -11.7490, 64.2750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

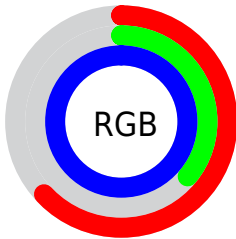
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	160, 93, 254
Decimal	10509822
CIE Lab	54.51, 58.85, -70.33
CIE LCh	55, 91.706, 309.919
Yxy	22.4588, 0.2343, 0.1449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288699902 (0xFFA05DFE)
YUV	131.3870, 60.4482, 25.0936
Hunter-Lab	47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682

# Details

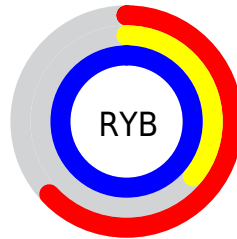
The HunterLab color  $47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9966FF$ . The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be  $90.6856, -44.7117, 48.3264$ , and the grayscale version is  $47.5669, -2.5381, 2.5844$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $65.8051, 42.1665, -43.9541$ , and  $28.7573, 49.5439, -89.0860$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $41.5664, 63.1336, -107.0295$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $54.1315, 43.9545, -68.5769$ .

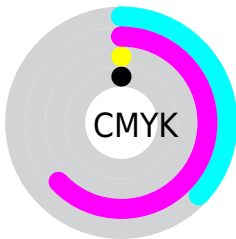
# Distribution



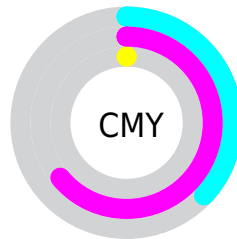
- Red (63%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682 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 47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



47.3899, 53.7997,  
-87.1682

47.3899, 53.7997,  
-87.1682

162.7676, 67.9364,  
-93.3431

37.6755, 51.7497,  
-87.7550

68.9225, 57.6170,  
-87.5989

28.7332, 49.6421,  
-89.4476

80.6547, 59.3711,  
-88.2199

20.6378, 47.5695,  
-93.2604

92.9861, 61.0243,  
-88.9743

13.4892, 45.8000,  
-101.7122

105.8888, 62.5809,  
-89.8064

7.0664, 48.9651,  
-129.9012

119.3386, 64.0456,  
-90.6801

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

133.3140, 65.4234,

-91.5710

0.0000, NaN, -NF

147.7961, 66.7188,  
-92.4625

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 47.3899, 53.7997,  
-87.1682

■ 47.3899, 53.7997,  
-87.1682

■ 41.5664, 63.1336,  
-107.0295

■ 54.1315, 43.9545,  
-68.5769

■ 36.8771, 70.9167,  
-126.7898

■ 61.6004, 34.1402,  
-51.6940

■ 33.5119, 75.7150,  
-143.9181

■ 69.6519, 24.5750,  
-36.4676

■ 31.9406, 77.1020,  
-153.0231

■ 78.1779, 15.3123,  
-22.6714

■ 87.0983, 6.3342,  
-10.0486

96.3536, -2.4014,  
1.6326

99.9679, -5.5117,  
5.8913

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.3907, 10.6687, -128.8511



47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682



47.3907, 87.0282, -27.8809

# Triad

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



47.3907, 53.8000, -87.1663



47.3907, 25.1368, 32.4866



47.3907, -55.0268, -10.9633

# Complementary

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



47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682



90.6856, -44.7117, 48.3264

# 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.



47.3907, -53.3463, 20.7260



47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682



47.3907, -14.4279, 32.8544

# Square

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



47.3907, 53.8000, -87.1663



47.3907, 67.2034, 28.9719



47.3907, -40.7759, 30.8833



47.3907, -46.4300, -66.8255



# Rectangle

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



47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682



47.3907, 94.4204, 2.4815



47.3907, -40.7759, 30.8833



47.3907, -55.5607, 2.6775

# Sweetspot

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



47.3907, 53.8000, -87.1663



82.4089, 11.3967, -17.0871



67.9245, -11.8300, -40.1993



36.9498, 6.4734, -9.6116

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



47.3907, 53.8000, -87.1663



40.3939, 65.6787, -112.8244



57.5715, 76.0727, -59.7583



42.1272, 1.3568, -2.5176



23.3674, 56.1617, -110.0478



7.7071, 17.9645, -31.9646



# Inverse Universe

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



56.9980, 68.6043, -12.5802



52.6198, 79.5409, -11.5039



86.5632, -61.2966, 45.1734



42.6204, 2.7030, 0.6084



35.0301, 63.3078, -3.0831

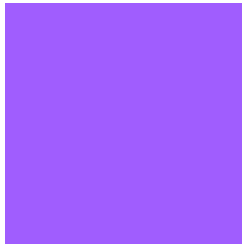


11.0299, 20.1125, -2.3571



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

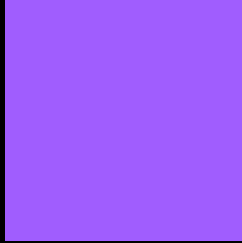
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

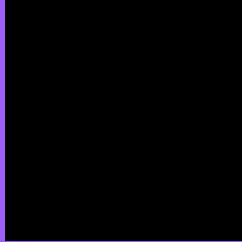
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

## HunterLab 47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682.

-87.1682.

# 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

47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682

### Protanopia

47.7438, 16.5616, -87.7780

### Deuteranopia

47.6007, 3.3057, -66.6328



## Tritanopia

47.0487, 1.4973, -0.8073

# Trichromacy



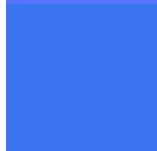
## Original Color

47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682



## Protanomaly

46.2369, 27.9035, -92.3370



## Deuteranomaly

44.9525, 17.0329, -81.7639



## Tritanomaly

46.3530, 18.5066, -26.3449

# Monochromacy



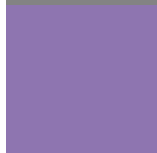
## Original Color

47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682



## Achromatopsia

47.6409, -2.5420, 2.5884



## Achromatomaly

46.4844, 16.0083, -23.4659

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682 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(160, 93, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 93, 254)  
}
```

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(160, 93, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 93, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682 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(160, 93, 254) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 93, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 93, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 93, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 93, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 93,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 47.3899, 53.7997, -87.1682 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 93, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 93,  
254) }
```

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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