

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(49.4791, 41.7252,  
-73.3797)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(49.4791, 41.7252,  
-73.3797) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(49.5577, 41.5751,  
-73.0461)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B6DF6
RGB	155, 109, 246
RGB Percent	61%, 43%, 96%
CMY	0.3921, 0.5725, 0.0353
CMYK	0.37, 0.56, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	260°, 88%, 70%
HSV	260°, 56%, 96%
XYZ	35.6208, 24.5597, 90.0518
YIQ	138.3720, -16.5610, 52.3590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

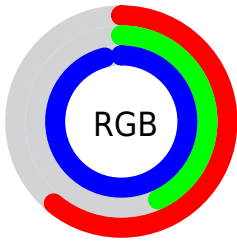
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	155, 109, 246
Decimal	10186230
CIE Lab	56.64, 47.37, -62.48
CIE LCh	57, 78.409, 307.165
Yxy	24.5605, 0.2371, 0.1635
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288376310 (0xFF9B6DF6)
YUV	138.3720, 53.0606, 14.5828
Hunter-Lab	49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461

# Details

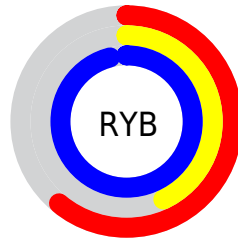
The HunterLab color  $49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9966FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $89.0479, -36.4927, 44.5985$ , and the grayscale version is  $50.3627, -2.6872, 2.7363$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $68.7072, 31.5128, -38.7518$ , and  $30.5670, 38.0674, -73.8820$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $43.0316, 50.9125, -92.7243$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $56.8250, 32.4072, -55.3887$ .

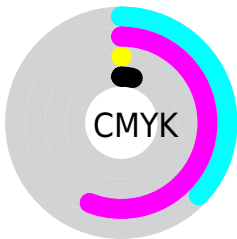
# Distribution



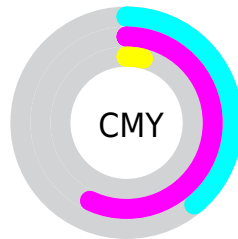
- Red (61%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461 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 49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



49.5577, 41.5751,  
-73.0461

49.5577, 41.5751,  
-73.0461

166.0247, 52.1738,  
-79.7590

39.6862, 39.8950,  
-72.9883

71.3746, 44.5939,  
-74.0988

30.5735, 38.1037,  
-73.5966

83.2372, 45.9422,  
-74.8468

22.2900, 36.2272,  
-75.4822

95.6928, 47.1920,  
-75.6563

14.9290, 34.3598,  
-80.1058

108.7142, 48.3497,  
-76.4928

8.5768, 33.2103,  
-92.4582

122.2778, 49.4215,  
-77.3337

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

136.3629, 50.4129,

-78.1645

0.0000, NaN, -NF

150.9508, 51.3288,  
-78.9751

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 49.5577, 41.5751,  
-73.0461

■ 49.5577, 41.5751,  
-73.0461

■ 43.0316, 50.9125,  
-92.7243

■ 56.8250, 32.4072,  
-55.3887

■ 37.4515, 59.8682,  
-113.9049

■ 64.6744, 23.5965,  
-39.6652

■ 33.0622, 67.3081,  
-134.8043

■ 72.9931, 15.1626,  
-25.5777

■ 30.0667, 71.6512,  
-152.1514

■ 81.6988, 7.0614,  
-12.8084

■ 29.1116, 72.7102,  
-158.3621

■ 90.7313, -0.7669,  
-1.0806

99.5311, -7.5394,  
9.2606

99.7165, -6.8909,  
9.4828

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.5586, 5.4805, -101.6165



49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461



49.5586, 70.0352, -26.7437

# Triad

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



49.5586, 41.5752, -73.0443



49.5586, 24.3243, 32.2689



49.5586, -51.0363, -5.3978

# Complementary

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



49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461



89.0479, -36.4927, 44.5985

# 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.



49.5586, -48.4594, 20.8092



49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461



49.5586, -10.2822, 32.9512

# Square

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



49.5586, 41.5752, -73.0443



49.5586, 58.4005, 26.9993



49.5586, -35.3241, 30.6648



49.5586, -43.6057, -49.0604



# Rectangle

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



49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461



49.5586, 77.5334, -0.3667



49.5586, -35.3241, 30.6648



49.5586, -51.2708, 5.5779

# Sweetspot

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



49.5586, 41.5752, -73.0443



83.8655, 8.4703, -15.0585



71.6720, -16.6571, -28.2541



37.9464, 4.6968, -8.1752

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



49.5586, 41.5752, -73.0443



43.9230, 54.4199, -99.6897



57.7115, 61.6537, -52.9332



40.2455, 1.0026, -2.5004



21.4293, 53.2712, -114.6231



6.7652, 16.1995, -31.3945



# Inverse Universe

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



58.9073, 60.2399, -17.6446



56.2887, 74.5525, -20.0501



84.7988, -53.2393, 41.2044



40.8267, 2.7192, 0.1827



34.5024, 63.2779, -10.1977

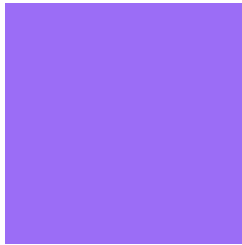


10.3215, 19.0923, -4.3098



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

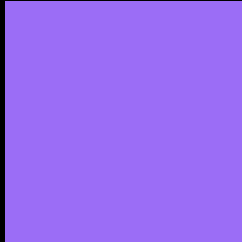
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

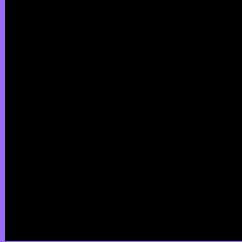
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461.

-73.0461.

# 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

49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461

### Protanopia

49.9877, 15.2038, -81.1450

### Deuteranopia

49.9818, 4.7175, -66.9095



## Tritanopia

49.3860, -1.3967, -2.2407

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461

## Protanomaly

49.1456, 23.0801, -80.4180

## Deuteranomaly

48.4504, 15.6889, -72.6689

## Tritanomaly

48.9508, 12.3867, -23.2234

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461

## Achromatopsia

50.4135, -2.6899, 2.7391

## Achromatomaly

49.2771, 11.6660, -19.4783

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461 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(155, 109, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 109, 246)  
}
```

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(155, 109, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 109, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461 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(155, 109, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 109, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 109, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 109, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 109, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 109,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 49.5577, 41.5751, -73.0461 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 109, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
109, 246) }
```

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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