

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(51.3109, 58.0671,  
-69.9754)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(51.3109, 58.0671,  
-69.9754) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(51.2580, 58.1366,  
-70.1200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BE61F8
RGB	190, 97, 248
RGB Percent	75%, 38%, 97%
CMY	0.2549, 0.6196, 0.0274
CMYK	0.23, 0.61, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	277°, 92%, 68%
HSV	277°, 61%, 97%
XYZ	42.4531, 26.2738, 91.6407
YIQ	142.0210, 6.9570, 66.6770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

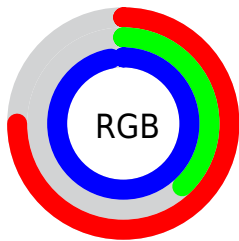
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	190, 97, 248
Decimal	12476920
CIE Lab	58.30, 61.96, -60.73
CIE LCh	58, 86.762, 315.573
Yxy	26.2748, 0.2647, 0.1638
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290667000 (0xFFBE61F8)
YUV	142.0210, 52.2476, 42.0776
Hunter-Lab	51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200

# Details

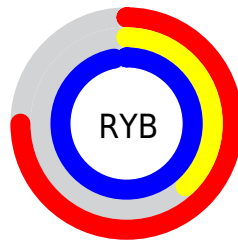
The HunterLab color **51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. A complement of this color would be **86.5834, -50.0016, 44.7321**, and the grayscale version is **51.8146, -2.7647, 2.8152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70.5806, 49.3305, -35.1185**, and **32.0203, 53.8543, -70.5941** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.0424, 67.5510, -84.8058**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.3260, 47.8092, -55.6890**.

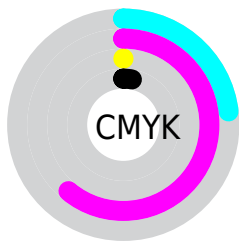
# Distribution



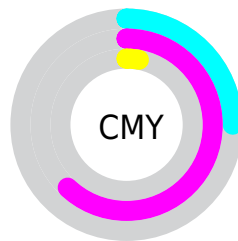
- Red (75%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200 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 51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



51.2580, 58.1366,  
-70.1200

51.2580, 58.1366,  
-70.1200

168.5612, 72.8193,  
-76.8943

41.2667, 56.0344,  
-69.9065

73.2926, 62.0620,  
-71.3090

32.0241, 53.8739,  
-70.2408

85.2552, 63.8745,  
-72.0790

23.5980, 51.7321,  
-71.6180

97.8060, 65.5882,  
-72.8932

16.0767, 49.8196,  
-75.1911

110.9185, 67.2069,  
-73.7222

9.5861, 48.8002,  
-84.2727

124.5697, 68.7349,  
-74.5473

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

138.7392, 70.1767,

-75.3561

0.0000, NaN, -NF

153.4085, 71.5368,  
-76.1402

■ 51.2580, 58.1366,  
-70.1200

■ 51.2580, 58.1366,  
-70.1200

■ 46.0424, 67.5510,  
-84.8058

■ 57.3260, 47.8092,  
-55.6890

■ 41.8273, 75.1425,  
-98.7947

■ 64.0975, 37.1664,  
-41.9994

■ 38.7245, 79.8547,  
-110.7106

■ 71.4498, 26.5313,  
-29.2020

■ 36.7760, 81.4082,  
-119.0881

■ 79.2845, 16.0520,  
-17.2756

■ 87.5245, 5.7787,  
-6.1256

96.1104, -4.2873,  
4.3629

99.7784, -6.5510,  
8.5975

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.2590, 17.6519, -113.4285



51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200



51.2590, 85.2475, -16.9477

# Triad

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



51.2590, 58.1359, -70.1180



51.2590, 16.0877, 34.5336



51.2590, -54.6020, -18.7426

# Complementary

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



51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200



86.5834, -50.0016, 44.7321

# 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.



51.2590, -54.8015, 16.8743



51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200



51.2590, -20.3671, 34.4920

# Square

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



51.2590, 58.1359, -70.1180



51.2590, 56.7161, 31.3269



51.2590, -44.0789, 31.0686



51.2590, -43.4254, -72.1985



# Rectangle

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



51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200



51.2590, 88.2843, 8.9000



51.2590, -44.0789, 31.0686



51.2590, -55.8223, -4.1788

# Sweetspot

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



51.2590, 58.1359, -70.1180



84.2249, 13.5136, -14.4635



57.9389, 3.3509, -55.1180



37.8385, 7.6923, -8.2795

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



51.2590, 58.1359, -70.1180



46.4613, 71.6641, -90.8466



58.6379, 72.9688, -40.4631



41.4394, 2.0421, -2.1652



27.1832, 60.0199, -86.8356



8.6333, 18.7123, -24.8665



# Inverse Universe

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



55.5636, 59.8665, 2.1956



52.3465, 72.4757, 5.2691



84.1718, -59.4456, 40.0066



41.6360, 2.2502, 1.6180



33.5480, 58.8652, 10.7219

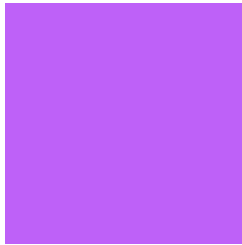


10.3071, 18.2714, 1.8535



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

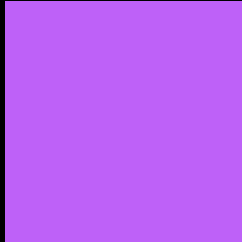
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

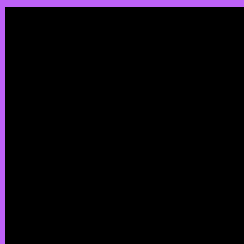
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200.

-70.1200.

# 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

51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200

### Protanopia

51.7849, 13.8324, -76.1672

### Deuteranopia

51.7410, 4.5586, -61.6134



## Tritanopia

51.0333, 13.2443, 3.7434

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200



## Protanomaly

49.9404, 27.9670, -78.0745



## Deuteranomaly

49.7768, 21.0805, -69.0179



## Tritanomaly

50.5180, 28.1518, -17.8114

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200



## Achromatopsia

52.0094, -2.7751, 2.8258



## Achromatomaly

50.6249, 17.5349, -19.6968

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200 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(190, 97, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 97, 248)  
}
```

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(190, 97, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 97, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200 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(190, 97, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 97, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(190, 97, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 97, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 97, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 97,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 51.2580, 58.1366, -70.1200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 97, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190, 97,  
248) }
```

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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