

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(52.9363, 57.2460,  
-65.2536)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(52.9363, 57.2460,  
-65.2536) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(52.8715, 57.0530,  
-65.1003)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C466F7
RGB	196, 102, 247
RGB Percent	77%, 40%, 97%
CMY	0.2314, 0.6000, 0.0314
CMYK	0.21, 0.59, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	279°, 90%, 68%
HSV	279°, 59%, 97%
XYZ	44.3049, 27.9540, 91.0563
YIQ	146.6360, 9.4790, 65.0230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

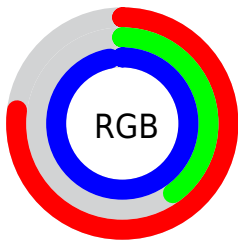
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	196, 102, 247
Decimal	12871415
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.85, 60.75, -57.66
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 83.756, 316.498
Yxy	27.9551, 0.2713, 0.1712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291061495 (0xFFC466F7)
YUV	146.6360, 49.4795, 43.2922
Hunter-Lab	52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003

# Details

The HunterLab color  $52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC66FF`. A complement of this color would be  $86.1706, -49.7178, 43.5778$ , and the grayscale version is  $53.6751, -2.8640, 2.9163$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $72.5217, 48.6957, -31.8064$ , and  $33.3976, 52.6811, -64.9812$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $47.6135, 66.7635, -79.0681$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $58.9516, 46.5079, -51.3615$ .

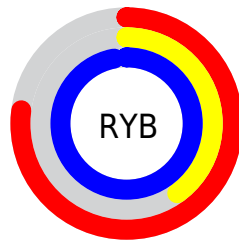
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (40%)

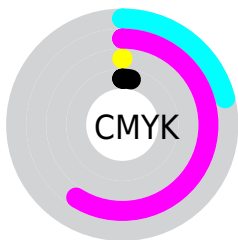
Blue (97%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (97%)

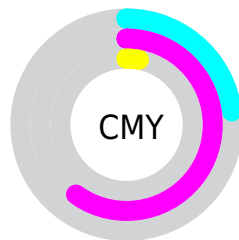


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003 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 52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



52.8715, 57.0530,  
-65.1003

52.8715, 57.0530,  
-65.1003

170.9538, 71.2784,  
-71.8185

42.7689, 54.9954,  
-64.7160

75.1084, 60.8757,  
-66.4282

33.4061, 52.8674,  
-64.7475

87.1641, 62.6353,  
-67.2118

24.8482, 50.7300,  
-65.5737

99.8037, 64.2964,  
-68.0179

17.1796, 48.7504,  
-68.0580

113.0012, 65.8632,  
-68.8236

10.5186, 47.4431,  
-74.5832

126.7341, 67.3402,  
-69.6145

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

140.9822, 68.7322,

-70.3810

0.0000, NaN, -NF

155.7275, 70.0435,  
-71.1169

■ 52.8715, 57.0530,  
-65.1003

■ 52.8715, 57.0530,  
-65.1003

■ 47.6135, 66.7635,  
-79.0681

■ 58.9516, 46.5079,  
-51.3615

■ 43.3187, 74.7938,  
-92.4377

■ 65.7127, 35.6814,  
-38.2791

■ 40.1009, 80.1264,  
-103.9916

■ 73.0389, 24.8734,  
-25.9901

■ 37.9320, 82.1919,  
-112.7310

■ 80.8364, 14.2224,  
-14.4815

■ 37.6856, 82.3569,  
-113.7792

■ 89.0316, 3.7765,  
-3.6735

97.5671, -6.4629,  
6.5333

99.7474, -6.7213,  
9.0411

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.8725, 18.2134, -106.5274



52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003



52.8725, 82.2997, -14.8384

# Triad

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



52.8725, 57.0521, -65.0983



52.8725, 14.2549, 35.1785



52.8725, -54.0200, -19.3392

# Complementary

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



52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003



86.1706, -49.7178, 43.5778

# 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.



52.8725, -54.5484, 16.0148



52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003



52.8725, -21.0126, 35.0493

# Square

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



52.8725, 57.0521, -65.0983



52.8725, 53.4967, 31.7713



52.8725, -44.1145, 31.0451



52.8725, -42.4053, -70.2151



# Rectangle

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



52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003



52.8725, 84.5917, 9.7749



52.8725, -44.1145, 31.0451



52.8725, -55.3672, -5.0948

# Sweetspot

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



52.8725, 57.0521, -65.0983



84.3776, 14.0116, -14.2401



57.4800, 5.0506, -55.2598



37.9217, 7.9601, -8.1539

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



52.8725, 57.0521, -65.0983



48.6755, 70.5343, -84.0100



59.0430, 69.2016, -35.8697



40.5706, 2.1033, -2.0620



27.5559, 60.0784, -82.1010



8.5125, 18.2448, -22.9239



# Inverse Universe

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



56.1941, 56.8627, 3.8239



53.2638, 69.4570, 6.7271



84.1045, -57.5922, 37.9880



40.7170, 2.1311, 1.7431



32.9318, 57.5723, 12.1669

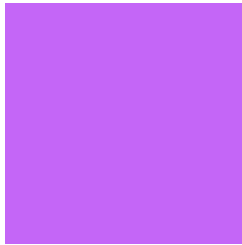


9.8586, 17.4185, 2.2209



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

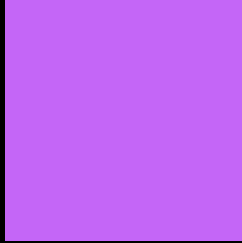
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

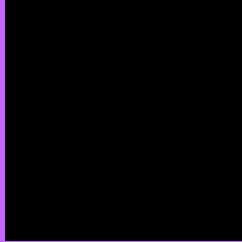
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 52.8715, 57.0530,

-65.1003.

# 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

52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003

### Protanopia

53.3324, 13.0719, -72.0842

### Deuteranopia

53.2182, 5.0520, -58.0970



## Tritanopia

52.6682, 14.6375, 4.3426

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003



## Protanomaly

51.8403, 27.0852, -72.9122



## Deuteranomaly

51.3774, 21.9249, -64.8994



## Tritanomaly

52.0024, 29.0049, -16.6798

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003



## Achromatopsia

54.0158, -2.8821, 2.9348



## Achromatomaly

52.5841, 17.2170, -17.8095

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003 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(196, 102, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 102, 247)  
}
```

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(196, 102, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 102, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003 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(196, 102, 247) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 102, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(196, 102, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 102, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 102, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 102,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 52.8715, 57.0530, -65.1003 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 102, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
102, 247) }
```

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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