

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.3775, 60.9031,  
-54.6331)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(60.3775, 60.9031,  
-54.6331) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(60.3627, 61.1654,  
-54.6605)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E475FF
RGB	228, 117, 255
RGB Percent	89%, 46%, 100%
CMY	0.1059, 0.5412, 0.0000
CMYK	0.11, 0.54, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	288°, 100%, 73%
HSV	288°, 54%, 100%
XYZ	56.4062, 36.4366, 98.6678
YIQ	165.9210, 21.8580, 66.4500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

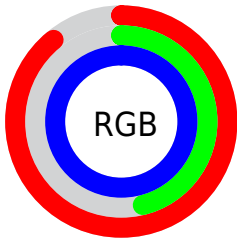
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 117, 255
Decimal	14972415
CIE Lab	66.85, 63.05, -50.69
CIE LCh	67, 80.902, 321.205
Yxy	36.4381, 0.2945, 0.1903
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293162495 (0xFFE475FF)
YUV	165.9210, 43.9159, 54.4433
Hunter-Lab	60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605

# Details

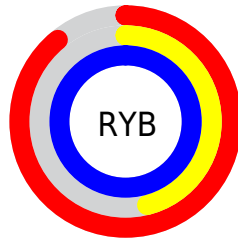
The HunterLab color  $60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC66FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $88.7322, -53.7457, 42.4890$ , and the grayscale version is  $61.5391, -3.2836, 3.3435$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $76.3984, 39.7449, -25.6495$ , and  $39.9509, 57.1525, -53.6700$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55.2077, 72.3880, -66.3175$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $66.3617, 49.0202, -42.7761$ .

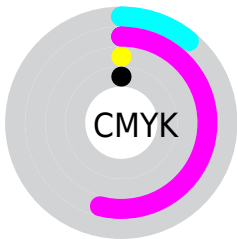
# Distribution



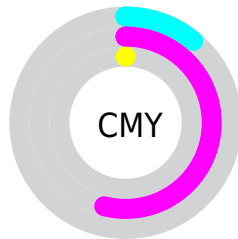
- Red (89%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)














- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605 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 60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605	 60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605
181.8986, 75.4552, -60.7849	 49.7722, 59.1065, -53.9987
 83.4911, 64.9843, -56.1446	 39.8846, 56.9668, -53.4949
 95.9587, 66.7458, -56.8983	 30.7554, 54.7816, -53.3049
 108.9916, 68.4116, -57.6332	 22.4538, 52.6464, -53.7592
122.5664, 69.9860, -58.3393	 15.0724, 50.8214, -55.6497
136.6622, 71.4733, -59.0104	 8.7103, 50.4670, -61.6448
151.2604, 72.8778,	0.0000, INF, -NF

-59.6430

0.0000, NaN, -NF

166.3443, 74.2038,  
-60.2348

■ 60.3627, 61.1654,  
-54.6605

■ 60.3627, 61.1654,  
-54.6605

■ 55.2077, 72.3880,  
-66.3175

■ 66.3617, 49.0202,  
-42.7761

■ 51.0159, 81.8863,  
-77.0827

■ 73.0758, 36.5253,  
-31.0915

■ 47.8783, 88.7424,  
-86.1015

■ 80.3945, 24.0188,  
-19.8129

■ 45.8022, 92.2828,  
-92.6291

■ 88.2238, 11.6764,  
-9.0128

■ 44.9610, 93.0550,  
-95.4252

■ 96.4875, -0.4281,  
1.3127

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.3639, 24.0697, -96.7686



60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605



60.3639, 82.1060, -7.7400

# Triad

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



60.3639, 61.1635, -54.6578



60.3639, 7.7912, 38.9281



60.3639, -55.3730, -25.9028

# Complementary

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



60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605



88.7322, -53.7457, 42.4890

# 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.



60.3639, -57.7571, 12.5582



60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605



60.3639, -26.3923, 38.1570

# Square

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



60.3639, 61.1635, -54.6578



60.3639, 46.8660, 35.4624



60.3639, -48.4562, 31.7900



60.3639, -40.9353, -74.4461



# Rectangle

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



60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605



60.3639, 81.3459, 14.7873



60.3639, -48.4562, 31.7900



60.3639, -57.4504, -11.0474

# Sweetspot

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



60.3639, 61.1635, -54.6578



86.7132, 13.9851, -11.0108



55.7962, 15.7717, -65.8742



39.3624, 7.6414, -6.1130

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



60.3639, 61.1635, -54.6578



54.7965, 73.3109, -67.3172



62.3044, 61.9730, -20.8101



42.5562, 2.8051, -1.9405



32.5980, 67.3978, -68.6463



10.3845, 21.3208, -20.7093



# Inverse Universe

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



59.9979, 51.6018, 11.7984



54.6293, 62.3033, 14.8832



88.1957, -54.5574, 31.5221



42.4796, 1.9467, 2.6149



33.5336, 57.8335, 18.5201

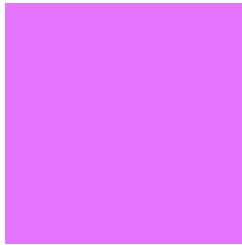


10.5325, 18.3004, 4.7661



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

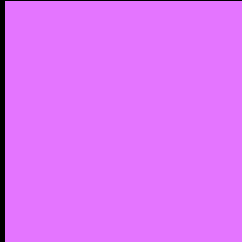
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

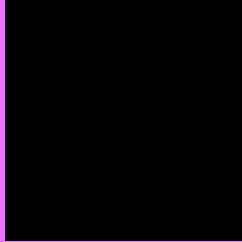
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605.

-54.6605.

# 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

60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605

### Protanopia

60.6607, 9.2670, -54.9288

### Deuteranopia

60.6358, 5.3905, -48.5848



## Tritanopia

60.2280, 23.1878, 7.4225

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605



## Protanomaly

59.1211, 26.7498, -57.9796



## Deuteranomaly

59.1920, 23.7696, -53.7022



## Tritanomaly

59.8931, 35.6862, -11.2633

# Monochromacy



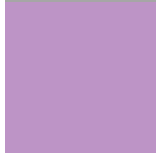
## Original Color

60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605



## Achromatopsia

61.7516, -3.2949, 3.3551



## Achromatomaly

60.0632, 19.0222, -15.3947

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605 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(228, 117, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 117, 255)  
}
```

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(228, 117, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 117, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605 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(228, 117, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 117, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 117, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 117, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 117, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 117, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.3627, 61.1654, -54.6605 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 117, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
117, 255) }
```

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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