

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(61.3227, 50.2117,  
-52.8059)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(61.3227, 50.2117,  
-52.8059) contains.

<b>HunterLab(61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(61.3452, 49.9389,  
-52.7633)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D782FF
RGB	215, 130, 255
RGB Percent	84%, 51%, 100%
CMY	0.1569, 0.4902, 0.0000
CMYK	0.16, 0.49, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	281°, 100%, 75%
HSV	281°, 49%, 100%
XYZ	54.0570, 37.6323, 99.0224
YIQ	169.6650, 10.5350, 56.8950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

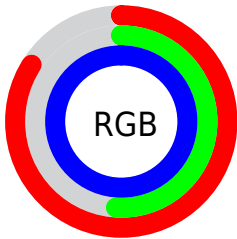
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">215, 130, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14123775</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">67.75, 53.27, -49.37</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">68, 72.636, 317.176</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">37.6338, 0.2835, 0.1973</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292313855 (0xFFD782FF)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">169.6650, 42.0702, 39.7588</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633</a>

# Details

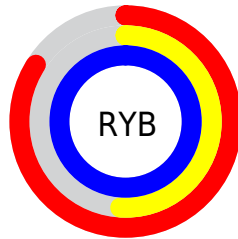
The HunterLab color  $61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC66FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $90.3759, -46.8274, 41.0135$ , and the grayscale version is  $63.0931, -3.3665, 3.4280$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $79.4845, 33.0117, -21.0149$ , and  $40.8094, 46.4516, -51.6604$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $55.1953, 61.0302, -66.5468$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $68.2236, 38.4738, -39.5066$ .

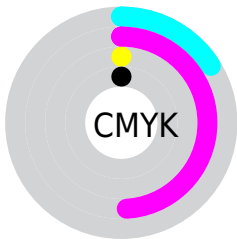
# Distribution



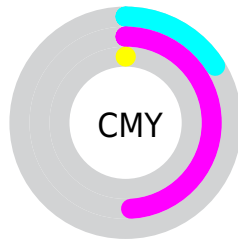
- Red (84%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633 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 61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.3452, 49.9389,  
-52.7633

61.3452, 49.9389,  
-52.7633

183.3157, 61.4126,  
-58.7109

50.6938, 48.1846,  
-52.0827

84.5852, 53.1215,  
-54.2416

40.7410, 46.3244,  
-51.5325

97.1045, 54.5616,  
-54.9799

31.5413, 44.3693,  
-51.2482

110.1869, 55.9078,  
-55.6946

23.1621, 42.3619,  
-51.5150

123.8092, 57.1657,  
-56.3771

15.6936, 40.4332,  
-53.0070

137.9508, 58.3406,  
-57.0223

9.2626, 39.0402,  
-57.7117

152.5932, 59.4371,

0.0000, INF, -NF

-57.6273

0.0000, NaN, -NF

167.7199, 60.4597,  
-58.1904

■ 61.3452, 49.9389,  
-52.7633

■ 61.3452, 49.9389,  
-52.7633

■ 55.1953, 61.0302,  
-66.5468

■ 68.2236, 38.4738,  
-39.5066

■ 49.9113, 71.1426,  
-80.3847

■ 75.7047, 26.9868,  
-26.9730

■ 45.6367, 79.3751,  
-93.4012

■ 83.6902, 15.6451,  
-15.1811

■ 42.4736, 84.7092,  
-104.4102

■ 92.1014, 4.5136,  
-4.0720

■ 40.3689, 86.6713,  
-112.5586

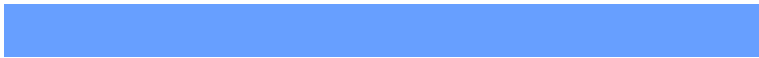
100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 40.1873, 86.7873,  
-113.2962

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.3464, 16.4002, -85.5983



61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633



61.3464, 70.7869, -11.4627

# Triad

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



61.3464, 49.9374, -52.7607



61.3464, 11.3007, 37.7039



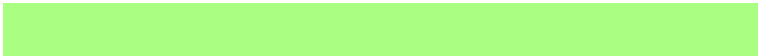
61.3464, -52.5014, -17.0607

# Complementary

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



61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633



90.3759, -46.8274, 41.0135

# 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.



61.3464, -53.3030, 15.1789



61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633



61.3464, -20.7486, 37.3931

# Square

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



61.3464, 49.9374, -52.7607



61.3464, 45.5372, 32.9898



61.3464, -42.8901, 31.6566



61.3464, -40.4081, -58.6556



# Rectangle

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



61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633



61.3464, 72.3298, 10.3452



61.3464, -42.8901, 31.6566



61.3464, -53.9947, -4.6048

# Sweetspot

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



61.3464, 49.9374, -52.7607



87.0224, 11.1459, -10.6401



64.3005, 3.9181, -47.5453



39.4479, 6.2467, -6.0186

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



61.3464, 49.9374, -52.7607



55.2056, 61.0109, -66.5218



65.7088, 59.1351, -28.8269



42.4169, 2.3364, -2.1273



29.1934, 62.9170, -81.3084



9.4262, 20.0394, -24.1160



# Inverse Universe

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



63.3472, 48.2891, 4.2844



57.9323, 58.7485, 6.0189



88.5975, -53.2228, 34.1150



42.5240, 2.1852, 1.9820



33.8347, 58.9450, 14.0952



10.6469, 18.7210, 3.0981



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

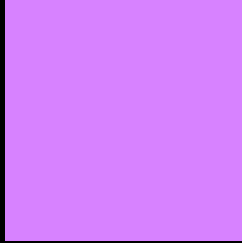
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

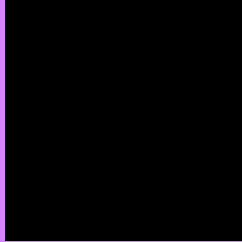
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633.

-52.7633.

# 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

61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633

### Protanopia

61.5516, 9.2432, -53.0420

### Deuteranopia

61.5144, 5.4345, -47.5955



## Tritanopia

61.2816, 15.1421, 4.0460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633



## Protanomaly

60.5921, 23.1622, -54.8325



## Deuteranomaly

60.6568, 20.2107, -51.4800



## Tritanomaly

60.9094, 26.7644, -13.4183

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633



## Achromatopsia

63.4017, -3.3830, 3.4447



## Achromatomaly

61.7243, 14.9275, -14.7836

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633 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(215, 130, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 130, 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(215, 130, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 130, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633 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(215, 130, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 130, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 130, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 130, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 130, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 130,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.3452, 49.9389, -52.7633 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 130, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
130, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor