

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(61.5884, 15.1517,  
-31.0643)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(61.5884, 15.1517,  
-31.0643) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(61.5840, 15.1542,  
-31.0583)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AB9CE2
RGB	171, 156, 226
RGB Percent	67%, 61%, 89%
CMY	0.3294, 0.3882, 0.1137
CMYK	0.24, 0.31, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	253°, 55%, 75%
HSV	253°, 31%, 89%
XYZ	42.4106, 37.9259, 77.0367
YIQ	168.4650, -13.5300, 24.9500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

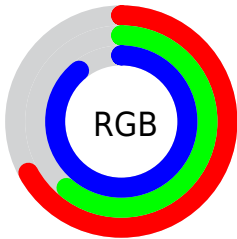
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	171, 156, 226
Decimal	11246818
CIE Lab	67.97, 20.15, -33.44
CIE LCh	68, 39.046, 301.071
Yxy	37.9274, 0.2695, 0.2410
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289436898 (0xFFAB9CE2)
YUV	168.4650, 28.3648, 2.2232
Hunter-Lab	61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583

# Details

The HunterLab color  $61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $84.0493, -19.5290, 29.2606$ , and the grayscale version is  $62.6595, -3.3434, 3.4044$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $83.7493, 9.0768, -15.2124$ , and  $40.9724, 13.8767, -29.5426$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $54.0120, 22.3166, -45.3106$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69.5419, 8.4260, -18.3461$ .

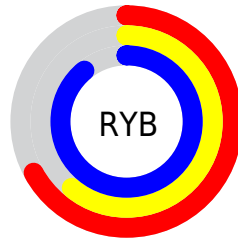
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (61%)

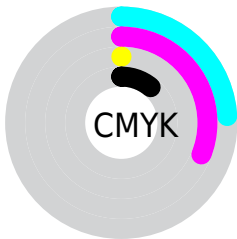
Blue (89%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (89%)

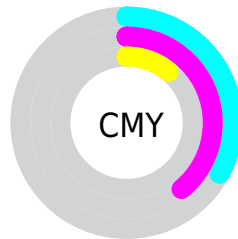


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583 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 61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.5840, 15.1542,  
-31.0583

61.5840, 15.1542,  
-31.0583

183.6596, 15.9932,  
-34.2499

50.9179, 14.7183,  
-30.4640

84.8510, 15.7749,  
-32.1174

40.9494, 14.1865,  
-29.8503

97.3828, 15.9772,  
-32.5735

31.7326, 13.5442,  
-29.2534

110.4772, 16.1155,  
-32.9777

23.3348, 12.7734,  
-28.7582

124.1110, 16.1945,  
-33.3304

15.8453, 11.8521,  
-28.5753

138.2636, 16.2184,  
-33.6325

9.3915, 10.7600,  
-29.3380

152.9167, 16.1909,

0.0000, INF, -NF

-33.8855

0.0000, NaN, -NF

168.0537, 16.1149,  
-34.0908

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.5840, 15.1542,  
-31.0583

■ 61.5840, 15.1542,  
-31.0583

■ 54.0120, 22.3166,  
-45.3106

■ 69.5419, 8.4260,  
-18.3461

■ 46.9133, 29.9979,  
-61.5019

■ 77.8173, 2.0444,  
-6.8348

■ 40.4186, 38.2116,  
-79.9718

■ 86.3644, -4.0705,  
3.7502

■ 34.7118, 46.7568,  
-100.6913

■ 95.1480, -9.9824,  
13.6191

■ 30.0376, 54.9357,  
-122.5528

■ 99.1318, -10.1134,  
17.8734

■ 26.6667, 61.2983,  
-142.4714

■ 24.7586, 64.5775,  
-155.9190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.5852, -2.6559, -38.2640



61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583



61.5852, 29.1904, -14.3271

# Triad

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



61.5852, 15.1533, -31.0568



61.5852, 13.9372, 25.3840



61.5852, -33.5843, 2.7479

# Complementary

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



61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583



84.0493, -19.5290, 29.2606

# 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.



61.5852, -30.1798, 16.9713



61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583



61.5852, -3.9202, 27.6219

# Square

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



61.5852, 15.1533, -31.0568



61.5852, 28.4347, 17.7509



61.5852, -19.7885, 25.0307



61.5852, -29.6602, -15.6684



# Rectangle

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



61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583



61.5852, 33.8045, -1.8526



61.5852, -19.7885, 25.0307



61.5852, -33.2624, 8.1391

# Sweetspot

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



61.5852, 15.1533, -31.0568



91.0826, 0.9824, -5.4428



77.2315, -17.3228, -7.9507



41.4824, 0.9367, -3.3652

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



61.5852, 15.1533, -31.0568



65.1117, 22.4655, -45.6339



64.9989, 25.7425, -25.1299



36.5843, 0.5051, -2.3859



18.8124, 48.8681, -116.9223



5.3305, 13.2019, -28.1315



# Inverse Universe

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



66.8208, 30.0169, -12.9832



72.5349, 42.5886, -18.6694



81.3272, -29.6620, 26.6632



37.2595, 2.6453, -0.3761



33.2662, 62.5068, -21.4291

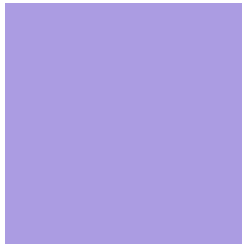


8.8304, 16.7120, -6.6170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

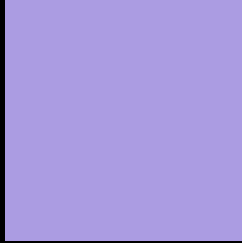
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

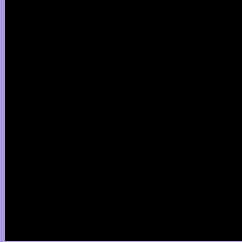
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583.

-31.0583.

# 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

61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583

### Protanopia

61.6768, 5.9193, -35.2809

### Deuteranopia

61.5403, 4.7423, -29.9384



## Tritanopia

61.4866, -1.9549, -2.7613

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583

## Protanomaly

61.4205, 9.2855, -34.2565

## Deuteranomaly

61.3562, 8.6233, -30.8770

## Tritanomaly

61.4655, 3.6253, -11.8641

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583

## Achromatopsia

62.5758, -3.3389, 3.3999

## Achromatomaly

62.1772, 2.6438, -7.5489

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583 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(171, 156, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 156, 226)  
}
```

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(171, 156, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 156, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583 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(171, 156, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 156, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 156, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 156, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 156, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 156,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.5840, 15.1542, -31.0583 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 156, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
156, 226) }
```

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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