

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(64.5839, 40.9024,  
-49.2767)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(64.5839, 40.9024,  
-49.2767) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(64.5187, 39.7909,  
-46.4878)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D392FF
RGB	211, 146, 255
RGB Percent	83%, 57%, 100%
CMY	0.1725, 0.4274, 0.0000
CMYK	0.17, 0.43, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	276°, 100%, 79%
HSV	276°, 43%, 100%
XYZ	55.1928, 41.6266, 99.7335
YIQ	177.8610, 3.7510, 47.6790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

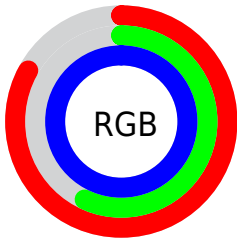
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	211, 146, 255
Decimal	13865727
CIE Lab	70.61, 43.81, -44.90
CIE LCh	71, 62.732, 314.297
Yxy	41.6283, 0.2808, 0.2118
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292055807 (0xFFD392FF)
YUV	177.8610, 38.0295, 29.0629
Hunter-Lab	64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878

# Details

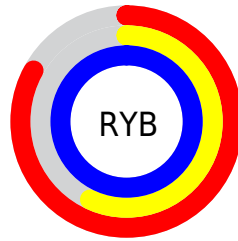
The HunterLab color  $64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC99FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $91.9472, -40.1873, 38.4173$ , and the grayscale version is  $66.5121, -3.5489, 3.6137$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $83.8172, 24.0667, -14.8538$ , and  $43.5346, 36.6603, -45.2935$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $57.5775, 50.6406, -61.0560$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $72.0800, 28.9264, -32.8986$ .

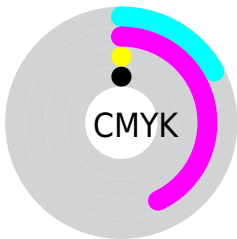
# Distribution



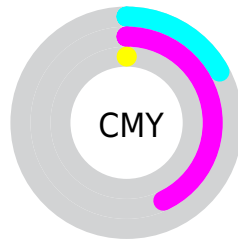
- Red (83%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878 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 64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.5187, 39.7909,  
-46.4878

64.5187, 39.7909,  
-46.4878

187.8669, 48.2223,  
-51.7212

53.6753, 38.3977,  
-45.7837

88.1117, 42.2542,  
-47.8961

43.5171, 36.8901,  
-45.1377

100.7949, 43.3420,  
-48.5661

34.0955, 35.2630,  
-44.6321

114.0342, 44.3424,  
-49.1997

25.4733, 33.5224,  
-44.4396

127.8072, 45.2615,  
-49.7922

17.7330, 31.7072,  
-44.9538

142.0940, 46.1045,  
-50.3413

10.9894, 29.9712,  
-47.2515

156.8767, 46.8763,

2.6069, 75.4963,

-50.8459

-121.3050

172.1392, 47.5809,  
-51.3058

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 64.5187, 39.7909,  
-46.4878

■ 64.5187, 39.7909,  
-46.4878

■ 57.5775, 50.6406,  
-61.0560

■ 72.0800, 28.9264,  
-32.8986

■ 51.3867, 61.1143,  
-76.4244

■ 80.1508, 18.2191,  
-20.2767

■ 46.1048, 70.5425,  
-92.0195

■ 88.6494, 7.7255,  
-8.5144

■ 41.8911, 77.9212,  
-106.7245


■ 97.5119, -2.5516,  
2.5175

■ 38.8522, 82.1473,

100.0000, -5.3358,

-118.9965

5.4332

 37.2851, 83.2156,  
-126.0116

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.5200, 10.7537, -70.8687



64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878



64.5200, 58.7305, -12.3713

# Triad

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



64.5200, 39.7894, -46.4854



64.5200, 12.1780, 36.3636



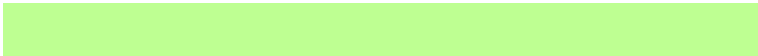
64.5200, -48.6831, -10.8417

# Complementary

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



64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878



91.9472, -40.1873, 38.4173

# 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.



64.5200, -48.4372, 16.1648



64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878



64.5200, -16.5150, 36.4813

# Square

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



64.5200, 39.7894, -46.4854



64.5200, 40.9881, 30.4677



64.5200, -37.6372, 30.9179



64.5200, -38.3807, -44.9530



# Rectangle

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



64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878



64.5200, 61.3137, 7.3224



64.5200, -37.6372, 30.9179



64.5200, -49.7660, -0.5460

# Sweetspot

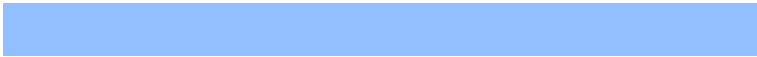
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



64.5200, 39.7894, -46.4854



88.4267, 7.9919, -8.8064



71.2573, -2.8890, -34.8610



40.0280, 4.7607, -5.2461

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



64.5200, 39.7894, -46.4854



58.7380, 48.7623, -58.4491



69.6188, 52.8790, -30.3719



42.3241, 2.0235, -2.2519



27.1170, 60.3506, -90.3202



8.8301, 19.2816, -26.5402



# Inverse Universe

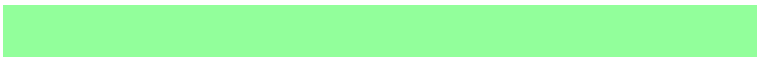
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



67.4810, 42.7728, -0.4726



62.5354, 51.9719, -0.2140



89.4432, -49.6799, 33.6632



42.5542, 2.3477, 1.5509



34.1284, 60.0242, 9.8184

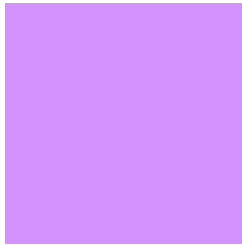


10.7472, 19.0878, 1.6508



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

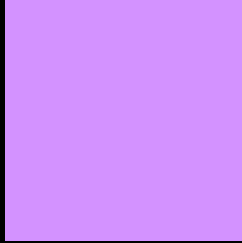
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

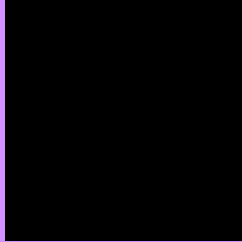
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878.

-46.4878.

# 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

64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878

### Protanopia

64.7292, 7.8569, -46.6344

### Deuteranopia

64.6365, 5.5619, -43.0354



## Tritanopia

64.2921, 10.2674, 1.9176

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878



## Protanomaly

64.0582, 18.7069, -47.7657



## Deuteranomaly

64.0971, 17.1226, -45.3924

## Tritanomaly

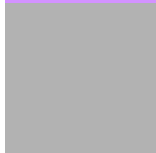
64.2014, 20.2823, -13.4234

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878



## Achromatopsia

66.7234, -3.5602, 3.6252



## Achromatomaly

65.3267, 11.4023, -12.5429

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878 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(211, 146, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 146, 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(211, 146, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 146, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878 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(211, 146, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 146, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 146, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 146, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 146, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 146,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 64.5187, 39.7909, -46.4878 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 146, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
146, 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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