

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(65.4761, 38.1097,  
-39.4034)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(65.4761, 38.1097,  
-39.4034) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(65.4761, 38.1097,  
-39.4034)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D895F8
RGB	216, 149, 248
RGB Percent	85%, 58%, 97%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4157, 0.0274
CMYK	0.13, 0.40, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	281°, 88%, 78%
HSV	281°, 40%, 97%
XYZ	56.0097, 42.8712, 94.1299
YIQ	180.3190, 8.1530, 44.9930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

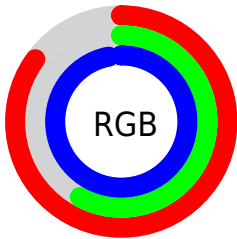
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 149, 248
Decimal	14194168
CIE Lab	71.47, 42.17, -39.72
CIE LCh	71, 57.933, 316.718
Yxy	42.8730, 0.2902, 0.2221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292384248 (0xFFD895F8)
YUV	180.3190, 33.3667, 31.2922
Hunter-Lab	65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034

# Details

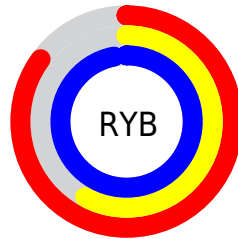
The HunterLab color  $65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC99FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $88.9548, -39.1864, 35.1746$ , and the grayscale version is  $67.5555, -3.6046, 3.6704$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $84.6556, 22.3977, -13.7036$ , and  $44.4798, 35.2316, -37.6770$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $58.8658, 49.1626, -52.3141$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $72.6803, 27.0142, -27.1879$ .

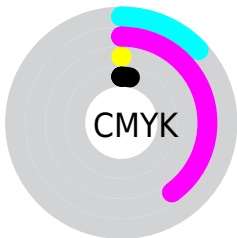
# Distribution



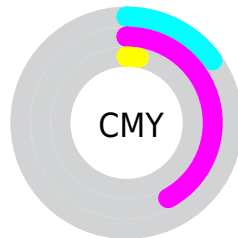
- Red (85%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034 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 65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.4761, 38.1097,  
-39.4034

65.4761, 38.1097,  
-39.4034

189.2324, 45.9759,  
-43.7137

54.5761, 36.7868,  
-38.7326

89.1735, 40.4361,  
-40.6678

44.3574, 35.3500,  
-38.0723

101.9052, 41.4579,  
-41.2427

34.8706, 33.7920,  
-37.4743

115.1909, 42.3941,  
-41.7722

26.1772, 32.1147,  
-37.0497

129.0086, 43.2505,  
-42.2547

18.3576, 30.3452,  
-37.0526

143.3385, 44.0325,  
-42.6895

11.5231, 28.6009,  
-38.1721

158.1628, 44.7447,

4.0323, 47.5069,

-43.0771

-65.3398

173.4656, 45.3913,  
-43.4182

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 65.4761, 38.1097,  
-39.4034

■ 65.4761, 38.1097,  
-39.4034

■ 58.8658, 49.1626,  
-52.3141

■ 72.6803, 27.0142,  
-27.1879

■ 52.9652, 59.8269,  
-65.7283

■ 80.3767, 16.0532,  
-15.7004

■ 47.9129, 69.4919,  
-79.1551

■ 88.4892, 5.2926,  
-4.8841

■ 43.8458, 77.2707,  
-91.7188

■ 96.9572, -5.2555,  
5.3460

■ 40.8581, 82.1834,

■ 99.7784, -6.5509,

-102.2554

8.5973

■ 38.8540, 83.9520,  
-110.1066

■ 38.8389, 83.9623,  
-110.1680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.4775, 11.8945, -62.3605



65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034



65.4775, 54.1671, -8.6443

# Triad

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



65.4775, 38.1082, -39.4015



65.4775, 8.6879, 35.4584



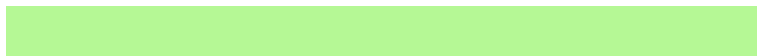
65.4775, -45.6783, -12.0546

# Complementary

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



65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034



88.9548, -39.1864, 35.1746

# 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.



65.4775, -46.2547, 13.7971



65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034



65.4775, -17.5867, 35.1592

# Square

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



65.4775, 38.1082, -39.4015



65.4775, 35.4396, 30.0343



65.4775, -36.7622, 28.9381



65.4775, -35.0369, -42.7410



# Rectangle

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



65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034



65.4775, 55.5161, 9.0106



65.4775, -36.7622, 28.9381



65.4775, -46.9885, -2.3946

# Sweetspot

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



65.4775, 38.1082, -39.4015



89.5426, 7.7765, -7.3320



68.2822, 0.9330, -35.0209



40.9143, 4.2670, -4.0589

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



65.4775, 38.1082, -39.4015



61.9669, 48.6515, -51.4853



68.7393, 45.7818, -22.3713



41.5053, 2.2645, -2.0767



28.6838, 61.8851, -80.4042



9.0507, 19.2459, -23.1929



# Inverse Universe

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



66.9248, 37.0461, 3.1569



63.9614, 47.2377, 3.9842



87.3272, -44.8965, 28.6925



41.6145, 2.1349, 1.9239



33.3427, 58.1106, 13.7141

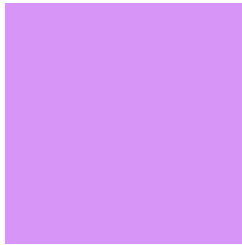


10.2381, 18.0188, 2.8502



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

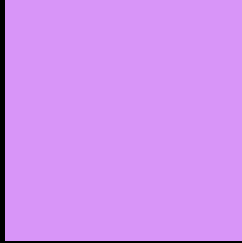
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034 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 65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034.

-39.4034.

# 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

65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034

### Protanopia

65.8810, 7.1917, -44.4214

### Deuteranopia

65.6738, 5.3634, -35.9898



## Tritanopia

65.3486, 12.3493, 2.7451

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034



## Protanomaly

65.1640, 17.6651, -43.3309



## Deuteranomaly

65.0950, 16.7782, -38.2775



## Tritanomaly

65.3172, 20.8932, -10.6724

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034



## Achromatopsia

67.5582, -3.6047, 3.6706



## Achromatomaly

66.4238, 10.5978, -10.4390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034 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(216, 149, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 149, 248)  
}
```

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(216, 149, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 149, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034 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".

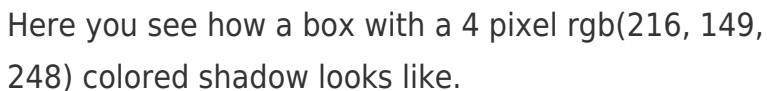
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(216, 149, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 149, 248) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 149, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 149, 248); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 149, 248); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 149, 248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 149, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
149, 248) }
```

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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