

Converting Colors

HunterLab(10.0436, 20.8572,
-21.8599)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(10.0436, 20.8572,
-21.8599) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(10.1150, 20.9817,
-21.8314)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	310040
RGB	49, 0, 64
RGB Percent	19%, 0%, 25%
CMY	0.8078, 1.0000, 0.7490
CMYK	0.23, 1.00, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	286°, 100%, 13%
HSV	286°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	2.1920, 1.0231, 4.9324
YIQ	21.9470, 8.6600, 30.2920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

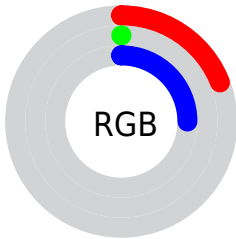
Format	Color
R_{YB}	49, 0, 64
Decimal	3211328
CIE Lab	9.18, 33.78, -27.88
CIE LCh	9, 43.794, 320.466
Yxy	1.0232, 0.2690, 0.1256
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281401408 (0xFF310040)
YUV	21.9470, 20.7321, 23.7255
Hunter-Lab	10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314

Details

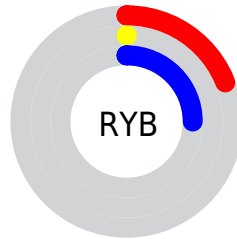
The HunterLab color **10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **19.4123, -15.3014, 11.6938**, and the grayscale version is **8.8799, -0.4738, 0.4825**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **24.2496, 23.9486, -22.1181**, and **2.6873, 4.4054, -12.8688** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.1151, 20.9818, -21.8312**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **10.9546, 18.8791, -19.1720**.

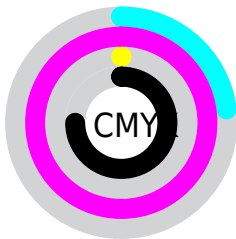
Distribution



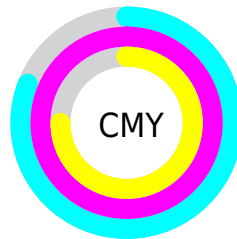
- Red (19%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314 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 10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

10.1150, 20.9817,
-21.8314

10.1150, 20.9817,
-21.8314

98.9454, 31.3600,
-25.4662

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

24.3095, 24.0965,
-22.2722

0.0000, NaN, NaN

32.8111, 25.4886,
-22.8209

0.0000, NaN, NaN

42.1225, 26.7463,
-23.3772

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

52.1786, 27.8783,
-23.9009

0.0000, NaN, NaN

62.9278, 28.8959,
-24.3759

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

74.3279, 29.8093,

-24.7958

■ 86.3438, 30.6280,
-25.1591

■ 10.1150, 20.9817,
-21.8314

■ 10.1150, 20.9817,
-21.8314

■ 10.1151, 20.9818,
-21.8312

■ 10.9546, 18.8791,
-19.1720

■ 11.7602, 17.1075,
-16.9080

■ 12.7014, 15.1037,
-14.5511

■ 13.7972, 12.8765,
-12.1165

■ 15.0283, 10.5325,
-9.6916

■ 16.3760, 8.1449,
-7.3281

■ 17.8240, 5.7584,
-5.0509

■ 19.3585, 3.3977,
-2.8677

■ 20.9680, 1.0742,
-0.7763

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.1152, 7.7951, -40.9659



10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314



10.1152, 29.1759, -3.2996

Triad

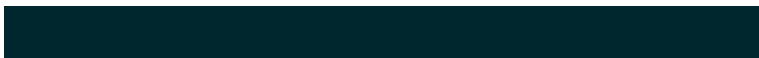
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



10.1152, 20.9815, -21.8308



10.1152, 3.1354, 7.0806



10.1152, -17.7016, -9.0811

Complementary

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



10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314



19.4123, -15.3014, 11.6938

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.



10.1152, -17.7016, 3.5651



10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314



10.1152, -7.2466, 7.0806

Square

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



10.1152, 20.9815, -21.8308



10.1152, 16.3681, 7.0806



10.1152, -15.2005, 7.0806



10.1152, -12.6592, -29.6175

Rectangle

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



10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314



10.1152, 29.0615, 3.8524



10.1152, -15.2005, 7.0806



10.1152, -17.7016, -3.7363

Sweetspot

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



10.1152, 20.9815, -21.8308



23.2168, 8.0093, -7.0521



8.6068, 7.9738, -27.9707



12.0016, 4.5023, -3.9836



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



10.1152, 20.9815, -21.8308



13.2168, 27.4949, -29.1388



11.4167, 21.4202, -7.1122



11.5929, 0.4073, -0.2646



15.2466, 31.7586, -33.9328



37.6198, 78.7882, -87.0316

Inverse Universe

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



10.6042, 18.4849, 4.3310



13.9329, 24.2160, 6.2480



19.2463, -15.8097, 10.0725



11.5885, 0.2736, 0.6495



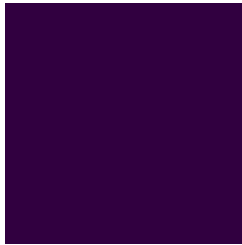
16.1140, 27.9724, 7.4922



40.2052, 69.4826, 21.0960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

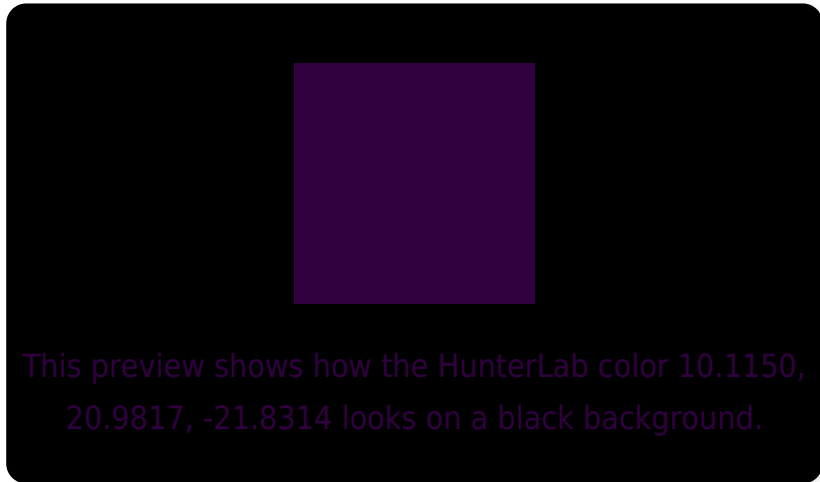
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

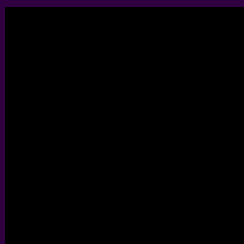
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314.

-21.8314.

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

10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314

Protanopia

11.0749, 1.7147, -17.5441

Deuteranopia

11.1638, -1.0559, -11.6745



Tritanopia

11.3489, 4.3881, 1.6529

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314

Protanomaly

9.5921, 8.5771, -23.0066

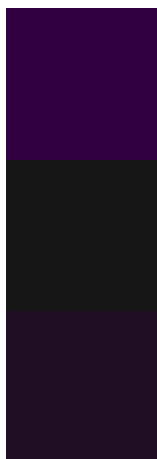
Deuteranomaly

9.6664, 6.4124, -18.4841

Tritanomaly

10.4003, 10.1264, -4.8583

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314

Achromatopsia

8.9572, -0.4779, 0.4867

Achromatomaly

8.6875, 7.1237, -6.4672

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314 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(49, 0, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 0, 64)  
}
```

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(49, 0, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 0, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314 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(49, 0, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 0, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(49, 0, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 0, 64); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 0, 64); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 0, 64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 10.1150, 20.9817, -21.8314 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 0, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 0,  
64) }
```

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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