

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.0912, 75.8695,  
-12.2430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(16.0912, 75.8695,  
-12.2430) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(23.2090, 41.8187,  
-1.0692)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	840049
RGB	132, 0, 73
RGB Percent	52%, 0%, 29%
CMY	0.4824, 0.9999, 0.7137
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.45, 0.48
HSL	327°, 100%, 26%
HSV	327°, 100%, 52%
XYZ	10.7183, 5.3866, 6.7781
YIQ	47.7900, 55.2390, 50.6870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

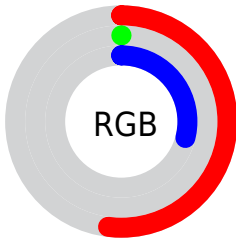
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	132, 0, 73
Decimal	8650825
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.81, 52.73, -3.73
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 52.862, 355.953
Yxy	5.3869, 0.4684, 0.2354
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286840905 (0xFF840049)
YUV	47.7900, 12.4285, 73.8522
Hunter-Lab	23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692

# Details

The HunterLab color **23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **41.0104, -32.4157, 18.7181**, and the grayscale version is **17.0720, -0.9109, 0.9276**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **40.8754, 45.8363, -0.2488**, and **12.7681, 22.5998, 2.5595** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.2088, 41.8180, -1.0666**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **24.0041, 40.3124, -2.7272**.

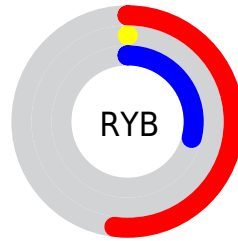
# Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (0%)

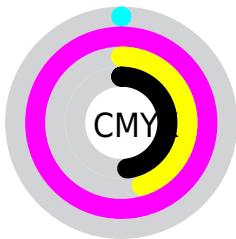
Blue (29%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (29%)

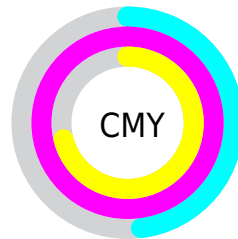


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692 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 23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 23.2090, 41.8187,  
-1.0692

■ 23.2090, 41.8187,  
-1.0692

■ 123.8924, 56.4646,  
2.8003

■ 15.7353, 39.8885,  
-1.2215

■ 40.7984, 45.7522,  
-0.5508

■ 9.2983, 38.4633,  
-1.2853

■ 50.7556, 47.5948,  
-0.2045

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, INF, NaN

■ 61.4122, 49.3292,  
0.1919

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.7252, 50.9549,  
0.6341

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.6584, 52.4757,  
1.1186

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 97.1812, 53.8972,

1.6427

0.0000, NaN, NaN

110.2669, 55.2249,  
2.2039

23.2090, 41.8187,  
-1.0692

23.2090, 41.8187,  
-1.0692

23.2088, 41.8180,  
-1.0666

24.0041, 40.3124,  
-2.7272

25.1308, 37.8899,  
-4.0301

26.7347, 34.2499,  
-4.7273

28.7933, 29.7047,  
-4.8257

31.2618, 24.5907,  
-4.3956

■ 34.0879, 19.1839,  
-3.5323

■ 37.2206, 13.6747,  
-2.3294

■ 40.6145, 8.1781,  
-0.8658

■ 44.2314, 2.7549,  
0.7967

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.2097, 33.0080, -24.1519



23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692



23.2097, 36.6076, 11.2444

# Triad

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



23.2097, 41.8163, -1.0684



23.2097, -14.0113, 16.1724



23.2097, -17.0043, -42.8385

# Complementary

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



23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692



41.0104, -32.4157, 18.7181

# 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.



23.2097, -24.1179, -17.1506



23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692



23.2097, -22.7762, 12.8763

# Square

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



23.2097, 41.8163, -1.0684



23.2097, 1.1408, 16.2468



23.2097, -25.8729, 3.3758



23.2097, -3.5279, -57.1203



# Rectangle

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



23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692



23.2097, 26.5172, 14.4693



23.2097, -25.8729, 3.3758



23.2097, -20.0469, -34.6289

# Sweetspot

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



23.2097, 41.8163, -1.0684



49.1050, 18.6480, -3.2124



15.9444, 37.7483, -70.6890



22.9532, 10.2735, -1.8454



82.0889, -4.3801, 4.4600



30.7619, -1.6414, 1.6714



# Same Dimension

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



23.2097, 41.8163, -1.0684



30.7536, 55.3222, -0.7142



22.1927, 38.0890, 13.6657



21.7453, 1.1197, 0.4622



22.8398, 41.1575, -1.0834



1.3980, 2.6152, -0.8100



# Inverse Universe

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



23.2097, 41.8163, -1.0684



30.7536, 55.3222, -0.7142



42.3529, -24.2204, -0.6514



21.7453, 1.1197, 0.4622



22.8398, 41.1575, -1.0834



1.3980, 2.6152, -0.8100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

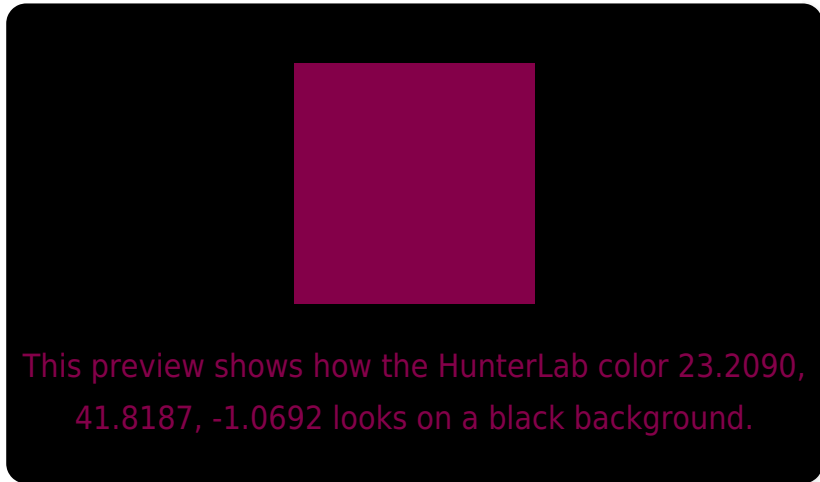
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

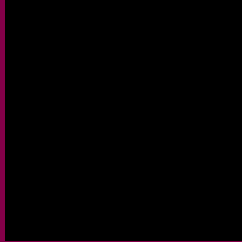
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692.

-1.0692.

# 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

23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692

### Protanopia

24.4845, 2.7006, -17.2283

### Deuteranopia

24.4050, 1.1812, 2.1583



## Tritanopia

23.9024, 31.8565, 12.4029

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692

## Protanomaly

20.9831, 18.5387, -16.0076

## Deuteranomaly

21.5505, 18.2950, -1.8904

## Tritanomaly

23.3396, 36.0178, 8.7057

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692

## Achromatopsia

17.1921, -0.9173, 0.9341

## Achromatomaly

17.1396, 16.3811, -2.5423

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692 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(132, 0, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 0, 73)  
}
```

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(132, 0, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 0, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692 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(132, 0, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 0, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 0, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 0, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 0, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 0, 73)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 23.2090, 41.8187, -1.0692 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 0, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 0,  
73) }
```

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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