

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.1906, 36.5183,  
-54.1546)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(18.1906, 36.5183,  
-54.1546) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(18.1992, 36.6644,  
-54.6758)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C0A80
RGB	76, 10, 128
RGB Percent	30%, 4%, 50%
CMY	0.7020, 0.9608, 0.4980
CMYK	0.41, 0.92, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	274°, 86%, 27%
HSV	274°, 92%, 50%
XYZ	6.9853, 3.3121, 20.6933
YIQ	43.1860, 1.4580, 50.6900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

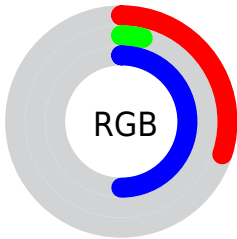
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	76, 10, 128
Decimal	4983424
CIELab	21.25, 48.86, -50.76
CIElCh	21, 70.457, 313.911
Yxy	3.3122, 0.2254, 0.1069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283173504 (0xFF4C0A80)
YUV	43.1860, 41.8133, 28.7779
Hunter-Lab	18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758

# Details

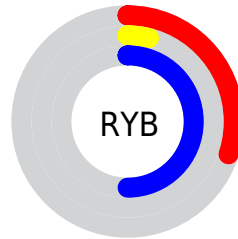
The HunterLab color **18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **40.6010, -28.1403, 24.1062**, and the grayscale version is **15.4711, -0.8255, 0.8406**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.7838, 40.4886, -53.2932**, and **8.5570, 21.0821, -44.2995** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.0902, 38.3866, -59.6466**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.8527, 34.0179, -48.1623**.

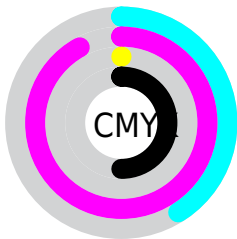
# Distribution



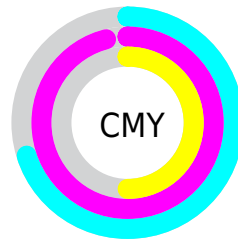
- Red (30%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758 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 18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



18.1992, 36.6644,  
-54.6758

18.1992, 36.6644,  
-54.6758

114.8990, 50.7409,  
-58.0554

11.3878, 34.9218,  
-58.2076

34.6747, 40.4697,  
-53.4436

3.7248, 61.6740,  
-110.4319

44.1451, 42.2599,  
-53.7963

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

54.3485, 43.9383,  
-54.3811

0.0000, NaN, -NF

65.2357, 45.5038,  
-55.0790

0.0000, NaN, NaN

76.7660, 46.9606,  
-55.8254

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

88.9055, 48.3148,

-56.5835

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.6249, 49.5728,  
-57.3313

18.1992, 36.6644,  
-54.6758

18.1992, 36.6644,  
-54.6758

17.0902, 38.3866,  
-59.6466

19.8527, 34.0179,  
-48.1623

21.9912, 30.2829,  
-40.9789

24.5530, 25.9240,  
-33.7317

27.4693, 21.2894,  
-26.7803

30.6781, 16.5879,  
-20.2748

■ 34.1288, 11.9258,  
-14.2396

■ 37.7813, 7.3474,  
-8.6392

■ 41.6047, 2.8638,  
-3.4165

■ 45.5749, -1.5292,  
1.4883

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.1995, 9.8664, -90.6844



18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758



18.1995, 56.8589, -13.3120

# Triad

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



18.1995, 36.6648, -54.6749



18.1995, 11.7172, 12.7396



18.1995, -26.2899, -10.9715

# Complementary

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



18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758



40.6010, -28.1403, 24.1062

# 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.



18.1995, -26.1239, 8.7785



18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758



18.1995, -9.7490, 12.7396

# Square

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



18.1995, 36.6648, -54.6749



18.1995, 38.5406, 12.7396



18.1995, -21.4527, 12.7396



18.1995, -21.9726, -51.3981



# Rectangle

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



18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758



18.1995, 59.9194, 3.4353



18.1995, -21.4527, 12.7396



18.1995, -26.7454, -1.8486

# Sweetspot

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



18.1995, 36.6648, -54.6749



46.9741, 13.6577, -16.1991



22.7798, 5.6192, -39.0186



21.8781, 7.7010, -9.1979



80.9895, -4.3214, 4.4003



29.8298, -1.5916, 1.6207



# Same Dimension

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



18.1995, 36.6648, -54.6749



22.4857, 50.7104, -80.0655



24.9278, 46.0981, -27.7034



20.7871, 0.7263, -0.9071



17.0204, 38.2272, -59.3829

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Inverse Universe

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



22.7026, 37.9533, 2.7522



29.2601, 51.7547, 6.1496



39.4209, -33.0466, 22.9810



20.9124, 0.9629, 0.7103



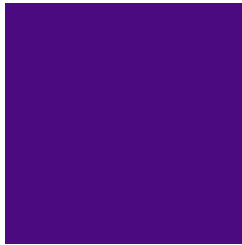
21.9951, 38.9736, 4.0865

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

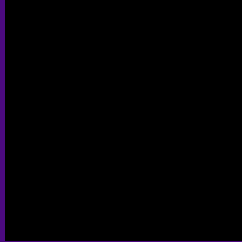
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758.



# 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

18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758

### Protanopia

18.5752, 4.8806, -33.7532

### Deuteranopia

18.7688, -1.0618, -21.1673



## Tritanopia

18.9596, 1.7793, 0.8000

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758

## Protanomaly

16.5724, 16.2824, -47.5313

## Deuteranomaly

16.5485, 12.0927, -38.4452

## Tritanomaly

17.3611, 14.4751, -15.6339

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758

## Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

## Achromatomaly

15.1215, 12.5101, -15.8649

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758 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(76, 10, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 10, 128)  
}
```

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(76, 10, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 10, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758 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(76, 10, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 10, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 10, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 10, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 10, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 10,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.1992, 36.6644, -54.6758 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 10, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 10,  
128) }
```

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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