

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.6417, 38.4511,  
-87.2421)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(18.6417, 38.4511,  
-87.2421) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(18.6934, 38.4497,  
-87.5663)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	30139C
RGB	48, 19, 156
RGB Percent	19%, 7%, 61%
CMY	0.8117, 0.9255, 0.3882
CMYK	0.69, 0.88, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	253°, 78%, 34%
HSV	253°, 88%, 61%
XYZ	7.4526, 3.4944, 31.7342
YIQ	43.2890, -26.6930, 48.7550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

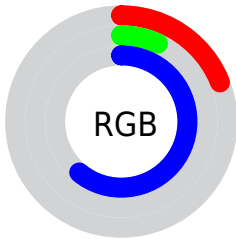
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	48, 19, 156
Decimal	3150748
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	21.92, 50.54, -67.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 84.098, 306.940
Yxy	3.4945, 0.1746, 0.0819
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281340828 (0xFF30139C)
YUV	43.2890, 55.5665, 4.1315
Hunter-Lab	18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663

# Details

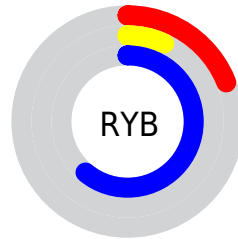
The HunterLab color **18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **53.2310, -23.5495, 31.7023**, and the grayscale version is **15.4675, -0.8253, 0.8404**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.3741, 42.1923, -81.8628**, and **9.8958, 26.8424, -70.3140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8639, 41.9893, -99.4545**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.3282, 33.5786, -73.7048**.

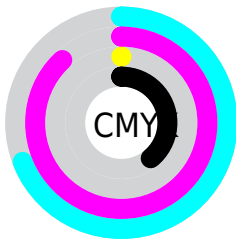
# Distribution



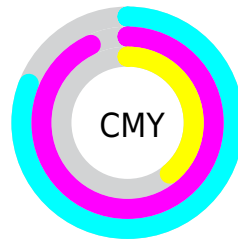
- Red (19%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663 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 18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 18.6934, 38.4497,  
-87.5663

■ 18.6934, 38.4497,  
-87.5663

■ 115.8092, 52.9463,  
-84.9952

■ 11.8111, 36.6950,  
-96.6252

■ 35.2862, 42.3273,  
-81.9750

■ 4.6157, 53.3047,  
-161.9247

■ 44.8076, 44.1633,  
-81.4238

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 55.0583, 45.8905,  
-81.4909

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 65.9898, 47.5062,  
-81.9147

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 77.5621, 49.0139,  
-82.5490

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 89.7413, 50.4191,

-83.3067

0.0000, NaN, NaN

102.4987, 51.7279,  
-84.1338

18.6934, 38.4497,  
-87.5663

18.6934, 38.4497,  
-87.5663

16.8639, 41.9893,  
-99.4545

21.3282, 33.5786,  
-73.7048

16.5051, 42.8079,  
-102.0652

24.6967, 28.0983,  
-59.7994

28.6348, 22.6618,  
-47.0833

33.0096, 17.5232,  
-35.8463

37.7247, 12.7277,  
-25.9640

■ 42.7116, 8.2406,  
-17.1979

■ 47.9221, 4.0063,  
-9.3142

■ 53.3210, -0.0289,  
-2.1180

■ 58.8823, -3.9105,  
4.5442

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.6935, 5.2916, -129.3332



18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663



18.6935, 68.7217, -27.9520

# Triad

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



18.6935, 38.4516, -87.5660



18.6935, 22.2973, 13.0855



18.6935, -30.1448, -5.5287

# Complementary

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



18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663



53.2310, -23.5495, 31.7023

# 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.



18.6935, -28.7221, 12.0077



18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663



18.6935, -6.5531, 13.0855

# Square

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



18.6935, 38.4516, -87.5660



18.6935, 56.4163, 13.0855



18.6935, -22.2578, 13.0855



18.6935, -26.3533, -54.1698



# Rectangle

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



18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663



18.6935, 77.2911, -1.6424



18.6935, -22.2578, 13.0855



18.6935, -30.2605, 3.3362

# Sweetspot

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



18.6935, 38.4516, -87.5660



58.4648, 10.3416, -21.7262



42.5840, -15.5576, -17.8241



26.3974, 5.7296, -11.8674



88.7363, -4.7347, 4.8212



36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805



# Same Dimension

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



18.6935, 38.4516, -87.5660



22.0850, 57.5609, -138.7476



25.5028, 48.3937, -56.5604



25.4943, 0.2617, -1.5111



15.0224, 38.8870, -92.3127



2.3719, 5.5523, -10.0207



# Inverse Universe

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



30.1092, 52.6766, -20.0564



39.2475, 73.7511, -25.3249



49.7873, -37.3809, 29.2908



25.9432, 1.6886, -0.1900



26.4655, 49.7907, -17.5312

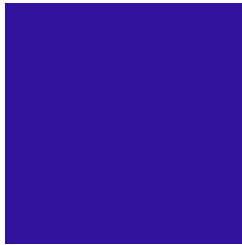


3.6165, 6.9313, -3.3844



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

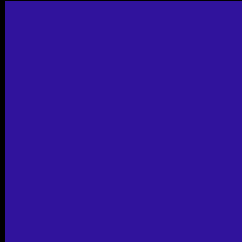
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

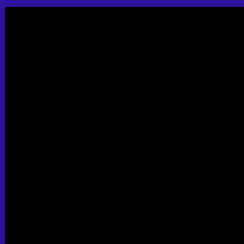
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663.



# 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

18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663

### Protanopia

18.8683, 4.7113, -33.7540

### Deuteranopia

18.7219, -1.3196, -20.5522



## Tritanopia

18.9489, -9.4873, -3.2041

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663

## Protanomaly

17.7288, 16.8582, -54.7919

## Deuteranomaly

17.3577, 12.3384, -44.4909

## Tritanomaly

16.9086, 5.5346, -29.1400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663

## Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

## Achromatomaly

15.3037, 11.1779, -22.8693

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663 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(48, 19, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 19, 156)  
}
```

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(48, 19, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 19, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663 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(48, 19, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 19, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 19, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 19, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 19, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 19,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.6934, 38.4497, -87.5663 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 19, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 19,  
156) }
```

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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