

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.7073, 42.2077,  
-89.0728)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(19.7073, 42.2077,  
-89.0728) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(19.6815, 41.9399,  
-88.7136)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3B10A1
RGB	59, 16, 161
RGB Percent	23%, 6%, 63%
CMY	0.7686, 0.9373, 0.3686
CMYK	0.63, 0.90, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	258°, 82%, 35%
HSV	258°, 90%, 63%
XYZ	8.4220, 3.8736, 34.0221
YIQ	45.3870, -20.9170, 54.2110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

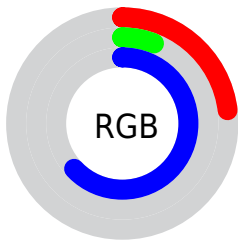
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	59, 16, 161
Decimal	3870881
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	23.25, 53.73, -68.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	23, 86.703, 308.298
Yxy	3.8737, 0.1818, 0.0836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282060961 (0xFF3B10A1)
YUV	45.3870, 56.9972, 11.9386
Hunter-Lab	19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136

# Details

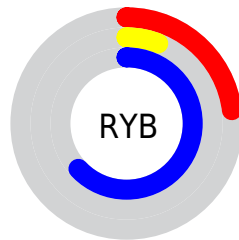
The HunterLab color **19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **54.2017, -27.9721, 32.3731**, and the grayscale version is **16.1496, -0.8617, 0.8774**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.4130, 46.0755, -83.6443**, and **10.4053, 28.2245, -73.9343** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.8764, 45.0079, -100.0296**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.1942, 37.5799, -75.7419**.

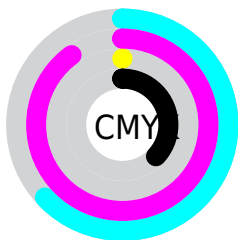
# Distribution



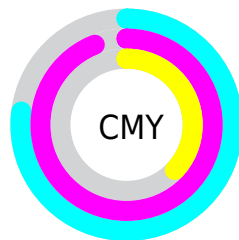
- Red (23%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136 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 19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 19.6815, 41.9399,  
-88.7136

■ 19.6815, 41.9399,  
-88.7136

■ 117.6130, 57.2040,  
-86.5496

■ 12.6616, 40.1599,  
-97.1208

■ 36.5038, 45.9443,  
-83.4362

■ 5.9977, 47.3187,  
-135.3861

■ 46.1250, 47.8635,  
-82.9257

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 56.4685, 49.6798,  
-83.0128

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 67.4871, 51.3879,  
-83.4474

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 79.1415, 52.9895,  
-84.0886

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.3990, 54.4890,

-84.8515

0.0000, NaN, NaN

104.2310, 55.8920,  
-85.6833

19.6815, 41.9399,  
-88.7136

19.6815, 41.9399,  
-88.7136

17.8764, 45.0079,  
-100.0296

22.1942, 37.5799,  
-75.7419

25.4590, 32.2046,  
-62.2733

29.3251, 26.5656,  
-49.6375

33.6601, 21.0383,  
-38.2831

38.3633, 15.7533,  
-28.1963

■ 43.3614, 10.7250,  
-19.1980

■ 48.6013, 5.9239,  
-11.0823

■ 54.0447, 1.3096,  
-3.6660

■ 59.6627, -3.1570,  
3.2008

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.6816, 6.9193, -134.4172



19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136



19.6816, 72.9673, -26.8956

# Triad

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



19.6816, 41.9417, -88.7131



19.6816, 21.7583, 13.7772



19.6816, -31.2509, -7.3602

# Complementary

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



19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136



54.2017, -27.9721, 32.3731

# 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.



19.6816, -30.0912, 12.0873



19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136



19.6816, -7.9258, 13.7772

# Square

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



19.6816, 41.9417, -88.7131



19.6816, 57.6179, 13.7772



19.6816, -23.8327, 13.7772



19.6816, -27.3209, -59.5899



# Rectangle

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



19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136



19.6816, 81.0420, -0.4354



19.6816, -23.8327, 13.7772



19.6816, -31.4434, 2.4676

# Sweetspot

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



19.6816, 41.9417, -88.7131



59.7932, 12.6826, -22.8121



40.1199, -10.8000, -25.2971



26.9800, 6.9089, -12.3577



89.8524, -4.7943, 4.8819



37.4146, -1.9963, 2.0328



# Same Dimension

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



19.6816, 41.9417, -88.7131



23.7344, 60.0618, -135.1728



27.6706, 53.2450, -54.2662



26.3762, 0.4613, -1.5041



16.0349, 40.2766, -88.9890



2.7812, 6.3155, -10.2388



# Inverse Universe

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



30.4226, 53.2687, -13.7185



39.5967, 73.1367, -15.7015



51.1288, -40.4944, 30.2281



26.7698, 1.6583, 0.0651



26.4870, 48.9994, -11.0979

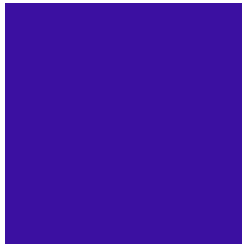


3.9380, 7.4531, -2.9520



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

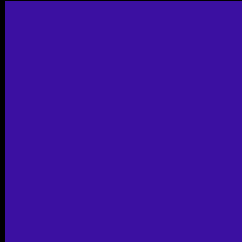
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

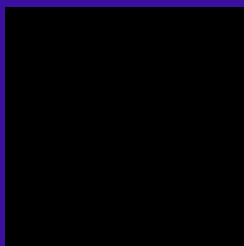
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136.



# 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

19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136

### Protanopia

19.9253, 5.0917, -35.8964

### Deuteranopia

20.0244, -1.4492, -21.9003



**Tritanopia**

19.9308, -9.6150, -4.1557

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136

## Protanomaly

18.4696, 18.5820, -58.3707

## Deuteranomaly

18.0767, 14.0292, -47.9466

## Tritanomaly

17.5292, 6.8435, -31.5963

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136

## Achromatopsia

16.1991, -0.8643, 0.8801

## Achromatomaly

15.8439, 12.9184, -23.7531

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136 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(59, 16, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 16, 161)  
}
```

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(59, 16, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 16, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136 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(59, 16, 161) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 16, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 16, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 16, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 16, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 16,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.6815, 41.9399, -88.7136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 16, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 16,  
161) }
```

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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