

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.1906, 45.9650,  
-75.2568)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(20.1906, 45.9650,  
-75.2568) contains.

<b>HunterLab(20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(20.2330, 46.0164,  
-75.0392)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	520099
RGB	82, 0, 153
RGB Percent	32%, 0%, 60%
CMY	0.6784, 1.0000, 0.4000
CMYK	0.46, 1.00, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	272°, 100%, 30%
HSV	272°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	9.2294, 4.0937, 30.4407
YIQ	41.9600, -0.2410, 64.9670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

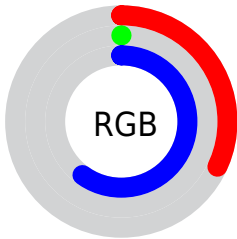
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	82, 0, 153
Decimal	5374105
CIELab	23.98, 57.49, -61.85
CIELCh	24, 84.443, 312.912
Yxy	4.0939, 0.2109, 0.0935
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283564185 (0xFF520099)
YUV	41.9600, 54.7427, 35.1151
Hunter-Lab	20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392

# Details

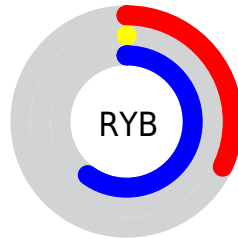
The HunterLab color  $[20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $660099$ . A complement of this color would be  $[49.1142, -35.1062, 29.6493]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[15.0310, -0.8020, 0.8167]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[37.2465, 50.0585, -72.1941]$ , and  $[10.2896, 26.7524, -64.1342]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[20.2334, 46.0169, -75.0377]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[21.8610, 43.8411, -67.4977]$ .

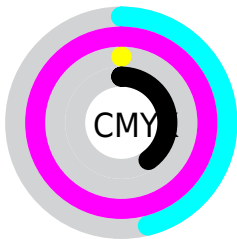
# Distribution



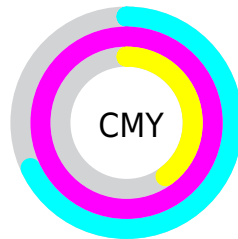
- Red (32%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392 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 20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



20.2330, 46.0164,  
-75.0392

20.2330, 46.0164,  
-75.0392

118.6110, 62.1929,  
-76.0431

13.1386, 44.2530,  
-80.6887

37.1806, 50.1518,  
-71.9294

6.6374, 48.9531,  
-103.9075

46.8564, 52.1704,  
-71.8830

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

57.2507, 54.0950,  
-72.2498

0.0000, NaN, -NF

68.3169, 55.9160,  
-72.8488

0.0000, NaN, NaN

80.0164, 57.6326,  
-73.5779

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

92.3167, 59.2478,

-74.3763

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.1897, 60.7662,  
-75.2061

20.2330, 46.0164,  
-75.0392

20.2330, 46.0164,  
-75.0392

20.2334, 46.0169,  
-75.0377

21.8610, 43.8411,  
-67.4977

23.9936, 40.4006,  
-58.9791

26.7350, 35.6781,  
-49.7364

29.9994, 30.2658,  
-40.5468

33.6968, 24.5815,  
-31.8325

■ 37.7487, 18.8614,  
-23.7440

■ 42.0924, 13.2169,  
-16.2817

■ 46.6790, 7.6890,  
-9.3811

■ 51.4712, 2.2830,  
-2.9588

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20.2334, 11.4750, -123.7996



20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392



20.2334, 73.2755, -18.6918

# Triad

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



20.2334, 46.0169, -75.0377



20.2334, 15.9856, 14.1634



20.2334, -30.8746, -12.8293

# Complementary

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



20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392



49.1142, -35.1062, 29.6493

# 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.



20.2334, -30.5315, 10.7389



20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392



20.2334, -11.1671, 14.1634

# Square

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



20.2334, 46.0169, -75.0377



20.2334, 50.7306, 14.1634



20.2334, -25.2512, 14.1634



20.2334, -26.3628, -66.4257



# Rectangle

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



20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392



20.2334, 78.0056, 3.3912



20.2334, -25.2512, 14.1634



20.2334, -31.3109, -1.4919

# Sweetspot

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



20.2334, 46.0169, -75.0377



55.9754, 18.1311, -22.3587



26.1867, 8.8993, -51.9421



25.2355, 9.8801, -12.2769



87.6224, -4.6753, 4.7607



35.4919, -1.8938, 1.9283



# Same Dimension

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



20.2334, 46.0169, -75.0377



26.8704, 61.3446, -101.4588



29.8451, 58.2639, -36.1657



24.8619, 0.8962, -1.1886



18.4487, 41.8969, -67.9465



2.6929, 5.6669, -6.4402



# Inverse Universe

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



26.8835, 47.7309, 4.2550



35.9254, 63.6886, 6.4295



47.7428, -40.8559, 28.5218



25.0360, 1.2619, 0.7675



24.4536, 43.4420, 3.6736

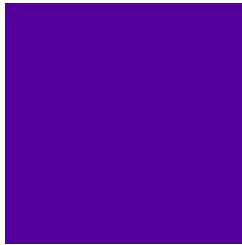


3.1088, 5.7409, -1.2241



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

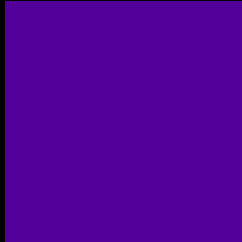
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

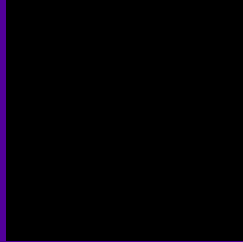
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392.

-75.0392.

# 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

20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392

### Protanopia

21.0505, 5.7792, -38.7870

### Deuteranopia

21.1309, -0.8886, -24.4937



**Tritanopia**

21.3601, -0.5710, -0.3117

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392

## Protanomaly

18.1456, 21.6670, -60.9456

## Deuteranomaly

17.6980, 17.1763, -50.4770

## Tritanomaly

18.6003, 17.2401, -23.5117

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392

## Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

## Achromatomaly

15.0430, 16.4192, -21.9057

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392 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(82, 0, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 0, 153)  
}
```

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(82, 0, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 0, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392 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(82, 0, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 0, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 0, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 0, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 0, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 0, 153)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.2330, 46.0164, -75.0392 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 0, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 0,  
153) }
```

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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