

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.2710, 49.6747,  
-102.8691)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(20.2710, 49.6747,  
-102.8691) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(20.2660, 49.5934,  
-102.3075)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4000AD
RGB	64, 0, 173
RGB Percent	25%, 0%, 68%
CMY	0.7490, 1.0000, 0.3216
CMYK	0.63, 1.00, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	262°, 100%, 34%
HSV	262°, 100%, 68%
XYZ	9.6572, 4.1071, 39.8189
YIQ	38.8580, -17.3890, 67.3710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

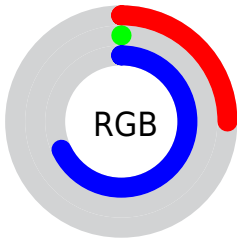
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	64, 0, 173
Decimal	4194477
CIE Lab	24.02, 60.80, -74.02
CIE LCh	24, 95.790, 309.402
Yxy	4.1073, 0.1802, 0.0767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282384557 (0xFF4000AD)
YUV	38.8580, 66.1320, 22.0495
Hunter-Lab	20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075

# Details

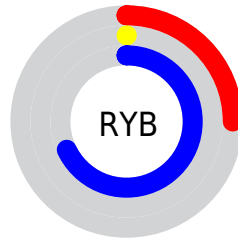
The HunterLab color **20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **57.5657, -34.8491, 34.8616**, and the grayscale version is **13.9965, -0.7468, 0.7605**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.2720, 53.8734, -95.1775**, and **11.5408, 31.3045, -82.0025** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.2665, 49.5939, -102.3046**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.1798, 46.8324, -91.1968**.

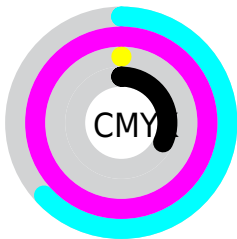
# Distribution



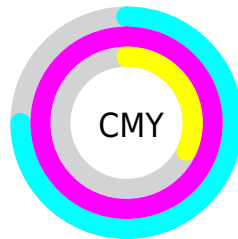
- Red (25%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075 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 20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



20.2660, 49.5934,  
-102.3075

20.2660, 49.5934,  
-102.3075

118.6708, 66.5580,  
-97.2372

13.1673, 47.8979,  
-112.7408

37.2212, 53.8188,  
-95.2004

6.6737, 53.0692,  
-149.9466

46.9003, 55.9228,  
-94.2541

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

57.2976, 57.9432,  
-94.0614

0.0000, NaN, -NF

68.3666, 59.8652,  
-94.3183

0.0000, NaN, -NF

80.0688, 61.6853,  
-94.8516

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

92.3717, 63.4049,

-95.5563

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.2472, 65.0277,  
-96.3660

20.2660, 49.5934,  
-102.3075

20.2660, 49.5934,  
-102.3075

20.2665, 49.5939,  
-102.3046

22.1798, 46.8324,  
-91.1968

24.8294, 42.4721,  
-78.3629

28.2655, 36.8295,  
-64.8678

32.3441, 30.7025,  
-52.0044

36.9320, 24.5437,  
-40.2822

■ 41.9241, 18.5462,  
-29.7536

■ 47.2419, 12.7643,  
-20.2843

■ 52.8278, 7.1911,  
-11.6934

■ 58.6392, 1.7977,  
-3.8094

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20.2665, 9.1488, -159.8716



20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075



20.2665, 85.2276, -28.9501

# Triad

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



20.2665, 49.5939, -102.3046



20.2665, 23.2603, 14.1866



20.2665, -33.5217, -9.9688

# Complementary

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



20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075



57.5657, -34.8491, 34.8616

# 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.



20.2665, -32.4818, 12.6077



20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075



20.2665, -9.6162, 14.1866

# Square

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



20.2665, 49.5939, -102.3046



20.2665, 64.8805, 14.1866



20.2665, -26.1304, 14.1866



20.2665, -29.1172, -72.9072



# Rectangle

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



20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075



20.2665, 93.8760, 0.5264



20.2665, -26.1304, 14.1866



20.2665, -33.7973, 1.6635

# Sweetspot

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



20.2665, 49.5939, -102.3046



62.8395, 17.4806, -27.7788



37.5176, -3.4617, -39.4209



27.9259, 9.6036, -15.2939



93.2148, -4.9737, 5.0645



40.3295, -2.1519, 2.1912



# Same Dimension

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



20.2665, 49.5939, -102.3046



26.9139, 66.1674, -138.2391



30.8137, 62.5607, -55.9890



28.1000, 0.6799, -1.5628



17.4574, 42.5928, -87.1402



3.4125, 7.6509, -11.8014



# Inverse Universe

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



31.6042, 57.6163, -6.6562



42.2441, 76.9231, -8.1972



54.8363, -46.1647, 32.9817



28.4553, 1.7012, 0.3039



27.1093, 49.4590, -5.9970

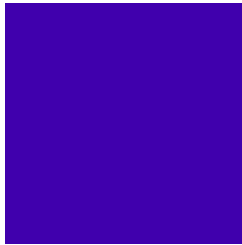


4.6318, 8.6438, -2.5243



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

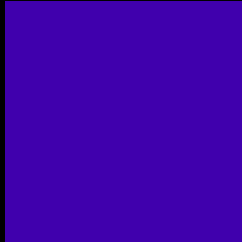
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

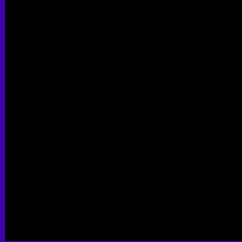
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.2660, 49.5934,



# 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

20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075

### Protanopia

20.9919, 5.4766, -38.0605

### Deuteranopia

21.0345, -1.4168, -23.2328



## Tritanopia

20.8599, -10.1016, -4.2666

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075

## Protanomaly

18.4357, 23.3967, -68.0235

## Deuteranomaly

17.8654, 18.4444, -56.4436

## Tritanomaly

17.0903, 10.7010, -38.5006

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075

## Achromatopsia

14.2438, -0.7600, 0.7739

## Achromatomaly

14.2416, 16.7896, -29.3670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075 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(64, 0, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 0, 173)  
}
```

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(64, 0, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 0, 173) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075 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(64, 0, 173) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 0, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 0, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 0, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 173)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.2660, 49.5934, -102.3075 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 0, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 0,  
173) }
```

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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