

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(21.0017, 30.2224,  
-20.1725)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(21.0017, 30.2224,  
-20.1725) contains.

<b>HunterLab(20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(20.9380, 29.9653,  
-19.9998)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	631C63
RGB	99, 28, 99
RGB Percent	39%, 11%, 39%
CMY	0.6118, 0.8902, 0.6118
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	300°, 56%, 25%
HSV	300°, 72%, 39%
XYZ	7.8130, 4.3840, 12.2388
YIQ	57.3230, 19.5250, 37.1330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

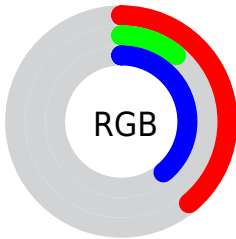
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	99, 28, 99
Decimal	6495331
CIE Lab	24.90, 41.10, -26.00
CIE LCh	25, 48.630, 327.682
Yxy	4.3842, 0.3197, 0.1794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284685411 (0xFF631C63)
YUV	57.3230, 20.5468, 36.5507
Hunter-Lab	20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998

# Details

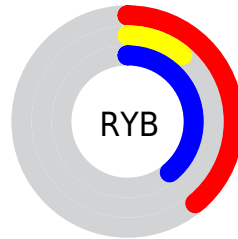
The HunterLab color  $[20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $660066$ . A complement of this color would be  $[30.4213, -23.0162, 16.2010]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[20.2658, -1.0813, 1.1011]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[38.0386, 33.1496, -20.9548]$ , and  $[9.4916, 18.8667, -14.1150]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[19.9737, 33.1061, -22.1528]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[22.2117, 26.1258, -17.3656]$ .

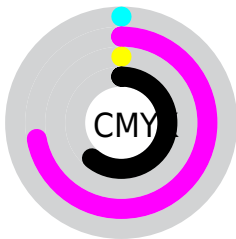
# Distribution



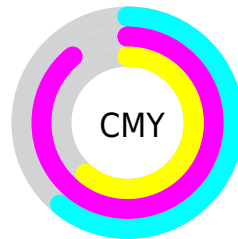
- Red (39%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998 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 20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



20.9380, 29.9653,  
-19.9998

20.9380, 29.9653,  
-19.9998

119.8774, 41.3539,  
-23.4185

13.7503, 28.2057,  
-19.6182

38.0426, 33.2744,  
-21.0611

7.3674, 28.7090,  
-20.9959

47.7870, 34.7501,  
-21.5648

0.0000, INF, -NF

58.2451, 36.1058,  
-22.0173

0.0000, NaN, NaN

69.3713, 37.3489,  
-22.4123

0.0000, NaN, NaN

81.1276, 38.4876,  
-22.7487

0.0000, NaN, NaN

93.4819, 39.5300,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-23.0272

0.0000, NaN, NaN

106.4066, 40.4833,  
-23.2497

20.9380, 29.9653,  
-19.9998

20.9380, 29.9653,  
-19.9998

19.9737, 33.1061,  
-22.1528

22.2117, 26.1258,  
-17.3656

19.3174, 35.3757,  
-23.7081

23.7727, 21.8212,  
-14.4101

18.8508, 37.0613,  
-24.8627

25.5926, 17.2591,  
-11.2750

27.6405, 12.5984,  
-8.0686

29.8865, 7.9445,  
-4.8632

■ 32.3040, 3.3592,  
-1.7014

■ 34.8700, -1.1268,  
1.3956

■ 37.5652, -5.5025,  
4.4198

■ 40.3737, -9.7686,  
7.3717

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20.9385, 14.3623, -41.8223



20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998



20.9385, 37.0920, -0.0233

# Triad

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



20.9385, 29.9644, -19.9989



20.9385, 0.0841, 14.6569



20.9385, -21.3089, -16.4567

# Complementary

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



20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998



30.4213, -23.0162, 16.2010

# 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.



20.9385, -23.1387, 2.2397



20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998



20.9385, -13.0992, 14.6569

# Square

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



20.9385, 29.9644, -19.9989



20.9385, 17.0288, 14.2929



20.9385, -20.6196, 11.2554



20.9385, -14.6304, -38.9383



# Rectangle

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



20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998



20.9385, 34.8937, 7.9783



20.9385, -20.6196, 11.2554



20.9385, -22.4099, -9.2565

# Sweetspot

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



20.9385, 29.9644, -19.9989



38.8652, 10.9592, -6.7513



14.0657, 15.3150, -40.8233



18.6976, 5.8475, -3.6391



72.2857, -3.8570, 3.9274



22.5557, -1.2035, 1.2255



# Same Dimension

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



20.9385, 29.9644, -19.9989



25.5414, 45.4864, -30.4713



19.6160, 24.5681, -1.9198



16.2129, 1.0138, -0.3969



21.5225, 42.3139, -28.3864



49.7455, 97.8012, -65.6101



# Inverse Universe

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



20.9385, 29.9644, -19.9989



25.5414, 45.4864, -30.4713



30.8792, -20.2095, 9.5026



16.2129, 1.0138, -0.3969



21.5225, 42.3139, -28.3864

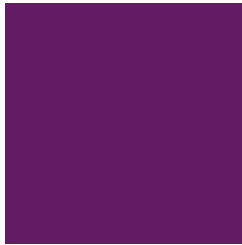


49.7455, 97.8012, -65.6101



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998 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 20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

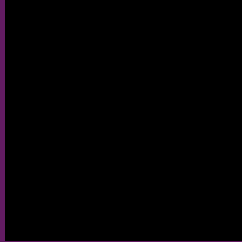
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998.

-19.9998.

# 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

20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998

### Protanopia

21.1692, 6.3887, -40.2510

### Deuteranopia

21.3388, 1.4080, -16.2499



## Tritanopia

21.0373, 14.1534, 5.0216

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998

## Protanomaly

19.0942, 11.8179, -38.3914

## Deuteranomaly

20.0380, 11.4176, -20.1968

## Tritanomaly

20.7103, 19.4172, -2.1006

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998

## Achromatopsia

20.2275, -1.0793, 1.0990

## Achromatomaly

19.4925, 10.0190, -6.4616

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998 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(99, 28, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 28, 99)  
}
```

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(99, 28, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 28, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998 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(99, 28, 99) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 28, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 28, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 28, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 28, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 28, 99)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.9380, 29.9653, -19.9998 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 28, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 28,  
99) }
```

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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