

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(23.4338, 43.2960,  
-9.3908)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(23.4338, 43.2960,  
-9.3908) contains.

<b>HunterLab(23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026)</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(23.4180, 43.2561,  
-9.3026)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	82005A
RGB	130, 0, 90
RGB Percent	51%, 0%, 35%
CMY	0.4902, 0.9999, 0.6471
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.31, 0.49
HSL	318°, 100%, 25%
HSV	318°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	11.0514, 5.4840, 10.1489
YIQ	49.1300, 48.5900, 55.5500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

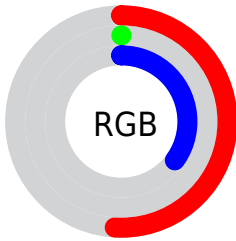
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	130, 0, 90
Decimal	8519770
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	28.07, 54.08, -14.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 56.037, 344.797
Yxy	5.4843, 0.4142, 0.2055
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286709850 (0xFF82005A)
YUV	49.1300, 20.1489, 70.9230
Hunter-Lab	23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026

# Details

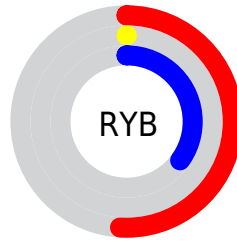
The HunterLab color **23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **40.1481, -33.0634, 21.1939**, and the grayscale version is **17.4946, -0.9335, 0.9505**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **41.0348, 47.4533, -9.7324**, and **12.9526, 23.5857, -2.5132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.4179, 43.2557, -9.3006**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **24.1707, 41.6721, -10.3532**.

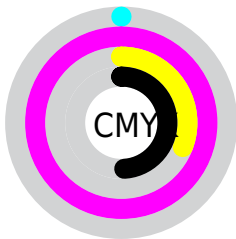
# Distribution



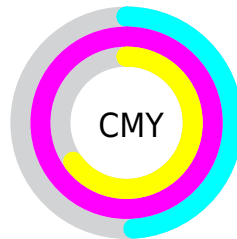
- Red (51%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026 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 23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



23.4180, 43.2561,  
-9.3026

23.4180, 43.2561,  
-9.3026

124.2572, 58.2528,  
-9.5273

15.9190, 41.3159,  
-8.9353

41.0505, 47.2512,  
-9.8100

9.4534, 39.9100,  
-8.5335

51.0266, 49.1327,  
-9.9518

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, INF, NaN

61.7010, 50.9079,  
-10.0250

0.0000, NaN, NaN

73.0307, 52.5754,  
-10.0350

0.0000, NaN, NaN

84.9798, 54.1385,  
-9.9864

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

97.5177, 55.6021,

-9.8832

0.0000, NaN, NaN

110.6179, 56.9717,  
-9.7292

23.4180, 43.2561,  
-9.3026

23.4180, 43.2561,  
-9.3026

23.4179, 43.2557,  
-9.3006

24.1707, 41.6721,  
-10.3532

25.2331, 39.1764,  
-10.9176

26.7528, 35.4527,  
-10.7540

28.7118, 30.7995,  
-9.9275

31.0706, 25.5484,  
-8.5584

■ 33.7810, 19.9787,  
-6.7770

■ 36.7946, 14.2891,  
-4.6970

■ 40.0680, 8.6027,  
-2.4068

■ 43.5639, 2.9872,  
0.0302

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.4186, 29.0291, -37.0459



23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026



23.4186, 43.3602, 8.3093

# Triad

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



23.4186, 43.2540, -9.3017



23.4186, -9.5713, 16.3931



23.4186, -21.3426, -36.6587

# Complementary

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



23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026



40.1481, -33.0634, 21.1939

# 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.



23.4186, -26.4717, -8.9777



23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026



23.4186, -21.2325, 14.8643

# Square

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



23.4186, 43.2540, -9.3017



23.4186, 8.7010, 16.3931



23.4186, -26.4388, 8.4588



23.4186, -9.7762, -59.4200



# Rectangle

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



23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026



23.4186, 35.1806, 13.4562



23.4186, -26.4388, 8.4588



23.4186, -23.6945, -26.9725

# Sweetspot

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



23.4186, 43.2540, -9.3017



48.5407, 19.4848, -6.4339



14.2952, 35.7498, -78.1583



22.4106, 10.5323, -3.5356



80.9895, -4.3214, 4.4003



29.8298, -1.5916, 1.6207



# Same Dimension

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



23.4186, 43.2540, -9.3017



31.0333, 57.2469, -11.7409



21.9563, 37.9372, 11.5528



20.9537, 1.1848, 0.1228



22.9336, 42.3659, -9.1447

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Inverse Universe

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



23.4186, 43.2540, -9.3017



31.0333, 57.2469, -11.7409



41.1885, -26.6552, 6.0600



20.9537, 1.1848, 0.1228



22.9336, 42.3659, -9.1447

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

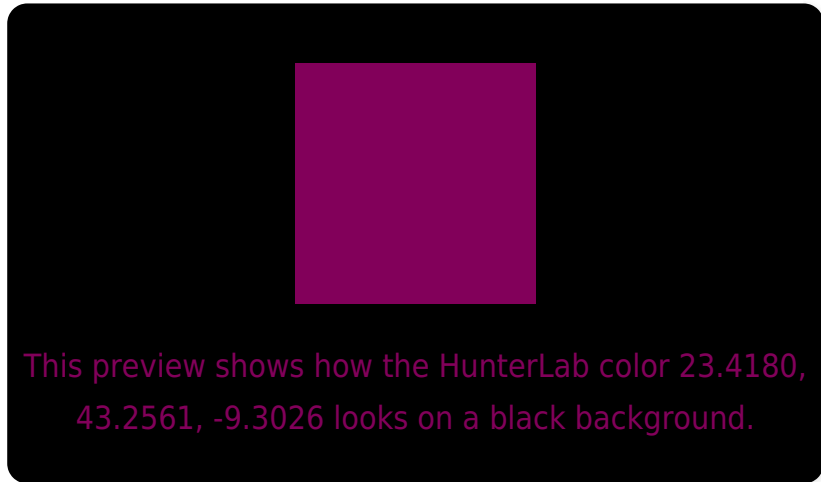
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

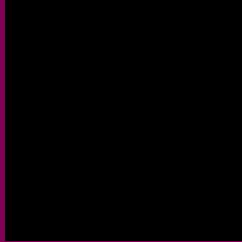
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026.



# 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

23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026

### Protanopia

24.7469, 5.7422, -33.5789

### Deuteranopia

24.5755, 1.4561, -5.0666



## Tritanopia

24.1473, 28.4772, 11.0805

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026

## Protanomaly

20.7855, 20.0778, -32.2507

## Deuteranomaly

21.5030, 19.2990, -10.6876

## Tritanomaly

23.2601, 34.2904, 5.3963

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026

## Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

## Achromatomaly

17.2332, 17.0458, -5.7704

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026 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(130, 0, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 0, 90)  
}
```

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(130, 0, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 0, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026 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(130, 0, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 0, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(130, 0, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 0, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 0, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 0, 90)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 23.4180, 43.2561, -9.3026 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 0, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130, 0,  
90) }
```

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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