

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(23.4573, 41.6169,  
3.9519)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(23.4573, 41.6169,  
3.9519) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(23.4261, 41.5561,  
3.9888)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	87003D
RGB	135, 0, 61
RGB Percent	53%, 0%, 24%
CMY	0.4706, 0.9999, 0.7608
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.55, 0.47
HSL	333°, 100%, 26%
HSV	333°, 100%, 53%
XYZ	10.8340, 5.4878, 4.9031
YIQ	47.3190, 60.8790, 47.5910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

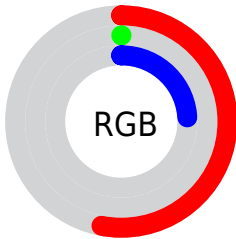
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	135, 0, 61
Decimal	8847421
CIELab	28.08, 52.42, 4.85
CIElCh	28, 52.644, 5.286
Yxy	5.4882, 0.5104, 0.2586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287037501 (0xFF87003D)
YUV	47.3190, 6.7447, 76.8962
Hunter-Lab	23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888

# Details

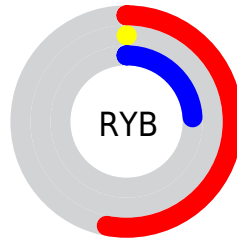
The HunterLab color **23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **42.2168, -32.0176, 16.3508**, and the grayscale version is **16.9328, -0.9035, 0.9200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **40.9884, 45.3701, 5.5290**, and **12.9101, 22.4732, 5.5192** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.4259, 41.5553, 3.9916**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **24.2371, 40.0549, 2.1004**.

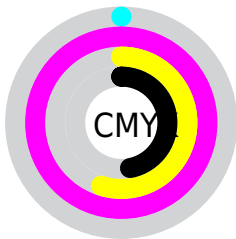
# Distribution



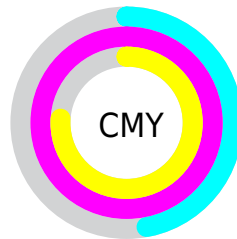
- Red (53%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888 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 23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



23.4261, 41.5561,  
3.9888

23.4261, 41.5561,  
3.9888

124.2715, 56.0932,  
11.7083

15.9262, 39.6222,  
3.2082

41.0604, 45.4713,  
5.5746

9.4595, 38.1533,  
2.6403

51.0372, 47.3013,  
6.3905

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, INF, NaN

61.7123, 49.0225,  
7.2253

0.0000, NaN, NaN

73.0427, 50.6348,  
8.0802

0.0000, NaN, NaN

84.9924, 52.1425,  
8.9558

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

97.5308, 53.5509,

9.8523

0.0000, NaN, NaN

110.6316, 54.8660,  
10.7699

23.4261, 41.5561,  
3.9888

23.4261, 41.5561,  
3.9888

23.4259, 41.5553,  
3.9916

24.2371, 40.0549,  
2.1004

25.4058, 37.6142,  
0.4408

27.0761, 33.9496,  
-0.7316

29.2219, 29.3879,  
-1.3793

31.7942, 24.2753,  
-1.5339

■ 34.7367, 18.8905,  
-1.2628

■ 37.9951, 13.4218,  
-0.6422

■ 41.5216, 7.9798,  
0.2577

■ 45.2764, 2.6209,  
1.3790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.4268, 36.9449, -16.0358



23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888



23.4268, 32.2734, 13.1339

# Triad

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



23.4268, 41.5534, 3.9895



23.4268, -17.4432, 15.4352



23.4268, -13.5250, -49.0015

# Complementary

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



23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888



42.2168, -32.0176, 16.3508

# 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.



23.4268, -22.5787, -25.1102



23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888



23.4268, -24.3417, 10.9765

# Square

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



23.4268, 41.5534, 3.9895



23.4268, -4.2176, 16.3988



23.4268, -25.9058, -1.8086



23.4268, 1.8705, -56.5609



# Rectangle

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



23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888



23.4268, 20.6864, 15.4885



23.4268, -25.9058, -1.8086



23.4268, -17.2522, -42.0559

# Sweetspot

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



23.4268, 41.5534, 3.9895



50.5353, 18.4616, -0.9291



17.6851, 40.1720, -65.2450



23.5319, 10.1785, -0.6122



83.1908, -4.4389, 4.5199



31.6988, -1.6914, 1.7223



# Same Dimension

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



23.4268, 41.5534, 3.9895



31.2985, 55.4263, 6.0651



22.9106, 38.1356, 14.7838



21.7281, 1.0270, 0.7079



22.5011, 39.9259, 3.7490



1.3777, 2.5426, -0.5303



# Inverse Universe

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



23.4268, 41.5534, 3.9895



31.2985, 55.4263, 6.0651



42.2470, -21.4443, -6.5115



21.7281, 1.0270, 0.7079



22.5011, 39.9259, 3.7490

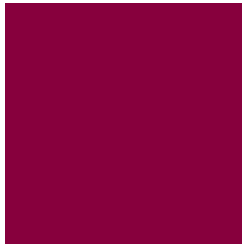


1.3777, 2.5426, -0.5303



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888 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

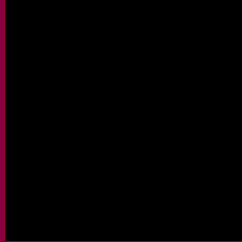
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 23.4261, 41.5561,



# 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

23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888

### Protanopia

24.7009, 0.9363, -7.4489

### Deuteranopia

24.5753, 1.2277, 6.4446



## Tritanopia

23.8867, 34.1542, 13.1719

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888

## Protanomaly

21.3062, 17.4082, -7.1509

## Deuteranomaly

21.8858, 18.5409, 3.3240

## Tritanomaly

23.5447, 37.1591, 10.7512

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888

## Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

## Achromatomaly

16.8486, 16.1614, -0.7676

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888 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(135, 0, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 0, 61)  
}
```

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(135, 0, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 0, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888 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(135, 0, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 0, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 0, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 0, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 0, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 0, 61)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 23.4261, 41.5561, 3.9888 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 0, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135, 0,  
61) }
```

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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