

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.0253, 69.3779,  
-133.7327)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(29.0253, 69.3779,  
-133.7327) contains.

<b>HunterLab(29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447)</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(29.0215, 69.3856,  
-133.8447)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6400E6
RGB	100, 0, 230
RGB Percent	39%, 0%, 90%
CMY	0.6078, 1.0000, 0.0980
CMYK	0.57, 1.00, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	266°, 100%, 45%
HSV	266°, 100%, 90%
XYZ	19.5384, 8.4225, 75.4587
YIQ	56.1200, -14.2300, 92.7300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

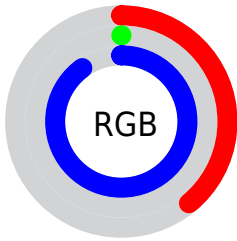
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	100, 0, 230
Decimal	6553830
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.85, 75.92, -89.32
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 117.225, 310.364
Yxy	8.4229, 0.1889, 0.0814
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284743910 (0xFF6400E6)
YUV	56.1200, 85.7228, 38.4828
Hunter-Lab	29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447

# Details

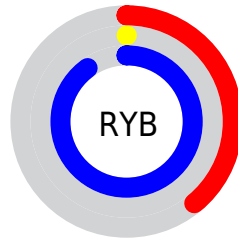
The HunterLab color **29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633FF**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **78.3193, -51.5870, 47.3569**, and the grayscale version is **19.6486, -1.0484, 1.0675**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **45.1533, 63.8957, -95.2859**, and **17.3699, 47.1158, -123.4204** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.0222, 69.3863, -133.8413**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.3641, 66.9058, -121.0218**.

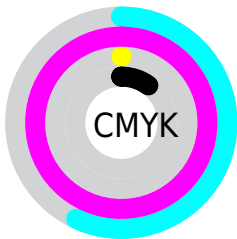
# Distribution



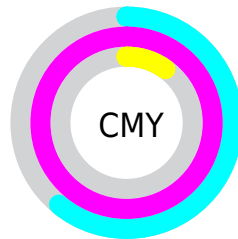
- Red (39%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447 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 29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



29.0215, 69.3856,  
-133.8447

29.0215, 69.3856,  
-133.8447

133.7954, 89.1045,  
-127.3772

20.8967, 67.3604,  
-142.7998

47.7319, 74.1064,  
-126.4705

13.7140, 66.2061,  
-160.6915

58.1863, 76.4870,  
-125.1923

7.3264, 71.5896,  
-211.3696

69.3090, 78.8068,  
-124.7157

0.0000, INF, -NF

81.0619, 81.0461,  
-124.7553

0.0000, NaN, -NF

93.4131, 83.1966,  
-125.1361

0.0000, NaN, -NF

106.3346, 85.2559,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-125.7460

119.8025, 87.2245,  
-126.5101

29.0215, 69.3856,  
-133.8447

29.0215, 69.3856,  
-133.8447

29.0222, 69.3863,  
-133.8413

31.3641, 66.9058,  
-121.0218

34.7896, 61.5651,  
-105.0699

39.3177, 54.0418,  
-87.7181

44.7697, 45.4904,  
-70.7604

50.9650, 36.6574,  
-55.0455

■ 57.7542, 27.9111,  
-40.7773

■ 65.0228, 19.3910,  
-27.8565

■ 72.6855, 11.1243,  
-16.0831

■ 80.6788, 3.0905,  
-5.2480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.0222, 14.0737, -212.2232



29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447



29.0222, 116.6386, -36.7249

# Triad

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



29.0222, 69.3863, -133.8413



29.0222, 30.0577, 20.3155



29.0222, -45.5491, -15.4530

# Complementary

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



29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447



78.3193, -51.5870, 47.3569

# 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.



29.0222, -44.7711, 17.1871



29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447



29.0222, -14.4390, 20.3155

# Square

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



29.0222, 69.3863, -133.8413



29.0222, 86.5132, 20.3155



29.0222, -37.0398, 20.3155



29.0222, -40.5485, -101.4097



# Rectangle

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



29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447



29.0222, 127.2409, 2.0525



29.0222, -37.0398, 20.3155



29.0222, -45.8361, 1.0989

# Sweetspot

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



29.0222, 69.3863, -133.8413



72.9534, 21.9591, -31.5508



46.6554, 3.7093, -66.3226



32.1229, 12.0230, -17.3713

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



29.0222, 69.3863, -133.8413



32.5446, 77.9179, -150.9393



44.8440, 89.5365, -69.7791



37.6724, 1.2344, -2.1733



21.9952, 52.3724, -99.7772



6.4155, 14.7122, -24.7338



# Inverse Universe

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



42.9355, 77.2817, -1.3510



48.2467, 86.8052, -1.2369



75.2982, -64.2119, 45.2742



38.0838, 2.3299, 0.6480



32.3444, 58.2887, -1.5645

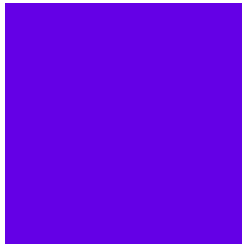


8.8975, 16.2245, -1.9037



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

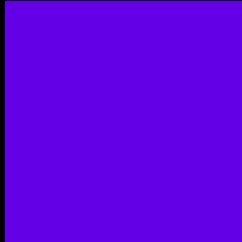
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

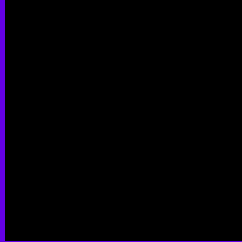
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447.

-133.8447.

# 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

29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447

### Protanopia

29.5794, 9.2087, -56.8507

### Deuteranopia

29.4435, -0.8329, -35.0039



## Tritanopia

29.4719, -8.9043, -4.7468

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447

## Protanomaly

25.6761, 34.0379, -97.4010

## Deuteranomaly

24.9050, 26.8817, -80.7360

## Tritanomaly

24.8989, 20.6459, -48.0846

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447

## Achromatopsia

19.8862, -1.0611, 1.0805

## Achromatomaly

19.9283, 24.5391, -39.2155

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447 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(100, 0, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 0, 230)  
}
```

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(100, 0, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 0, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447 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(100, 0, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 0, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 0, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 0, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 0, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 0,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.0215, 69.3856, -133.8447 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 0, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 0,  
230) }
```

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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