

Converting Colors

HunterLab(30.1713, 51.2973,
-4.2981)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(30.1713, 51.2973,
-4.2981) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(30.1787, 51.3166,
-4.1924)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A31164
RGB	163, 17, 100
RGB Percent	64%, 7%, 39%
CMY	0.3608, 0.9333, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.39, 0.36
HSL	326°, 81%, 35%
HSV	326°, 90%, 64%
XYZ	17.6050, 9.1075, 12.8866
YIQ	70.1160, 60.3730, 56.7650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

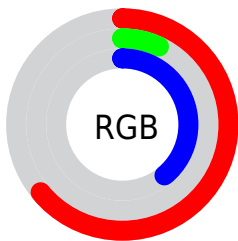
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 17, 100
Decimal	10686820
CIE _{Lab}	36.19, 60.05, -8.21
CIE _{LCh}	36, 60.612, 352.215
Yxy	9.1081, 0.4446, 0.2300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288876900 (0xFFA31164)
YUV	70.1160, 14.7328, 81.4593
Hunter-Lab	30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924

Details

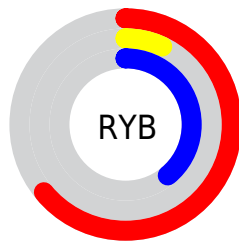
The HunterLab color **30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **51.8586, -39.8886, 22.5761**, and the grayscale version is **24.7267, -1.3194, 1.3434**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **49.0964, 55.4389, -4.1334**, and **18.2242, 32.6199, 0.8429** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.3118, 52.7550, -1.9460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.5502, 48.3934, -5.8695**.

Distribution



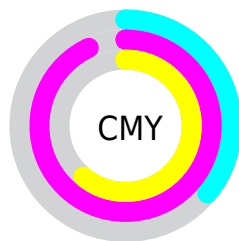
- Red (64%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924 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 30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

30.1787, 51.3166,
-4.1924

30.1787, 51.3166,
-4.1924

135.7136, 67.2823,
-1.7130

21.9357, 49.2114,
-4.1622

49.0956, 55.5100,
-4.0223

14.6192, 47.3719,
-4.0425

59.6422, 57.4882,
-3.8409

8.2791, 47.3995,
-3.9865

70.8516, 59.3654,
-3.6034

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, INF, NaN

82.6866, 61.1402,
-3.3144

0.0000, NaN, NaN

95.1159, 62.8149,
-2.9778

0.0000, NaN, NaN

108.1122, 64.3938,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-2.5970

0.0000, NaN, NaN

121.6517, 65.8813,
-2.1746

■ 30.1787, 51.3166,
-4.1924

■ 30.1787, 51.3166,
-4.1924

■ 29.3118, 52.7550,
-1.9460

■ 31.5502, 48.3934,
-5.8695

■ 29.2759, 52.8146,
-1.8476

■ 33.5434, 43.8425,
-6.7385

■ 36.1334, 38.0624,
-6.8048

■ 39.2632, 31.5035,
-6.1651

■ 42.8638, 24.5405,
-4.9515

■ 46.8673, 17.4335,
-3.2926

■ 51.2134, 10.3394,
-1.2962

■ 55.8511, 3.3404,
0.9548

■ 60.7385, -3.5282,
3.3990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



30.1796, 38.5560, -33.8038



30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924



30.1796, 47.0542, 13.0590

Triad

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



30.1796, 51.3137, -4.1914



30.1796, -15.7198, 20.2623



30.1796, -23.0138, -48.9750

Complementary

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



30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924



51.8586, -39.8886, 22.5761

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.



30.1796, -31.1642, -17.3552



30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924



30.1796, -27.8500, 17.1790

Square

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



30.1796, 51.3137, -4.1914



30.1796, 4.2011, 20.8036



30.1796, -32.6449, 6.5038



30.1796, -7.0158, -69.1879

Rectangle

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



30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924



30.1796, 35.5636, 17.9298



30.1796, -32.6449, 6.5038



30.1796, -26.5543, -38.5894

Sweetspot

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



30.1796, 51.3137, -4.1914



63.8831, 21.3690, -3.8889



21.5843, 44.4351, -81.1029



29.4154, 11.5845, -2.2235



90.9709, -4.8540, 4.9426



38.3822, -2.0480, 2.0854

Same Dimension

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



30.1796, 51.3137, -4.1914



39.1264, 70.4902, -1.7336



28.7707, 45.9965, 16.1138



26.7400, 1.4983, 0.4890



25.8270, 46.6251, -1.8817



3.8651, 7.1945, -1.9619

Inverse Universe

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



30.1796, 51.3137, -4.1914



39.1264, 70.4902, -1.7336



53.4254, -30.3436, -0.0248



26.7400, 1.4983, 0.4890



25.8270, 46.6251, -1.8817



3.8651, 7.1945, -1.9619

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924 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 30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

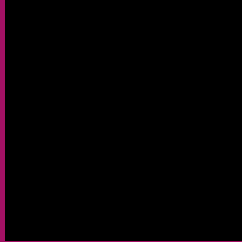
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924.

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

30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924

Protanopia

30.8932, 5.0813, -29.2371

Deuteranopia

30.7541, 2.2499, -0.9750



Tritanopia

30.5023, 38.8557, 15.0331

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924

Protanomaly

27.3948, 22.0949, -25.4525

Deuteranomaly

28.1563, 21.7197, -5.5728

Tritanomaly

30.0582, 43.4069, 9.7140

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924

Achromatopsia

24.7479, -1.3205, 1.3446

Achromatomaly

24.2998, 19.0177, -3.6876

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924 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(163, 17, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 17, 100)  
}
```

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(163, 17, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 17, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924 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(163, 17, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 17, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 17, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 17, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 17, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 17,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 30.1787, 51.3166, -4.1924 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 17, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 17,  
100) }
```

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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