

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(31.5588, 15.4254,  
-11.7115)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(31.5588, 15.4254,  
-11.7115) contains.

<b>HunterLab(31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074)</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(31.6810, 15.2509,  
-11.7074)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	704D75
RGB	112, 77, 117
RGB Percent	44%, 30%, 46%
CMY	0.5608, 0.6980, 0.5412
CMYK	0.04, 0.34, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	293°, 21%, 38%
HSV	293°, 34%, 46%
XYZ	12.5469, 10.0369, 18.1056
YIQ	92.0250, 8.0200, 19.8600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

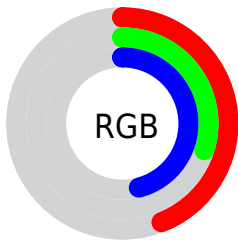
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	112, 77, 117
Decimal	7359861
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.91, 22.22, -17.03
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 27.999, 322.528
Yxy	10.0373, 0.3084, 0.2467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285549941 (0xFF704D75)
YUV	92.0250, 12.3127, 17.5181
Hunter-Lab	31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $663366$ . A complement of this color would be  $[38.7975, -16.4547, 12.8883]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[32.6781, -1.7436, 1.7755]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[50.9272, 16.2399, -12.0345]$ , and  $[15.8728, 13.1634, -11.0195]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[29.0679, 20.4641, -16.0580]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[34.5272, 10.0342, -7.4489]$ .

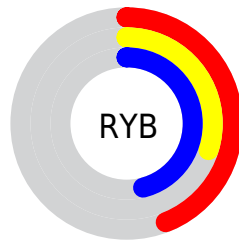
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (30%)

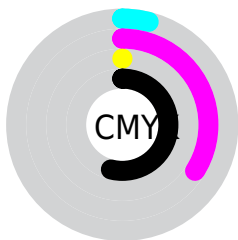
Blue (46%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (46%)

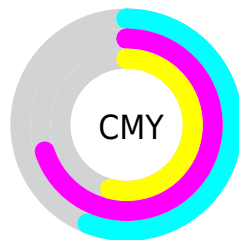


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074 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 31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



31.6810, 15.2509,  
-11.7074

31.6810, 15.2509,  
-11.7074

138.1803, 18.7278,  
-12.1405

23.2888, 14.3710,  
-11.3351

50.8583, 16.6281,  
-12.2362

15.8049, 13.3394,  
-10.9083

61.5217, 17.1588,  
-12.3964

9.3574, 12.1440,  
-10.5001

72.8410, 17.5999,  
-12.4922

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

84.7802, 17.9604,  
-12.5277

0.0000, NaN, NaN

97.3087, 18.2478,  
-12.5070

0.0000, NaN, NaN

110.3999, 18.4682,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-12.4335

0.0000, NaN, NaN

124.0306, 18.6267,  
-12.3104

■ 31.6810, 15.2509,  
-11.7074

■ 31.6810, 15.2509,  
-11.7074

■ 29.0679, 20.4641,  
-16.0580

■ 34.5272, 10.0342,  
-7.4489

■ 26.7243, 25.5540,  
-20.4234

■ 37.5712, 4.8845,  
-3.3218

■ 24.6928, 30.3254,  
-24.6635

■ 40.7861, -0.1675,  
0.6642

■ 23.0144, 34.5095,  
-28.5715

■ 44.1491, -5.1121,  
4.5134

■ 21.7207, 37.7967,  
-31.8935

■ 47.6415, -9.9515,  
8.2375

■ 20.8062, 39.9801,  
-34.4379

■ 51.2481, -14.6943,  
11.8509

■ 20.3253, 41.1265,  
-35.8490

■ 54.9566, -19.3513,  
15.3684

■ 58.7565, -23.9343,  
18.8039

■ 62.6393, -28.4543,  
22.1700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.6817, 6.1011, -20.5391



31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074



31.6817, 19.9659, -0.7744

# Triad

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



31.6817, 15.2500, -11.7066



31.6817, 0.8743, 15.1220



31.6817, -17.7159, -6.2058

# Complementary

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



31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074



38.7975, -16.4547, 12.8883

# 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.



31.6817, -18.7470, 4.0351



31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074



31.6817, -8.7980, 14.4873

# Square

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



31.6817, 15.2500, -11.7066



31.6817, 11.0160, 13.1661



31.6817, -15.6850, 11.0343



31.6817, -12.6674, -16.7310



# Rectangle

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



31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074



31.6817, 19.5935, 5.4776



31.6817, -15.6850, 11.0343



31.6817, -18.5158, -2.5525

# Sweetspot

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



31.6817, 15.2500, -11.7066



51.9409, 3.8642, -2.3277



29.9125, 3.2356, -14.8699



24.6807, 2.2100, -1.3985



77.7063, -4.1462, 4.2219



27.0627, -1.4440, 1.4704



# Same Dimension

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



31.6817, 15.2500, -11.7066



39.6132, 25.9075, -20.2437



31.7112, 14.3329, -3.8744



19.3283, 1.1192, -0.6172



21.3240, 43.1539, -37.6612



46.8015, 94.8829, -83.9719



# Inverse Universe

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



31.1437, 11.4871, 4.1939



38.7482, 19.8358, 6.5005



38.8169, -15.7850, 8.2927



19.2552, 0.6112, 1.3111



20.4992, 35.2780, 11.9094

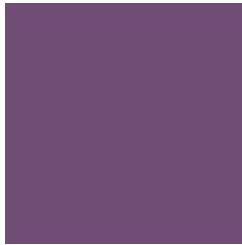


45.1727, 77.5813, 27.4704



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

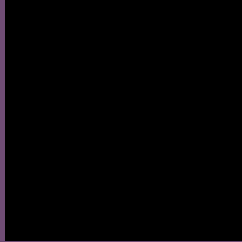
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074.

-11.7074.

# 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

31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074

### Protanopia

31.7892, 2.7522, -17.1781

### Deuteranopia

31.8568, 2.1348, -10.5197



## Tritanopia

31.7741, 6.6447, 2.0596

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074

## Protanomaly

31.5347, 6.8635, -15.6803

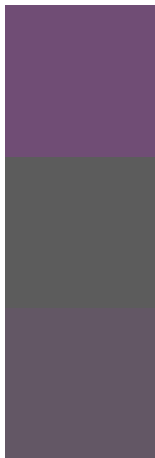
## Deuteranomaly

31.6773, 6.7861, -11.2877

## Tritanomaly

31.6811, 9.3592, -2.4059

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074

## Achromatopsia

32.7144, -1.7456, 1.7774

## Achromatomaly

32.2624, 3.8631, -2.6786

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074 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(112, 77, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 77, 117)  
}
```

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(112, 77, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 77, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074 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(112, 77, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 77, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 77, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 77, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 77, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 77,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 31.6810, 15.2509, -11.7074 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 77, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 77,  
117) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor