

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(33.6970, 62.2330,  
-13.3088)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(33.6970, 62.2330,  
-13.3088) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(33.6988, 62.2571,  
-13.4717)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B5007F
RGB	181, 0, 127
RGB Percent	71%, 0%, 50%
CMY	0.2902, 0.9999, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.30, 0.29
HSL	318°, 100%, 35%
HSV	318°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	22.8869, 11.3561, 21.0644
YIQ	68.5970, 67.1090, 77.8690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

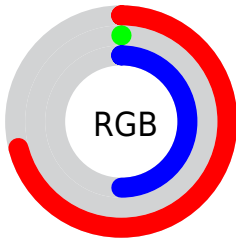
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	181, 0, 127
Decimal	11862143
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.17, 68.93, -18.82
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 71.457, 344.731
Yxy	11.3567, 0.4138, 0.2053
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290052223 (0xFFB5007F)
YUV	68.5970, 28.7927, 98.5774
Hunter-Lab	33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717

# Details

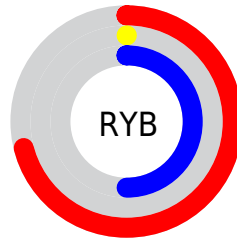
The HunterLab color **33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. A complement of this color would be **57.7189, -47.8441, 31.1400**, and the grayscale version is **24.1436, -1.2882, 1.3118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **53.2322, 66.7396, -14.1240**, and **21.8197, 39.8878, -5.4418** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.6985, 62.2561, -13.4674**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.5507, 60.7737, -15.3541**.

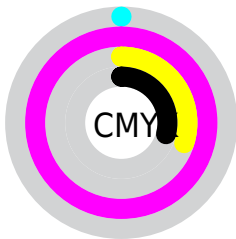
# Distribution



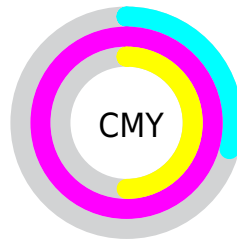
- Red (71%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717 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 33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



33.6988, 62.2571,  
-13.4717

33.6988, 62.2571,  
-13.4717

141.4563, 80.1494,  
-14.3219

25.1143, 60.0360,  
-13.0620

53.2146, 66.7964,  
-14.0875

17.4150, 58.1340,  
-12.6077

64.0301, 68.9810,  
-14.2945

10.7187, 57.2754,  
-12.1842

75.4928, 71.0768,  
-14.4379

1.3915, 257.5752,  
-58.1147

87.5681, 73.0776,  
-14.5212

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.2262, 74.9827,  
-14.5481

0.0000, NaN, NaN

113.4416, 76.7942,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-14.5219

0.0000, NaN, NaN

127.1916, 78.5152,  
-14.4456

■ 33.6988, 62.2571,  
-13.4717

■ 33.6988, 62.2571,  
-13.4717

■ 33.6985, 62.2561,  
-13.4674

■ 34.5507, 60.7737,  
-15.3541

■ 35.9564, 57.5463,  
-16.3609

■ 38.0553, 52.3737,  
-16.2462

■ 40.8306, 45.6847,  
-15.0888

■ 44.2253, 37.9998,  
-13.0717

■ 48.1655, 29.7743,  
-10.4035

■ 52.5756, 21.3362,  
-7.2688

■ 57.3866, 12.8902,  
-3.8107

■ 62.5394, 4.5480,  
-0.1315

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



33.6997, 41.7359, -53.4370



33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717



33.6997, 62.4573, 11.9251

# Triad

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



33.6997, 62.2540, -13.4704



33.6997, -13.7296, 23.5703



33.6997, -30.7483, -52.6961

# Complementary

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



33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717



57.7189, -47.8441, 31.1400

# 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.



33.6997, -38.1121, -12.8505



33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717



33.6997, -30.5377, 21.2455

# Square

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



33.6997, 62.2540, -13.4704



33.6997, 12.5937, 23.5489



33.6997, -38.0491, 12.2112



33.6997, -14.1215, -85.5248



# Rectangle

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



33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717



33.6997, 50.7062, 19.3524



33.6997, -38.0491, 12.2112



33.6997, -34.1267, -38.7461

# Sweetspot

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



33.6997, 62.2540, -13.4704



70.0418, 29.1389, -9.9563



20.1209, 51.0303, -115.5260



31.3981, 15.7291, -5.4615



95.4677, -5.0939, 5.1869



42.2927, -2.2566, 2.2978



# Same Dimension

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



33.6997, 62.2540, -13.4704



45.0513, 83.1491, -17.3801



31.5792, 54.5443, 16.7711



29.3303, 1.8614, 0.0570



28.0021, 51.7713, -11.4939



5.0636, 9.5270, -3.3592



# Inverse Universe

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



33.6997, 62.2540, -13.4704



45.0513, 83.1491, -17.3801



59.1564, -38.9779, 10.2034



29.3303, 1.8614, 0.0570



28.0021, 51.7713, -11.4939



5.0636, 9.5270, -3.3592



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717 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 33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

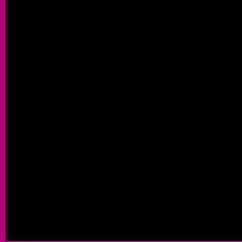
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717.

-13.4717.

# 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

33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717

### Protanopia

34.7443, 9.8867, -53.0176

### Deuteranopia

34.6455, 2.4632, -8.4759



## Tritanopia

34.2918, 42.3519, 16.2547

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717

## Protanomaly

29.0819, 30.0922, -50.2952

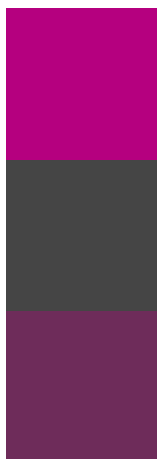
## Deuteranomaly

30.2471, 28.9853, -16.9461

## Tritanomaly

33.2604, 50.6744, 8.1959

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717

## Achromatopsia

24.3949, -1.3017, 1.3254

## Achromatomaly

24.1962, 25.3540, -8.3488

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717 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(181, 0, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 0, 127)  
}
```

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(181, 0, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 0, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717 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(181, 0, 127) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 0, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(181, 0, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 0, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 0, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 0,  
127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 33.6988, 62.2571, -13.4717 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 0, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181, 0,  
127) }
```

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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