

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(33.9993, 28.1627,  
-8.8504)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(33.9993, 28.1627,  
-8.8504) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(34.0429, 28.1906,  
-8.9256)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8E4777
RGB	142, 71, 119
RGB Percent	56%, 28%, 47%
CMY	0.4431, 0.7216, 0.5333
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.16, 0.44
HSL	319°, 33%, 42%
HSV	319°, 50%, 56%
XYZ	16.7384, 11.5892, 18.8075
YIQ	97.7010, 26.9080, 29.9800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

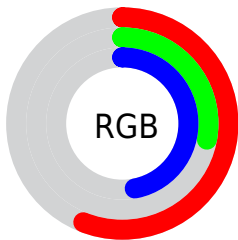
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	142, 71, 119
Decimal	9324407
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.56, 36.48, -13.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 39.033, 339.181
Yxy	11.5897, 0.3551, 0.2459
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287514487 (0xFF8E4777)
YUV	97.7010, 10.5004, 38.8502
Hunter-Lab	34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $993366$ . A complement of this color would be  $[46.3618, -26.1049, 14.5670]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[34.7922, -1.8564, 1.8903]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[53.6001, 30.5376, -9.0553]$ , and  $[17.7902, 25.2754, -8.4624]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[31.4353, 33.9619, -10.2868]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[37.0475, 22.0519, -7.0913]$ .

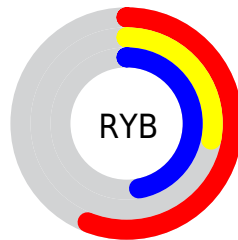
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (28%)

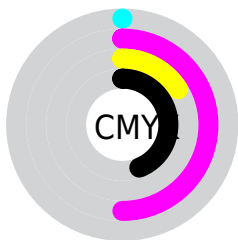
Blue (47%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (47%)

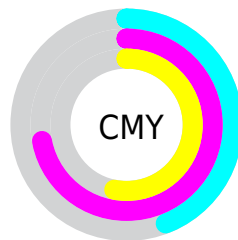


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256 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 34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



34.0429, 28.1906,  
-8.9256

34.0429, 28.1906,  
-8.9256

142.0106, 36.6177,  
-8.2137

25.4263, 26.7074,  
-8.6820

53.6150, 30.7665,  
-9.1820

17.6913, 25.1042,  
-8.3599

64.4559, 31.8783,  
-9.2077

10.9539, 23.4506,  
-7.9754

75.9426, 32.8850,  
-9.1720

2.4821, 64.2507,  
-23.0762

88.0406, 33.7955,  
-9.0795

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.7205, 34.6176,  
-8.9342

0.0000, NaN, NaN

113.9567, 35.3582,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-8.7395

0.0000, NaN, NaN

127.7267, 36.0232,  
-8.4985

■ 34.0429, 28.1906,  
-8.9256

■ 34.0429, 28.1906,  
-8.9256

■ 31.4353, 33.9619,  
-10.2868

■ 37.0475, 22.0519,  
-7.0913

■ 29.2769, 39.0527,  
-11.0352

■ 40.3919, 15.7765,  
-4.9133

■ 27.6128, 43.0868,  
-11.0429

■ 44.0276, 9.5027,  
-2.4898

■ 26.4616, 45.7335,  
-10.2500

■ 47.9123, 3.3067,  
0.1069

■ 25.6816, 47.2680,  
-8.8956

■ 52.0107, -2.7767,  
2.8265

■ 25.6814, 47.2684,  
-8.8952

■ 56.2943, -8.7377,  
5.6348

■ 60.7397, -14.5800,  
8.5087

■ 65.3277, -20.3139,  
11.4329

■ 70.0428, -25.9524,  
14.3970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.0437, 17.5426, -25.6089



34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256



34.0437, 30.1274, 5.8010

# Triad

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



34.0437, 28.1890, -8.9247



34.0437, -6.1330, 18.9677



34.0437, -20.7653, -19.3930

# Complementary

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



34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256



46.3618, -26.1049, 14.5670

# 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.



34.0437, -25.1058, -2.6328



34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256



34.0437, -17.6330, 16.6197

# Square

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



34.0437, 28.1890, -8.9247



34.0437, 8.6139, 18.4432



34.0437, -24.0634, 9.9619



34.0437, -11.1283, -33.1970



# Rectangle

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



34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256



34.0437, 25.9484, 12.3731



34.0437, -24.0634, 9.9619



34.0437, -22.8126, -13.6899

# Sweetspot

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



34.0437, 28.1890, -8.9247



60.8446, 8.7471, -1.7146



29.6860, 18.3983, -32.4976



28.3087, 4.8528, -1.1091



84.2951, -4.4978, 4.5799



32.6403, -1.7416, 1.7734



# Same Dimension

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



34.0437, 28.1890, -8.9247



41.3515, 46.0034, -13.8328



33.0125, 23.3877, 5.6803



23.4130, 1.3626, 0.1573



24.3414, 44.8144, -8.5270



2.4637, 4.6792, -1.9739



# Inverse Universe

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



34.0437, 28.1890, -8.9247



41.3515, 46.0034, -13.8328



47.1916, -21.1835, 2.6218



23.4130, 1.3626, 0.1573



24.3414, 44.8144, -8.5270

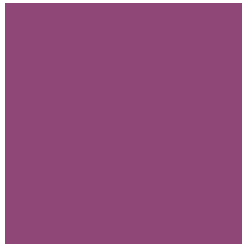


2.4637, 4.6792, -1.9739



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

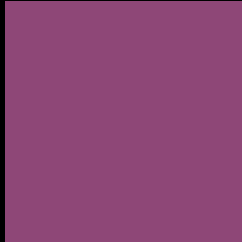
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

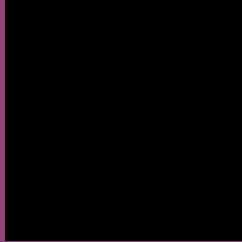
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256.

-8.9256.

# 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

34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256

### Protanopia

34.3941, 2.9958, -19.5520

### Deuteranopia

34.2491, 2.1946, -6.9359



## Tritanopia

34.1106, 18.1598, 6.7578

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256

## Protanomaly

33.4818, 11.0647, -16.5728

## Deuteranomaly

33.8042, 11.0205, -7.9572

## Tritanomaly

33.9425, 21.5328, 1.5374

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256

## Achromatopsia

34.9484, -1.8648, 1.8988

## Achromatomaly

34.0550, 8.7041, -2.6028

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256 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(142, 71, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 71, 119)  
}
```

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(142, 71, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 71, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256 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(142, 71, 119) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 71, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 71, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 71, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 71, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 71,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 34.0429, 28.1906, -8.9256 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 71, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 71,  
119) }
```

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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