

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(34.2832, 32.8044,  
-21.2529)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(34.2832, 32.8044,  
-21.2529) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(34.1912, 33.0156,  
-21.3774)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8D448C
RGB	141, 68, 140
RGB Percent	55%, 27%, 55%
CMY	0.4471, 0.7333, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.01, 0.45
HSL	301°, 35%, 41%
HSV	301°, 52%, 55%
XYZ	17.7852, 11.6904, 26.1300
YIQ	98.0350, 20.3960, 37.8680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

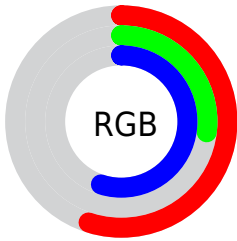
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	141, 68, 140
Decimal	9258124
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.72, 41.50, -26.49
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 49.237, 327.448
Yxy	11.6909, 0.3198, 0.2102
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287448204 (0xFF8D448C)
<b>YUV</b>	98.0350, 20.6887, 37.6803
Hunter-Lab	34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774

# Details

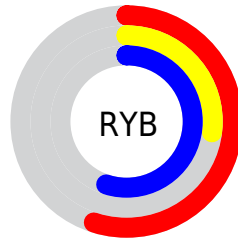
The HunterLab color **34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **45.5069, -28.7098, 20.2022**, and the grayscale version is **34.8818, -1.8612, 1.8952**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **53.6884, 36.0405, -22.6506**, and **17.7610, 29.6287, -20.8271** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.9060, 39.3769, -25.6173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.8947, 26.1857, -16.7990**.

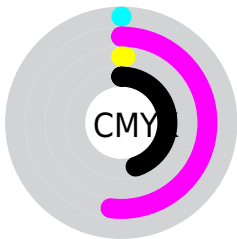
# Distribution



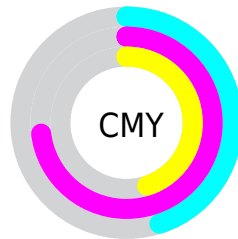
- Red (55%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774 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 34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



34.1912, 33.0156,  
-21.3774

34.1912, 33.0156,  
-21.3774

142.2491, 43.1017,  
-24.2358

25.5609, 31.3514,  
-20.8312

53.7874, 35.9772,  
-22.3929

17.8106, 29.5958,  
-20.3466

64.6393, 37.2817,  
-22.8252

11.0556, 27.8699,  
-20.1483

76.1362, 38.4782,  
-23.1996

2.8244, 65.4567,  
-46.3949

88.2440, 39.5749,  
-23.5160

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.9332, 40.5792,  
-23.7758

0.0000, NaN, NaN

114.1784, 41.4979,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-23.9809

0.0000, NaN, NaN

127.9570, 42.3370,  
-24.1335

■ 34.1912, 33.0156,  
-21.3774

■ 34.1912, 33.0156,  
-21.3774

■ 31.9060, 39.3769,  
-25.6173

■ 36.8947, 26.1857,  
-16.7990

■ 30.0819, 44.9201,  
-29.2846

■ 39.9633, 19.1655,  
-12.0714

■ 28.7487, 49.2722,  
-32.1306

■ 43.3485, 12.1370,  
-7.3192

■ 27.9051, 52.1580,  
-33.9752

■ 47.0062, 5.2072,  
-2.6168

■ 27.4388, 53.7904,  
-34.9873

■ 50.8987, -1.5710,  
1.9975

■ 54.9942, -8.1790,  
6.5090

■ 59.2668, -14.6179,  
10.9168

■ 63.6948, -20.8994,  
15.2270

■ 68.2607, -27.0398,  
19.4494

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.1920, 15.8750, -42.9137



34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774



34.1920, 40.7034, 0.3433

# Triad

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



34.1920, 33.0143, -21.3763



34.1920, -0.2518, 21.2242



34.1920, -27.7011, -17.3492

# Complementary

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



34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774



45.5069, -28.7098, 20.2022

# 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.



34.1920, -30.2673, 3.3125



34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774



34.1920, -16.5281, 20.1974

# Square

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



34.1920, 33.0143, -21.3763



34.1920, 19.1488, 19.7245



34.1920, -26.6371, 15.3793



34.1920, -18.7144, -39.8545



# Rectangle

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



34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774



34.1920, 38.4440, 10.4247



34.1920, -26.6371, 15.3793



34.1920, -29.2491, -9.7207

# Sweetspot

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



34.1920, 33.0143, -21.3763



60.6245, 11.1861, -6.3666



26.9941, 13.9874, -38.4700



28.2411, 6.0669, -3.5383



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.



34.1920, 33.0143, -21.3763



42.2746, 53.9359, -35.1055



32.8742, 27.0457, -3.1319



23.4729, 1.6835, -0.6928



26.2012, 51.3649, -33.4137



2.5671, 5.0403, -3.3341



# Inverse Universe

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



34.1920, 33.0143, -21.3763



42.2746, 53.9359, -35.1055



46.1398, -24.9063, 10.9933



23.4729, 1.6835, -0.6928



26.2012, 51.3649, -33.4137



2.5671, 5.0403, -3.3341



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

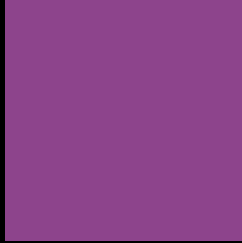
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

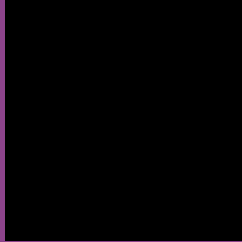
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

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 34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774.

-21.3774.

# 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

34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774

### Protanopia

34.4655, 7.0005, -38.2480

### Deuteranopia

34.3114, 2.5534, -18.4214



## Tritanopia

34.2401, 16.4758, 5.7736

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774

## Protanomaly

33.6102, 14.9196, -33.7321

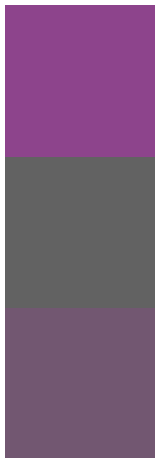
## Deuteranomaly

33.5354, 13.0252, -20.9504

## Tritanomaly

33.9527, 22.0842, -2.5032

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774

## Achromatopsia

34.9484, -1.8648, 1.8988

## Achromatomaly

34.0383, 10.3276, -6.0577

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774 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(141, 68, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 68, 140)  
}
```

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(141, 68, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 68, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774 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(141, 68, 140) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 68, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 68, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 68, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 68, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 68,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 34.1912, 33.0156, -21.3774 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 68, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 68,  
140) }
```

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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