

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(34.4449, 53.5636,  
-35.8166)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(34.4449, 53.5636,  
-35.8166) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(34.4645, 53.6037,  
-35.8308)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A12BA1
RGB	161, 43, 161
RGB Percent	63%, 17%, 63%
CMY	0.3686, 0.8314, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	300°, 58%, 40%
HSV	300°, 73%, 63%
XYZ	21.9948, 11.8780, 34.8516
YIQ	91.7340, 32.4500, 61.7140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

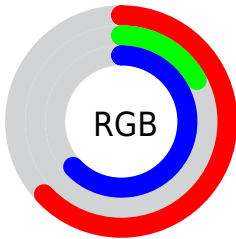
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	161, 43, 161
Decimal	10562465
CIE Lab	41.02, 61.19, -38.50
CIE LCh	41, 72.289, 327.824
Yxy	11.8786, 0.3200, 0.1728
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288752545 (0xFFA12BA1)
YUV	91.7340, 34.1481, 60.7463
Hunter-Lab	34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308

# Details

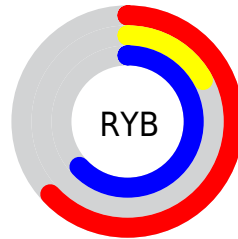
The HunterLab color **34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **51.1647, -40.0760, 28.1767**, and the grayscale version is **32.4863, -1.7334, 1.7650**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **54.1528, 57.7218, -36.7494**, and **20.2667, 40.1551, -29.1348** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.0605, 58.3402, -39.0767**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.4544, 47.3592, -31.5480**.

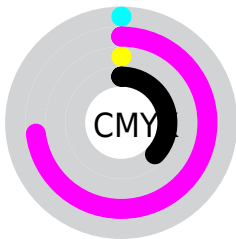
# Distribution



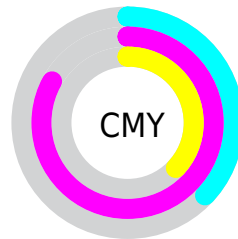
- Red (63%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308 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 34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



34.4645, 53.6037,  
-35.8308

34.4645, 53.6037,  
-35.8308

142.6884, 69.4881,  
-40.8959

25.8090, 51.4537,  
-35.3821

54.1052, 57.7921,  
-37.0866

18.0306, 49.4406,  
-35.3317

64.9771, 59.7556,  
-37.7428

11.2435, 48.0189,  
-36.3402

76.4930, 61.6180,  
-38.3755

3.3644, 92.4001,  
-72.5464

88.6187, 63.3794,  
-38.9714

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

101.3251, 65.0428,  
-39.5238

0.0000, NaN, NaN

114.5866, 66.6123,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-40.0294

0.0000, NaN, NaN

128.3810, 68.0925,  
-40.4868

■ 34.4645, 53.6037,  
-35.8308

■ 34.4645, 53.6037,  
-35.8308

■ 33.0605, 58.3402,  
-39.0767

■ 36.4544, 47.3592,  
-31.5480

■ 32.2262, 61.2997,  
-41.1042

■ 39.0007, 40.0428,  
-26.5267

■ 31.8597, 62.6371,  
-42.0203

■ 42.0535, 32.0904,  
-21.0637

■ 45.5529, 23.8543,  
-15.3997

■ 49.4391, 15.5764,  
-9.7003

■ 53.6579, 7.4009,  
-4.0645

■ 58.1626, -0.5987,  
1.4568

■ 62.9141, -8.3946,  
6.8440

■ 67.8800, -15.9854,  
12.0957

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.4653, 25.6980, -75.8726



34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308



34.4653, 66.3525, -0.0400

# Triad

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



34.4653, 53.6021, -35.8293



34.4653, 0.1402, 24.1257



34.4653, -36.6300, -29.7936

# Complementary

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



34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308



51.1647, -40.0760, 28.1767

# 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.



34.4653, -39.7291, 3.6881



34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308



34.4653, -22.7678, 23.3082

# Square

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



34.4653, 53.6021, -35.8293



34.4653, 30.1617, 22.9781



34.4653, -35.5413, 19.1140



34.4653, -25.2371, -70.8828



# Rectangle

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



34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308



34.4653, 62.3125, 13.7715



34.4653, -35.5413, 19.1140



34.4653, -38.4889, -16.7817

# Sweetspot

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



34.4653, 53.6021, -35.8293



66.6389, 19.8796, -12.3163



21.9434, 29.0647, -77.0762



30.5713, 10.6065, -6.6611



89.8524, -4.7943, 4.8819



37.4146, -1.9963, 2.0328



# Same Dimension

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



34.4653, 53.6021, -35.8293



43.4482, 80.8766, -54.2147



32.0386, 43.9987, -2.7518



26.8369, 2.0179, -0.8879



28.4723, 55.9774, -37.5526



4.1272, 8.1143, -5.4435



# Inverse Universe

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



34.4653, 53.6021, -35.8293



43.4482, 80.8766, -54.2147



51.9261, -35.3882, 17.0231



26.8369, 2.0179, -0.8879



28.4723, 55.9774, -37.5526



4.1272, 8.1143, -5.4435



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308 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 34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

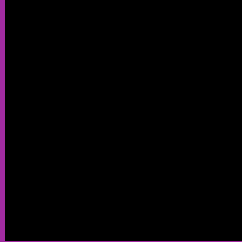
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308.

-35.8308.

# 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

34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308

### Protanopia

34.8935, 12.7441, -71.1246

### Deuteranopia

35.0203, 2.4344, -29.4005



## Tritanopia

34.6274, 25.5226, 9.4428

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308



## Protanomaly

30.8336, 22.3572, -69.9362



## Deuteranomaly

32.6709, 20.4341, -36.5895



## Tritanomaly

33.9065, 35.1449, -3.3001

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308



## Achromatopsia

32.7144, -1.7456, 1.7774



## Achromatomaly

31.5655, 18.2503, -11.8413

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308 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(161, 43, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 43, 161)  
}
```

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(161, 43, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 43, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308 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(161, 43, 161) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 43, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 43, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 43, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 43, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 43,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 34.4645, 53.6037, -35.8308 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 43, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 43,  
161) }
```

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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