

Converting Colors

HunterLab(34.6731, 62.0132,
1.9834)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(34.6731, 62.0132,
1.9834) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(34.6359, 61.9715,
1.7888)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF0064
RGB	191, 0, 100
RGB Percent	75%, 0%, 39%
CMY	0.2510, 0.9999, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.48, 0.25
HSL	329°, 100%, 37%
HSV	329°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	23.7861, 11.9965, 13.1185
YIQ	68.5090, 81.7360, 71.5920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

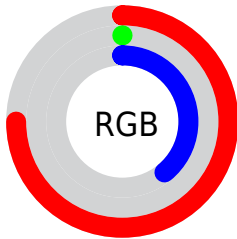
Format	Color
RYB	191, 0, 100
Decimal	12517476
CIELab	41.21, 68.49, -0.14
CIELCh	41, 68.488, 359.883
Yxy	11.9972, 0.4864, 0.2453
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290707556 (0xFFBF0064)
YUV	68.5090, 15.5251, 107.4246
Hunter-Lab	34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888

Details

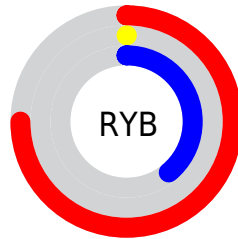
The HunterLab color **34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0066**. A complement of this color would be **61.6584, -48.4946, 27.6201**, and the grayscale version is **24.1553, -1.2889, 1.3124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **54.4188, 66.6162, 2.7999**, and **22.5647, 39.8230, 5.4311** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.6354, 61.9698, 1.7950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.5710, 60.6287, -1.1833**.

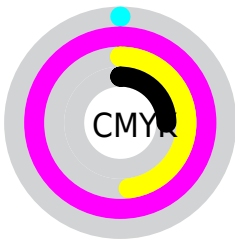
Distribution



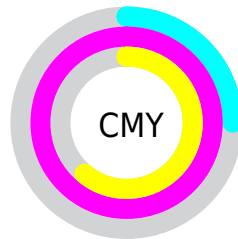
- Red (75%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888 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 34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

34.6359, 61.9715,
1.7888

34.6359, 61.9715,
1.7888

142.9638, 79.6842,
7.6288

25.9649, 59.7380,
1.3266

54.3046, 66.4862,
2.8450

18.1690, 57.7763,
0.9119

65.1890, 68.6505,
3.4306

11.3617, 56.7139,
0.5525

76.7168, 70.7242,
4.0515

3.6624, 101.2238,
0.0406

88.8538, 72.7022,
4.7059

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.5708, 74.5844,
5.3922

0.0000, NaN, NaN

114.8426, 76.3732,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

6.1089

0.0000, NaN, NaN

128.6469, 78.0719,
6.8548

■ 34.6359, 61.9715,
1.7888

■ 34.6359, 61.9715,
1.7888

■ 34.6354, 61.9698,
1.7950

■ 35.5710, 60.6287,
-1.1833

■ 37.1354, 57.4334,
-3.5780

■ 39.4664, 52.2189,
-5.0876

■ 42.5374, 45.4610,
-5.6702

■ 46.2788, 37.7184,
-5.4062

■ 50.6042, 29.4633,
-4.4341

■ 55.4282, 21.0241,
-2.9002

■ 60.6747, 12.5977,
-0.9321

■ 66.2796, 4.2869,
1.3689

Harmonies

Analogous

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



34.6369, 51.4904, -30.5724



34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888



34.6369, 51.6447, 17.9889

Triad

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



34.6369, 61.9677, 1.7899



34.6369, -23.0241, 22.8489



34.6369, -23.1529, -67.4424

Complementary

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



34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888



61.6584, -48.4946, 27.6201

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.



34.6369, -34.8998, -30.2726



34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888



34.6369, -34.8420, 18.0593

Square

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



34.6369, 61.9677, 1.7899



34.6369, -1.7497, 23.9386



34.6369, -38.4723, 1.9806



34.6369, -1.9502, -84.5121

Rectangle

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



34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888



34.6369, 35.6809, 21.9385



34.6369, -38.4723, 1.9806



34.6369, -28.0895, -55.9907

Sweetspot

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



34.6369, 61.9677, 1.7899



73.8469, 28.6937, -3.9973



24.2768, 57.0611, -104.4204



33.2844, 15.7096, -2.3153



98.8636, -5.2751, 5.3714



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594

Same Dimension

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



34.6369, 61.9677, 1.7899



46.2987, 82.7390, 3.1651



33.3033, 57.0694, 21.1933



31.0122, 1.7507, 0.7096



28.1071, 50.3432, 1.0395



5.6798, 10.3864, -1.4431

Inverse Universe

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



34.6369, 61.9677, 1.7899



46.2987, 82.7390, 3.1651



63.8350, -35.2345, -3.7252



31.0122, 1.7507, 0.7096



28.1071, 50.3432, 1.0395



5.6798, 10.3864, -1.4431

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888 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 34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

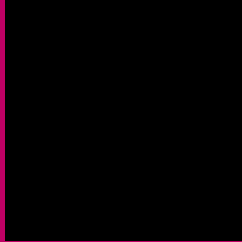
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 34.6359, 61.9715,

1.7888.

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

34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888

Protanopia

35.6094, 3.5911, -21.9270

Deuteranopia

35.4728, 2.3161, 4.9752



Tritanopia

35.1599, 49.5552, 19.1477

Trichromacy



Original Color

34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888

Protanomaly

30.4776, 28.2552, -20.4535

Deuteranomaly

31.3471, 28.9558, -0.6543

Tritanomaly

34.4411, 54.8031, 14.3363

Monochromacy



Original Color

34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888

Achromatopsia

24.3949, -1.3017, 1.3254

Achromatomaly

24.2719, 24.8788, -3.1472

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888 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(191, 0, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 0, 100)  
}
```

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(191, 0, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 0, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888 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(191, 0, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 0, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 0, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 0, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 0, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 0,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 34.6359, 61.9715, 1.7888 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 0, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191, 0,  
100) }
```

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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