

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(34.9176, 66.5634,  
-29.8856)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(34.9176, 66.5634,  
-29.8856) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(34.9146, 66.5703,  
-29.9803)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B5009B
RGB	181, 0, 155
RGB Percent	71%, 0%, 61%
CMY	0.2902, 0.9999, 0.3922
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.14, 0.29
HSL	309°, 100%, 35%
HSV	309°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	24.9724, 12.1903, 32.0471
YIQ	71.7890, 58.1210, 86.5770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

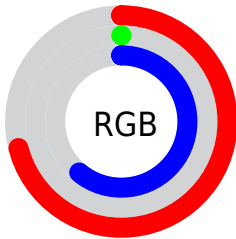
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	181, 0, 155
Decimal	11862171
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.52, 72.32, -33.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 79.859, 334.906
Yxy	12.1909, 0.3608, 0.1761
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290052251 (0xFFB5009B)
YUV	71.7890, 41.0230, 95.7780
Hunter-Lab	34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803

# Details

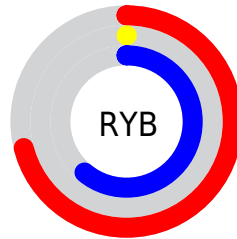
The HunterLab color **34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0099**. A complement of this color would be **57.5524, -48.8872, 33.5994**, and the grayscale version is **25.2309, -1.3463, 1.3708**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **54.6360, 71.5208, -31.2480**, and **22.7821, 43.3133, -18.5985** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.9146, 66.5699, -29.9780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.6586, 64.8036, -30.3786**.

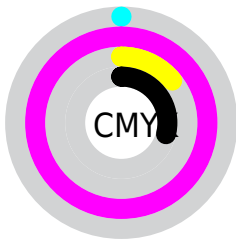
# Distribution



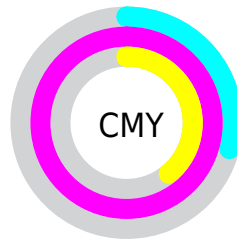
- Red (71%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803 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 34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



34.9146, 66.5703,  
-29.9803

34.9146, 66.5703,  
-29.9803

143.4103, 85.1616,  
-34.3221

26.2180, 64.3140,  
-29.4369

54.6281, 71.2299,  
-31.2046

18.3938, 62.4008,  
-29.1206

65.5328, 73.4884,  
-31.7924

11.5541, 61.5461,  
-29.4611

77.0797, 75.6633,  
-32.3390

4.0993, 99.7895,  
-48.9078

89.2348, 77.7465,  
-32.8376

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

101.9693, 79.7363,  
-33.2854

0.0000, NaN, NaN

115.2577, 81.6335,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-33.6816

0.0000, NaN, NaN

129.0780, 83.4408,  
-34.0269

■ 34.9146, 66.5703,  
-29.9803

■ 34.9146, 66.5703,  
-29.9803

■ 34.9146, 66.5699,  
-29.9780

■ 35.6586, 64.8036,  
-30.3786

■ 36.9382, 61.2742,  
-29.6966

■ 38.8969, 55.7596,  
-27.7307

■ 41.5269, 48.6688,  
-24.6574

■ 44.7796, 40.5230,  
-20.7490

■ 48.5863, 31.7948,  
-16.2786

■ 52.8739, 22.8356,  
-11.4678

■ 57.5742, 13.8708,  
-6.4736

■ 62.6275, 5.0263,  
-1.3976

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.9155, 37.3000, -78.7404



34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803



34.9155, 75.4304, 6.2441

# Triad

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



34.9155, 66.5678, -29.9787



34.9155, -6.6267, 24.4408



34.9155, -37.5005, -45.8239

# Complementary

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



34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803



57.5524, -48.8872, 33.5994

# 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.



34.9155, -42.5525, -3.0844



34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803



34.9155, -28.9544, 23.7177

# Square

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



34.9155, 66.5678, -29.9787



34.9155, 25.8797, 24.4408



34.9155, -40.0531, 18.0054



34.9155, -22.9765, -92.1191



# Rectangle

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



34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803



34.9155, 66.7004, 17.9349



34.9155, -40.0531, 18.0054



34.9155, -40.0930, -29.6876

# Sweetspot

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



34.9155, 66.5678, -29.9787



70.4502, 31.1791, -15.6856



18.7958, 49.9305, -125.4440



31.6188, 16.8125, -8.5490



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.



34.9155, 66.5678, -29.9787



46.6972, 88.9902, -39.7456



31.9722, 55.9936, 11.0133



29.3689, 2.0683, -0.4913



29.0026, 55.3196, -25.0707



5.1998, 10.0068, -5.1817



# Inverse Universe

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



34.9155, 66.5678, -29.9787



46.6972, 88.9902, -39.7456



58.5472, -42.7059, 19.0124



29.3689, 2.0683, -0.4913



29.0026, 55.3196, -25.0707



5.1998, 10.0068, -5.1817



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

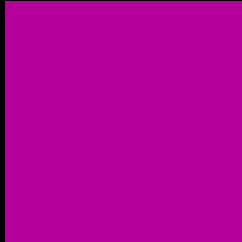
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

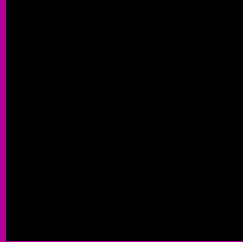
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803.

-29.9803.

# 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

34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803

### Protanopia

36.0633, 13.1891, -73.5475

### Deuteranopia

35.9896, 2.2276, -21.9156



## Tritanopia

35.5012, 37.7110, 14.1838

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803



## Protanomaly

28.6205, 30.6119, -79.2213



## Deuteranomaly

31.1260, 29.9992, -34.4569



## Tritanomaly

34.0044, 49.8599, 1.6785

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803



## Achromatopsia

25.4565, -1.3583, 1.3831



## Achromatomaly

25.2152, 27.0703, -13.5461

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803 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, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 0, 155)  
}
```

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, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 0, 155) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803 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, 155) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 0, 155) }
```

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, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 0, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 0, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 0,  
155) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 34.9146, 66.5703, -29.9803 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, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181, 0,  
155) }
```

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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