

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(34.9857, 60.0031,  
-40.1728)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(34.9857, 60.0031,  
-40.1728) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(34.9853, 60.0037,  
-40.1737)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A821A8
RGB	168, 33, 168
RGB Percent	66%, 13%, 66%
CMY	0.3412, 0.8706, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	300°, 67%, 39%
HSV	300°, 80%, 66%
XYZ	23.7602, 12.2397, 38.1560
YIQ	88.7550, 37.1250, 70.6050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

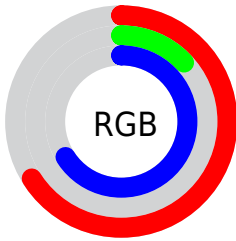
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	168, 33, 168
Decimal	11018664
CIE Lab	41.60, 66.72, -41.70
CIE LCh	42, 78.680, 327.993
Yxy	12.2403, 0.3204, 0.1651
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289208744 (0xFFA821A8)
YUV	88.7550, 39.0678, 69.4979
Hunter-Lab	34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737

# Details

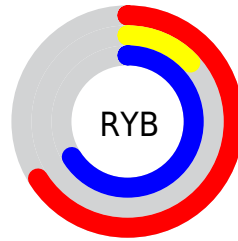
The HunterLab color **34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **53.3282, -43.4347, 30.4998**, and the grayscale version is **31.3695, -1.6738, 1.7044**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **54.6958, 64.1988, -41.6172**, and **21.6392, 42.7778, -30.3579** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.9542, 63.6220, -42.6524**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.6292, 54.5559, -36.4389**.

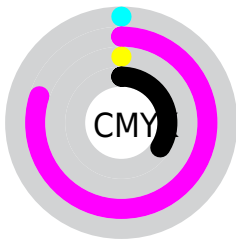
# Distribution



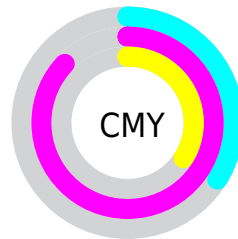
- Red (66%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737 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 34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



34.9853, 60.0037,  
-40.1737

34.9853, 60.0037,  
-40.1737

143.5234, 77.2597,  
-45.6103

26.2822, 57.7827,  
-39.8074

54.7101, 64.4434,  
-41.4138

18.4509, 55.7834,  
-39.9466

65.6199, 66.5574,  
-42.1004

11.6030, 54.5614,  
-41.3709

77.1716, 68.5776,  
-42.7772

4.2027, 86.2169,  
-68.8401

89.3314, 70.5004,  
-43.4265

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

102.0702, 72.3268,  
-44.0385

0.0000, NaN, NaN

115.3628, 74.0597,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-44.6080

0.0000, NaN, NaN

129.1871, 75.7026,  
-45.1323

■ 34.9853, 60.0037,  
-40.1737

■ 34.9853, 60.0037,  
-40.1737

■ 33.9542, 63.6220,  
-42.6524

■ 36.6292, 54.5559,  
-36.4389

■ 33.3948, 65.6552,  
-44.0451

■ 38.8844, 47.6361,  
-31.6925

■ 41.7149, 39.7144,  
-26.2544

■ 45.0627, 31.2356,  
-20.4281

■ 48.8638, 22.5406,  
-14.4466

■ 53.0561, 13.8538,  
-8.4636

■ 57.5844, 5.3037,  
-2.5675

■ 62.4016, -3.0484,  
3.1991

■ 67.4685, -11.1828,  
8.8223

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.9861, 28.7564, -86.4001



34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737



34.9861, 74.2829, -0.0281

# Triad

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



34.9861, 60.0020, -40.1721



34.9861, 0.1295, 24.4903



34.9861, -39.0568, -33.8269

# Complementary

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



34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737



53.3282, -43.4347, 30.4998

# 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.



34.9861, -42.2917, 3.7326



34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737



34.9861, -24.6128, 24.2246

# Square

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



34.9861, 60.0020, -40.1721



34.9861, 33.3493, 23.8982



34.9861, -38.0161, 20.0822



34.9861, -27.0374, -81.0580



# Rectangle

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



34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737



34.9861, 69.6121, 14.7605



34.9861, -38.0161, 20.0822



34.9861, -40.9906, -19.0696

# Sweetspot

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



34.9861, 60.0020, -40.1721



69.1034, 23.4309, -14.6868



20.5884, 35.4065, -93.3791



31.3663, 12.8082, -8.1440



92.0917, -4.9138, 5.0035



39.3538, -2.0998, 2.1382



# Same Dimension

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



34.9861, 60.0020, -40.1721



45.1966, 87.6682, -58.8017



32.1606, 49.2716, -1.7841



27.6887, 2.0992, -0.9278



29.0198, 57.0539, -38.2748



4.5265, 8.8993, -5.9702



# Inverse Universe

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



34.9861, 60.0020, -40.1721



45.1966, 87.6682, -58.8017



54.0917, -38.7095, 19.2973



27.6887, 2.0992, -0.9278



29.0198, 57.0539, -38.2748



4.5265, 8.8993, -5.9702



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

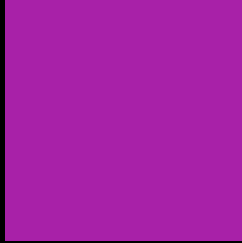
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

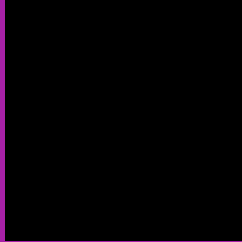
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737.

-40.1737.

# 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

34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737

### Protanopia

35.6055, 12.7006, -71.9208

### Deuteranopia

35.4270, 2.9990, -33.0126



## Tritanopia

35.0676, 28.5153, 10.5474

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737

## Protanomaly

30.7813, 25.0061, -74.4286

## Deuteranomaly

32.3505, 23.4876, -42.3019

## Tritanomaly

34.2225, 39.8577, -3.2801

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737

## Achromatopsia

31.6068, -1.6865, 1.7173

## Achromatomaly

30.6852, 21.1638, -13.8385

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737 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(168, 33, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 33, 168)  
}
```

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(168, 33, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 33, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737 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(168, 33, 168) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 33, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 33, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 33, 168); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 33, 168); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 33, 168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 34.9853, 60.0037, -40.1737 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 33, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 33,  
168) }
```

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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