

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(35.4166, 67.4349,  
-29.6943)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(35.4166, 67.4349,  
-29.6943) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(35.4833, 67.5306,  
-29.5079)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B8009C
RGB	184, 0, 156
RGB Percent	72%, 0%, 61%
CMY	0.2784, 0.9999, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.15, 0.28
HSL	309°, 100%, 36%
HSV	309°, 100%, 72%
XYZ	25.7679, 12.5906, 32.5246
YIQ	72.8000, 59.5880, 87.5240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

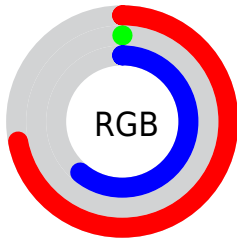
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	184, 0, 156
Decimal	12058780
CIELab	42.14, 73.00, -33.45
CIELCh	42, 80.301, 335.381
Yxy	12.5913, 0.3635, 0.1776
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290248860 (0xFFB8009C)
YUV	72.8000, 41.0176, 97.5224
Hunter-Lab	35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079

# Details

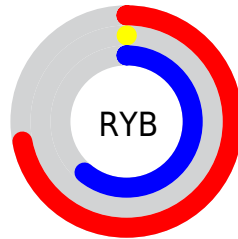
The HunterLab color **35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0099**. A complement of this color would be **58.6220, -49.7563, 34.1387**, and the grayscale version is **25.5898, -1.3654, 1.3903**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.3099, 72.2970, -30.7154**, and **23.3133, 44.2117, -18.1678** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.4832, 67.5302, -29.5054**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.2398, 65.7831, -30.0330**.

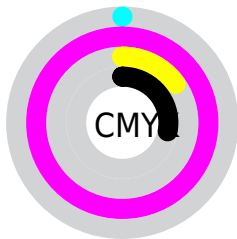
# Distribution



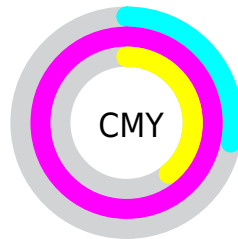
- Red (72%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079 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 35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



35.4833, 67.5306,  
-29.5079

35.4833, 67.5306,  
-29.5079

144.3196, 86.2364,  
-33.7551

26.7352, 65.2612,  
-28.9533

55.2879, 72.2125,  
-30.7251

18.8538, 63.3260,  
-28.5996

66.2337, 74.4827,  
-31.3033

11.9487, 62.4103,  
-28.8331

77.8194, 76.6700,  
-31.8384

4.8683, 87.8399,  
-41.5471

90.0114, 78.7662,  
-32.3244

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

102.7811, 80.7693,  
-32.7590

0.0000, NaN, NaN

116.1033, 82.6802,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-33.1418

0.0000, NaN, NaN

129.9560, 84.5015,  
-33.4735

■ 35.4833, 67.5306,  
-29.5079

■ 35.4833, 67.5306,  
-29.5079

■ 35.4832, 67.5302,  
-29.5054

■ 36.2398, 65.7831,  
-30.0330

■ 37.5463, 62.2262,  
-29.4598

■ 39.5464, 56.6418,  
-27.5822

■ 42.2323, 49.4472,  
-24.5741

■ 45.5539, 41.1747,  
-20.7083

■ 49.4408, 32.3072,  
-16.2604

■ 53.8183, 23.2031,  
-11.4552

■ 58.6164, 14.0920,  
-6.4529

■ 63.7744, 5.1021,  
-1.3575

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.4842, 38.2134, -78.6495



35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079



35.4842, 76.0551, 6.7158

# Triad

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



35.4842, 67.5280, -29.5063



35.4842, -7.1606, 24.8389



35.4842, -37.8253, -47.0133

# Complementary

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



35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079



58.6220, -49.7563, 34.1387

# 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.



35.4842, -43.0853, -3.6284



35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079



35.4842, -29.5707, 23.9995

# Square

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



35.4842, 67.5280, -29.5063



35.4842, 25.5741, 24.8389



35.4842, -40.6682, 18.0631



35.4842, -22.9285, -93.4081



# Rectangle

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



35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079



35.4842, 66.9867, 18.3532



35.4842, -40.6682, 18.0631



35.4842, -40.5045, -30.6945

# Sweetspot

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



35.4842, 67.5280, -29.5063



72.1416, 31.8750, -15.7649



19.2428, 50.9304, -126.9744



32.3225, 17.1870, -8.5931



96.5975, -5.1542, 5.2483



43.2801, -2.3093, 2.3515



# Same Dimension

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



35.4842, 67.5280, -29.5063



47.7441, 90.8159, -39.3232



32.5052, 56.8152, 12.0630



30.2301, 2.1327, -0.4831



29.4714, 56.1118, -24.6846



5.5913, 10.7384, -5.4040



# Inverse Universe

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



35.4842, 67.5280, -29.5063



47.7441, 90.8159, -39.3232



59.6892, -43.1288, 18.4979



30.2301, 2.1327, -0.4831



29.4714, 56.1118, -24.6846



5.5913, 10.7384, -5.4040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

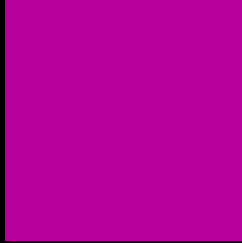
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

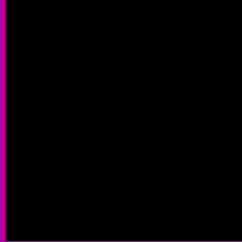
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079.

-29.5079.

# 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

35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079

### Protanopia

36.5223, 13.6801, -75.1811

### Deuteranopia

36.4246, 2.4051, -21.7784



## Tritanopia

35.9851, 38.8500, 14.6141

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079



## Protanomaly

28.9072, 31.7344, -81.5492



## Deuteranomaly

31.4036, 30.7829, -34.5870



## Tritanomaly

34.5204, 50.8688, 2.3153

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079



## Achromatopsia

25.8120, -1.3773, 1.4024



## Achromatomaly

25.3850, 27.5475, -13.8464

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079 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(184, 0, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 0, 156)  
}
```

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(184, 0, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 0, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079 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(184, 0, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 0, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(184, 0, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 0, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 0, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 0,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 35.4833, 67.5306, -29.5079 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 0, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184, 0,  
156) }
```

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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