

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(36.1480, 16.5745,  
-10.5544)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(36.1480, 16.5745,  
-10.5544) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(36.1952, 16.6614,  
-10.2951)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	80587F
RGB	128, 88, 127
RGB Percent	50%, 35%, 50%
CMY	0.4980, 0.6549, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.01, 0.50
HSL	302°, 19%, 42%
HSV	302°, 31%, 50%
XYZ	16.2225, 13.1009, 21.7524
YIQ	104.4060, 11.3210, 20.6090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

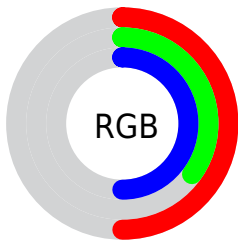
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 88, 127
Decimal	8411263
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.92, 23.41, -15.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 27.985, 326.762
Yxy	13.1015, 0.3176, 0.2565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286601343 (0xFF80587F)
YUV	104.4060, 11.1388, 20.6919
Hunter-Lab	36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951

# Details

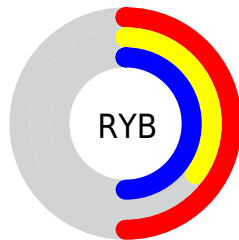
The HunterLab color  $[36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $996699$ . A complement of this color would be  $[42.7021, -18.0991, 12.8725]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[37.3169, -1.9911, 2.0275]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[56.1999, 17.6655, -10.6149]$ , and  $[19.3795, 14.9949, -9.8474]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[33.4260, 22.8994, -14.4237]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[39.2417, 10.4227, -6.1395]$ .

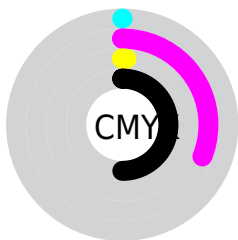
# Distribution



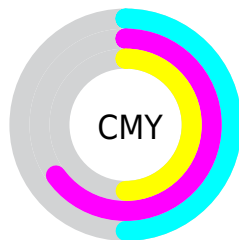
- Red (50%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (50%)














- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951 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 36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951	 36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951
145.4535, 20.2237, -9.9374	 27.3833, 15.7910, -10.0155
 56.1124, 18.0386, -10.6299	 19.4313, 14.7779, -9.6622
 67.1091, 18.5759, -10.6959	 12.4456, 13.6051, -9.2541
 78.7429, 19.0263, -10.7005	 5.6815, 17.6647, -11.6838
 90.9807, 19.3983, -10.6480	0.0000, NaN, -NF
	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 103.7940, 19.6988, -10.5423	0.0000, NaN, NaN
117.1581, 19.9333,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-10.3867

0.0000, NaN, NaN

131.0510, 20.1069,  
-10.1842

■ 36.1952, 16.6614,  
-10.2951

■ 36.1952, 16.6614,  
-10.2951

■ 33.4260, 22.8994,  
-14.4237

■ 39.2417, 10.4227,  
-6.1395

■ 30.9744, 28.9868,  
-18.4230

■ 42.5248, 4.2751,  
-2.0224

■ 28.8860, 34.6912,  
-22.1358

■ 46.0128, -1.7388,  
2.0249

■ 27.2016, 39.7093,  
-25.3606

■ 49.6783, -7.6043,  
5.9892

■ 25.9491, 43.7128,  
-27.8828

■ 53.4988, -13.3229,  
9.8692

■ 25.1316, 46.4429,  
-29.5371

■ 57.4557, -18.9050,  
13.6694

■ 24.6268, 48.1657,  
-30.5317

■ 61.5336, -24.3647,  
17.3975

■ 65.7200, -29.7171,  
21.0623

■ 70.0042, -34.9773,  
24.6725

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.1960, 7.6694, -19.8631



36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951



36.1960, 20.6479, 0.8623

# Triad

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



36.1960, 16.6603, -10.2942



36.1960, -0.7794, 16.4346



36.1960, -18.3353, -7.8492

# Complementary

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



36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951



42.7021, -18.0991, 12.8725

# 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.



36.1960, -20.0543, 3.0442



36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951



36.1960, -10.6287, 15.3201

# Square

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



36.1960, 16.6603, -10.2942



36.1960, 9.8802, 14.6871



36.1960, -17.3967, 11.0378



36.1960, -12.4024, -18.1907



# Rectangle

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



36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951



36.1960, 19.6292, 7.1091



36.1960, -17.3967, 11.0378



36.1960, -19.3934, -4.0536

# Sweetspot

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



36.1960, 16.6603, -10.2942



57.3495, 4.0285, -1.5790



32.6282, 5.6744, -16.9055



27.4741, 2.4378, -1.0923



80.9895, -4.3214, 4.4003



29.8298, -1.5916, 1.6207



# Same Dimension

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



36.1960, 16.6603, -10.2942



45.5566, 27.5832, -17.2885



35.5497, 13.4250, -1.2130



21.0015, 1.4409, -0.5555



24.5227, 47.9622, -30.4034

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Inverse Universe

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



36.1960, 16.6603, -10.2942



45.5566, 27.5832, -17.2885



43.1398, -15.5534, 6.5542



21.0015, 1.4409, -0.5555



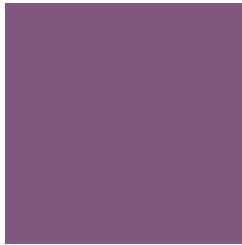
24.5227, 47.9622, -30.4034

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951 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 36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

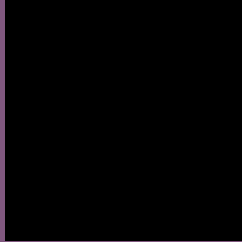
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951.

-10.2951.

# 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

36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951

### Protanopia

36.2867, 2.4876, -15.6552

### Deuteranopia

36.4751, 2.3045, -9.0217



## Tritanopia

36.1025, 8.6448, 2.5973

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951

## Protanomaly

36.1420, 7.0916, -14.0079

## Deuteranomaly

36.3140, 7.1306, -9.7260

## Tritanomaly

36.0110, 11.3974, -1.8987

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951

## Achromatopsia

37.2064, -1.9852, 2.0215

## Achromatomaly

36.6278, 4.6272, -2.1628

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951 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(128, 88, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 88, 127)  
}
```

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(128, 88, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 88, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951 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(128, 88, 127) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 88, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 88, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 88, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 88, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 88,  
127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 36.1952, 16.6614, -10.2951 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 88, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 88,  
127) }
```

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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