

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(37.1862, 19.9635,  
-3.0810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(37.1862, 19.9635,  
-3.0810) contains.

<b>HunterLab(37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(37.1862, 19.9635,  
-3.0810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8E5774
RGB	142, 87, 116
RGB Percent	56%, 34%, 45%
CMY	0.4431, 0.6588, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.18, 0.44
HSL	328°, 24%, 45%
HSV	328°, 39%, 56%
XYZ	17.7159, 13.8281, 18.2584
YIQ	106.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

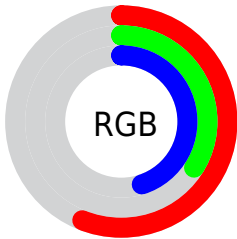
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	142, 87, 116
Decimal	9328500
CIE Lab	43.99, 27.05, -6.86
CIE LCh	44, 27.911, 345.762
Yxy	13.8288, 0.3557, 0.2777
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287518580 (0xFF8E5774)
YUV	106.7510, 4.5598, 30.9134
Hunter-Lab	37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $996699$ . A complement of this color would be  $[47.5025, -20.8090, 9.4057]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[38.2272, -2.0397, 2.0770]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[57.3362, 21.6446, -2.5989]$ , and  $[20.2697, 17.5297, -3.1997]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[34.0595, 25.8261, -3.8877]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[40.6457, 14.0065, -1.9068]$ .

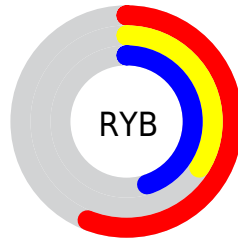
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (34%)

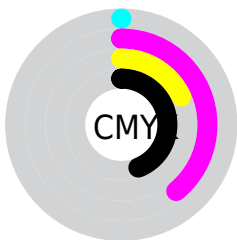
Blue (45%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (45%)

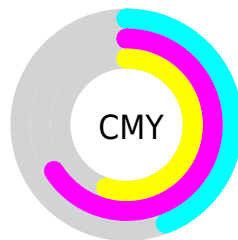


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (66%)












Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810 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 37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810	 37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810
147.0248, 24.7906, 0.2421	 28.2872, 18.9319, -3.1805
 57.2581, 21.6512, -2.6823	 20.2386, 17.7585, -3.2025
 68.3248, 22.3373, -2.3983	 13.1431, 16.4350, -3.1328
 80.0247, 22.9321, -2.0644	 6.6432, 18.0125, -3.9216
 92.3254, 23.4440, -1.6842	0.0000, INF, NaN
	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 105.1988, 23.8802, -1.2610	0.0000, NaN, NaN
118.6205, 24.2468,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-0.7974

0.0000, NaN, NaN

132.5689, 24.5488,  
-0.2957

■ 37.1862, 19.9635,  
-3.0810

■ 37.1862, 19.9635,  
-3.0810

■ 34.0595, 25.8261,  
-3.8877

■ 40.6457, 14.0065,  
-1.9068

■ 31.3192, 31.4000,  
-4.2322

■ 44.3857, 8.0774,  
-0.4503

■ 29.0248, 36.3887,  
-4.0154

■ 48.3657, 2.2349,  
1.2243

■ 27.2277, 40.4242,  
-3.1665

■ 52.5516, -3.4966,  
3.0679

■ 25.9564, 43.1534,  
-1.6834

■ 56.9157, -9.1129,  
5.0443

■ 25.1156, 44.6727,  
0.2363

■ 61.4356, -14.6206,  
7.1266

■ 25.0141, 44.8610,  
0.4764

■ 66.0932, -20.0311,  
9.2953

■ 70.8737, -25.3575,  
11.5358

■ 75.7649, -30.6128,  
13.8371

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.1871, 13.8132, -14.2478



37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810



37.1871, 19.7903, 6.9263

# Triad

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



37.1871, 19.9619, -3.0802



37.1871, -7.3752, 16.2917



37.1871, -15.1934, -14.7665

# Complementary

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



37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810



47.5025, -20.8090, 9.4057

# 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.



37.1871, -19.6772, -3.6521



37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810



37.1871, -15.5214, 13.1907

# Square

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



37.1871, 19.9619, -3.0802



37.1871, 3.1733, 16.3649



37.1871, -19.7902, 6.4940



37.1871, -6.8789, -22.1721



# Rectangle

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



37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810



37.1871, 16.0873, 11.6857



37.1871, -19.7902, 6.4940



37.1871, -17.1554, -11.2202

# Sweetspot

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



37.1871, 19.9619, -3.0802



62.3330, 5.6825, 0.8146



35.0125, 15.4990, -21.4903



29.1838, 3.0863, 0.2686



84.2951, -4.4978, 4.5799



32.6403, -1.7416, 1.7734



# Same Dimension

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



37.1871, 19.9619, -3.0802



45.9300, 32.9332, -5.0134



36.4504, 16.3287, 7.4315



23.3851, 1.2123, 0.5554



23.7099, 42.5366, 0.3390



2.4126, 4.4980, -1.2811



# Inverse Universe

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



37.1871, 19.9619, -3.0802



45.9300, 32.9332, -5.0134



48.2399, -16.5208, -1.1377



23.3851, 1.2123, 0.5554



23.7099, 42.5366, 0.3390

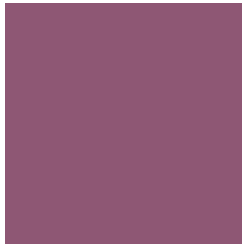


2.4126, 4.4980, -1.2811



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810 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 37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810 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 37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810.

-3.0810.

# 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

37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810

### Protanopia

37.2632, 1.0223, -8.9682

### Deuteranopia

37.1680, 2.5020, -1.9747



## Tritanopia

37.0821, 15.1525, 5.0329

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810

## Protanomaly

36.9111, 7.5583, -7.2234

## Deuteranomaly

37.0381, 8.6601, -2.5095

## Tritanomaly

37.1577, 16.9064, 2.2949

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810

## Achromatopsia

38.3441, -2.0459, 2.0833

## Achromatomaly

37.7269, 5.5038, 0.1601

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810 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(142, 87, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 87, 116)  
}
```

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(142, 87, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 87, 116) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810 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(142, 87, 116) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 87, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 87, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 87, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 87, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 87,  
116) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 37.1862, 19.9635, -3.0810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 87, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 87,  
116) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor