

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(40.8371, 32.9568,  
-1.9414)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(40.8371, 32.9568,  
-1.9414) contains.

<b>HunterLab(40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751)</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(40.8936, 32.7586,  
-1.8751)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AC557C
RGB	172, 85, 124
RGB Percent	67%, 33%, 49%
CMY	0.3255, 0.6666, 0.5137
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.28, 0.33
HSL	333°, 34%, 50%
HSV	333°, 51%, 67%
XYZ	23.8998, 16.7229, 21.0369
YIQ	115.4590, 39.3330, 30.5730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

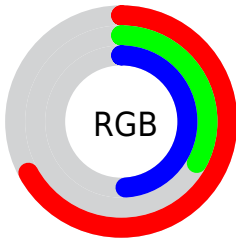
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	172, 85, 124
Decimal	11294076
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.91, 40.12, -5.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 40.483, 352.289
Yxy	16.7237, 0.3876, 0.2712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289484156 (0xFFAC557C)
YUV	115.4590, 4.2107, 49.5865
Hunter-Lab	40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751

# Details

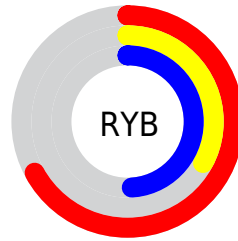
The HunterLab color  $40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC6699$ . A complement of this color would be  $57.5589, -30.2282, 12.0789$ , and the grayscale version is  $41.5568, -2.2174, 2.2579$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $61.3872, 35.3300, -1.2260$ , and  $23.3109, 29.4865, -2.0505$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $37.5605, 39.4622, -1.5350$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $44.7446, 25.6282, -1.6198$ .

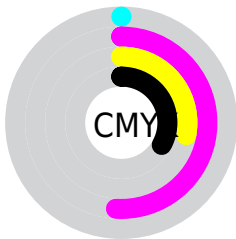
# Distribution



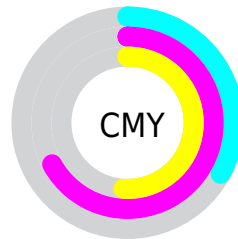
- Red (67%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (33%)














- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751 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 40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751	 40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751
152.8316, 41.7785, 2.1350	 31.6823, 31.2304, -2.0751
 61.5224, 35.4415, -1.2951	 23.2894, 29.5832, -2.2064
 72.8418, 36.6153, -0.9285	 15.8054, 27.8501, -2.2562
 84.7811, 37.6878, -0.5162	 9.3578, 26.1952, -2.2076
 97.3096, 38.6670, -0.0613	0.0000, INF, -NF
	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 110.4009, 39.5599, 0.4334	0.0000, NaN, NaN
124.0316, 40.3725,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.9656

0.0000, NaN, NaN

138.1813, 41.1105,  
1.5334

■ 40.8936, 32.7586,  
-1.8751

■ 40.8936, 32.7586,  
-1.8751

■ 37.5605, 39.4622,  
-1.5350

■ 44.7446, 25.6282,  
-1.6198

■ 34.8199, 45.3388,  
-0.5164

■ 49.0342, 18.3575,  
-0.8766

■ 32.7367, 49.8992,  
1.2081

■ 53.6958, 11.1099,  
0.2572

■ 31.3367, 52.7219,  
3.5589

■ 58.6726, 3.9704,  
1.6996

■ 30.5089, 54.0082,  
6.0645

■ 63.9186, -3.0268,  
3.3858

■ 69.3964, -9.8758,  
5.2663

■ 75.0759, -16.5852,  
7.3036

■ 80.9331, -23.1704,  
9.4694

■ 86.9483, -29.6485,  
11.7424

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.8946, 24.9368, -19.8724



40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751



40.8946, 30.1420, 11.7957

# Triad

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



40.8946, 32.7563, -1.8741



40.8946, -13.1510, 21.0344



40.8946, -19.2632, -28.1324

# Complementary

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



40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751



57.5589, -30.2282, 12.0789

# 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.



40.8946, -26.8132, -10.4193



40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751



40.8946, -23.6786, 16.3245

# Square

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



40.8946, 32.7563, -1.8741



40.8946, 2.0017, 21.8369



40.8946, -28.2961, 5.9411



40.8946, -6.2083, -38.3810



# Rectangle

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



40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751



40.8946, 22.9933, 17.3638



40.8946, -28.2961, 5.9411



40.8946, -22.4417, -22.5921

# Sweetspot

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



40.8946, 32.7563, -1.8741



75.8337, 9.8357, 1.3323



38.0143, 29.0064, -36.9419



34.7182, 5.4992, 0.4389



93.2148, -4.9737, 5.0645



40.3295, -2.1519, 2.1912



# Same Dimension

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



40.8946, 32.7563, -1.8741



49.9774, 54.4378, -1.9207



40.7806, 26.0466, 13.0882



28.4127, 1.4723, 0.9106



26.3388, 46.6647, 4.9372



4.5179, 8.2360, -0.9487



# Inverse Universe

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



40.8946, 32.7563, -1.8741



49.9774, 54.4378, -1.9207



57.2594, -21.8598, -5.5136



28.4127, 1.4723, 0.9106



26.3388, 46.6647, 4.9372

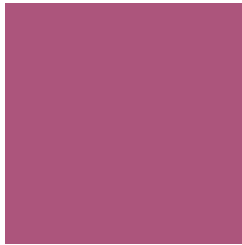


4.5179, 8.2360, -0.9487



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751 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 40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

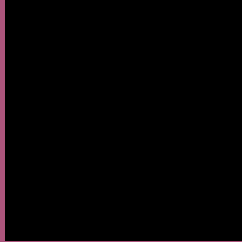
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751.

-1.8751.

# 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

40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751

### Protanopia

41.0963, 1.2732, -11.5750

### Deuteranopia

41.1532, 2.7723, -0.1935



## Tritanopia

40.8919, 26.1815, 9.2582

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751

## Protanomaly

40.3424, 11.6260, -8.6250

## Deuteranomaly

40.6767, 13.0136, -1.0740

## Tritanomaly

40.8643, 28.6840, 5.5007

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751

## Achromatopsia

41.4054, -2.2093, 2.2496

## Achromatomaly

40.5498, 9.9186, 0.0996

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751 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(172, 85, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 85, 124)  
}
```

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(172, 85, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 85, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751 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(172, 85, 124) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 85, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 85, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 85, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 85, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 85,  
124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 40.8936, 32.7586, -1.8751 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 85, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172, 85,  
124) }
```

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