

Converting Colors

HunterLab(8.5115, 19.4796,
-32.5096)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(8.5115, 19.4796,
-32.5096) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(8.5114, 19.4793,
-32.5102)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	200044
RGB	32, 0, 68
RGB Percent	13%, 0%, 27%
CMY	0.8745, 1.0000, 0.7333
CMYK	0.53, 1.00, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	268°, 100%, 13%
HSV	268°, 100%, 27%
XYZ	1.6391, 0.7244, 5.5223
YIQ	17.3200, -2.7560, 27.9320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

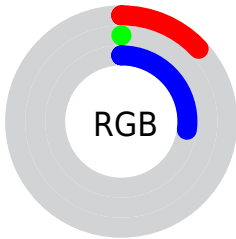
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 0, 68
Decimal	2097220
CIE Lab	6.54, 32.01, -35.16
CIE LCh	7, 47.549, 312.310
Yxy	0.7245, 0.2079, 0.0919
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280287300 (0xFF200044)
YUV	17.3200, 24.9852, 12.8744
Hunter-Lab	8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102

Details

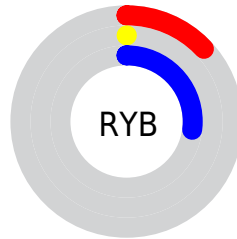
The HunterLab color **8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **21.2352, -13.6701, 12.8457**, and the grayscale version is **7.5103, -0.4007, 0.4080**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **22.2598, 22.2216, -30.7212**, and **2.8908, 5.1606, -14.7536** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8.5115, 19.4796, -32.5096**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **9.6588, 16.9340, -27.3225**.

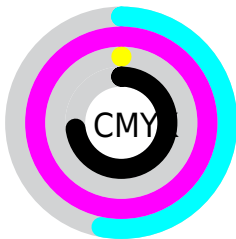
Distribution



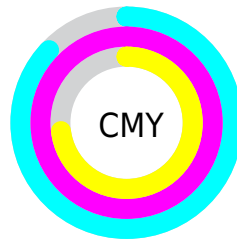
- Red (13%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102 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 8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

8.5114, 19.4793,
-32.5102

8.5114, 19.4793,
-32.5102

95.5645, 29.1525,
-34.7817

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

22.2111, 22.1897,
-30.8763

0.0000, NaN, NaN

30.4858, 23.5450,
-31.3026

0.0000, NaN, NaN

39.5906, 24.7625,
-31.8861

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

49.4556, 25.8518,
-32.5143

0.0000, NaN, NaN

60.0263, 26.8251,
-33.1366

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

71.2583, 27.6933,

-33.7289

■ 83.1148, 28.4663,
-34.2791

■ 8.5114, 19.4793,
-32.5102

■ 8.5114, 19.4793,
-32.5102

■ 8.5115, 19.4796,
-32.5096

■ 9.6588, 16.9340,
-27.3225

■ 10.7520, 15.0420,
-23.2684

■ 12.0051, 13.0201,
-19.3841

■ 13.4188, 10.9009,
-15.7045

■ 14.9652, 8.7696,
-12.2921

■ 16.6214, 6.6677,
-9.1492

■ 18.3698, 4.6114,
-6.2512

■ 20.1963, 2.6036,
-3.5646

■ 22.0901, 0.6407,
-1.0555

Harmonies

Analogous

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



8.5115, 4.8100, -52.9346



8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102



8.5115, 31.2211, -8.4116

Triad

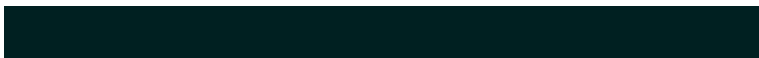
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



8.5115, 19.4796, -32.5096



8.5115, 7.2813, 5.9581



8.5115, -14.8952, -5.2004

Complementary

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



8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102



21.2352, -13.6701, 12.8457

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.



8.5115, -14.8952, 5.9581



8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102



8.5115, -5.6446, 5.9581

Square

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



8.5115, 19.4796, -32.5096



8.5115, 22.0607, 5.9581



8.5115, -14.8952, 5.9581



8.5115, -14.8952, -27.7972

Rectangle

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



8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102



8.5115, 33.4002, 1.3967



8.5115, -14.8952, 5.9581



8.5115, -14.8952, -0.4701

Sweetspot

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



8.5115, 19.4796, -32.5096



23.9197, 6.4214, -8.7118



13.0205, 0.2783, -16.8751



12.2061, 3.6204, -4.9205



64.8100, -3.4581, 3.5212



16.4960, -0.8802, 0.8963

Same Dimension

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



8.5115, 19.4796, -32.5096



11.0352, 25.4721, -43.8298



12.5155, 24.7678, -17.7623



11.5254, 0.1778, -0.3536



11.9702, 27.6936, -48.0346



29.0579, 68.3577, -125.3709

Inverse Universe

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



11.6461, 21.0379, -0.9520



15.3084, 27.5699, -0.6020



20.3689, -17.2818, 12.2487



11.6108, 0.3940, 0.3317



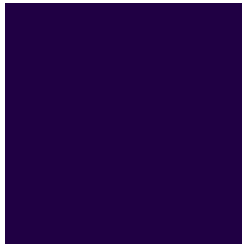
16.6660, 29.9909, -0.4704



41.5190, 74.2985, 2.0538

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

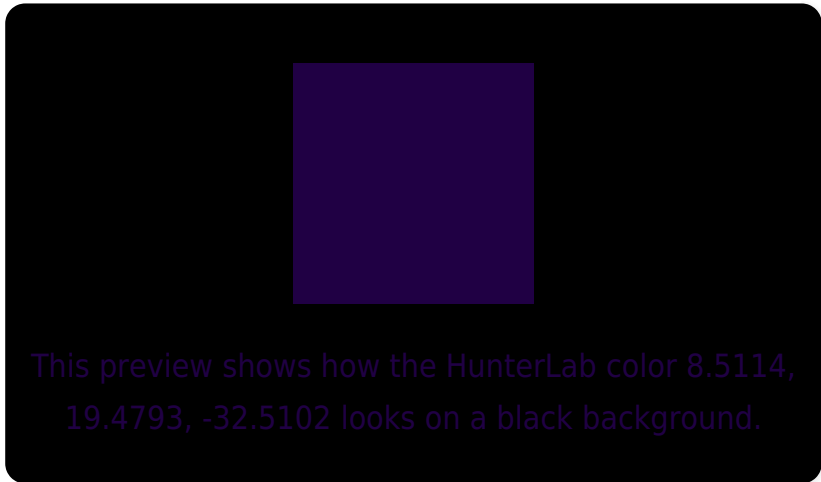
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

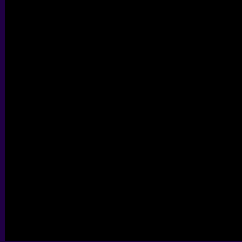
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102.

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

8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102

Protanopia

9.6658, 0.5395, -13.2460

Deuteranopia

9.5950, -1.4617, -8.8376



Tritanopia

9.8804, -1.3987, -0.9115

Trichromacy



Original Color

8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102

Protanomaly

8.6264, 7.1568, -21.1641

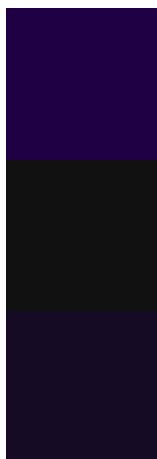
Deuteranomaly

8.5796, 5.6799, -17.8897

Tritanomaly

8.7721, 5.2655, -9.9499

Monochromacy



Original Color

8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102

Achromatopsia

7.4869, -0.3995, 0.4068

Achromatomaly

7.3300, 5.8987, -8.8805

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102 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(32, 0, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 0, 68)  
}
```

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(32, 0, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 0, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102 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(32, 0, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 0, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 0, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 0, 68); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 0, 68); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 0, 68) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 8.5114, 19.4793, -32.5102 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 0, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 0,  
68) }
```

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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