

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.0408, 73.6602,
-13.8813)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.0408, 73.6602,
-13.8813) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(26.1067, 47.4072,
-4.0509)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	920058
RGB	146, 0, 88
RGB Percent	57%, 0%, 35%
CMY	0.4275, 0.9999, 0.6549
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.40, 0.43
HSL	324°, 100%, 29%
HSV	324°, 100%, 57%
XYZ	13.6155, 6.8156, 9.8305
YIQ	53.6860, 58.7680, 58.3200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

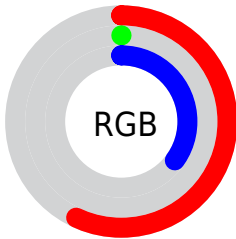
Format	Color
RYB	146, 0, 88
Decimal	9568344
CIELab	31.38, 57.38, -8.03
CIElCh	31, 57.936, 352.037
Yxy	6.8160, 0.4499, 0.2252
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287758424 (0xFF920058)
YUV	53.6860, 16.9168, 80.9594
Hunter-Lab	26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509

Details

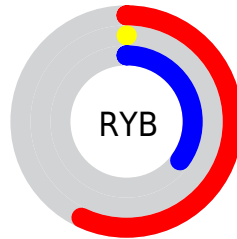
The HunterLab color **26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **45.6767, -36.7780, 22.3027**, and the grayscale version is **19.0343, -1.0156, 1.0342**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **44.2379, 51.4539, -4.0661**, and **15.3234, 27.3801, 1.0784** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.1065, 47.4064, -4.0478**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **26.9194, 45.9293, -5.8290**.

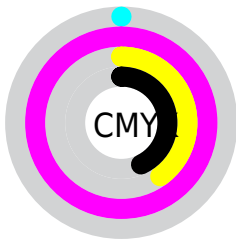
Distribution



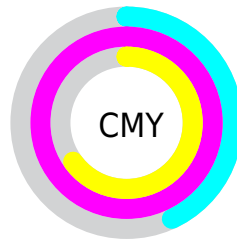
- Red (57%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509 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 26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

26.1067, 47.4072,
-4.0509

26.1067, 47.4072,
-4.0509

128.8898, 63.0373,
-1.7318

18.2956, 45.3885,
-3.9883

44.2742, 51.5248,
-3.9320

11.4700, 43.7961,
-3.8300

54.4869, 53.4719,
-3.7713

3.9147, 73.4545,
-8.2852

65.3827, 55.3164,
-3.5521

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

76.9212, 57.0562,
-3.2796

0.0000, NaN, NaN

89.0685, 58.6935,
-2.9581

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.7953, 60.2328,

-2.5911

0.0000, NaN, NaN

115.0765, 61.6791,
-2.1815

26.1067, 47.4072,
-4.0509

26.1067, 47.4072,
-4.0509

26.1065, 47.4064,
-4.0478

26.9194, 45.9293,
-5.8290

28.1298, 43.2902,
-7.1081

29.8782, 39.2300,
-7.6386

32.1429, 34.0957,
-7.4455

34.8754, 28.2755,
-6.6281

■ 38.0173, 22.0946,
-5.3115

■ 41.5105, 15.7807,
-3.6135

■ 45.3033, 9.4729,
-1.6307

■ 49.3516, 3.2456,
0.5636

Harmonies

Analogous

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



26.1074, 35.4651, -31.6573



26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509



26.1074, 43.5372, 11.6126

Triad

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



26.1074, 47.4046, -4.0500



26.1074, -14.0855, 18.2105



26.1074, -20.7707, -45.6003

Complementary

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



26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509



45.6767, -36.7780, 22.3027

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.



26.1074, -27.9522, -15.9301



26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509



26.1074, -24.9616, 15.2553

Square

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



26.1074, 47.4046, -4.0500



26.1074, 4.0350, 18.2752



26.1074, -29.2194, 5.9163



26.1074, -6.4135, -64.8685

Rectangle

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



26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509



26.1074, 32.9129, 15.8345



26.1074, -29.2194, 5.9163



26.1074, -23.9058, -35.7953

Sweetspot

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



26.1074, 47.4046, -4.0500



54.8345, 21.4806, -4.9513



17.0759, 41.3901, -83.1757



25.0245, 11.6157, -2.7531



85.4018, -4.5568, 4.6400



33.5864, -1.7921, 1.8248

Same Dimension

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



26.1074, 47.4046, -4.0500



34.6254, 62.7878, -4.6854



24.8033, 42.6360, 14.7575



24.2292, 1.3501, 0.3612



24.4992, 44.5041, -3.9249



2.8159, 5.3007, -1.8890

Inverse Universe

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



26.1074, 47.4046, -4.0500



34.6254, 62.7878, -4.6854



47.0554, -28.3307, 2.3441



24.2292, 1.3501, 0.3612



24.4992, 44.5041, -3.9249



2.8159, 5.3007, -1.8890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

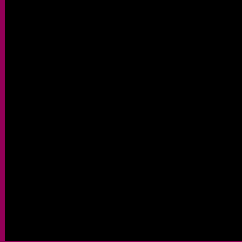
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509.

-4.0509.

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

26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509

Protanopia

27.4683, 4.1624, -25.6069

Deuteranopia

27.2675, 1.5013, -0.5289



Tritanopia

26.7751, 34.7908, 13.4119

Trichromacy



Original Color

26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509

Protanomaly

23.2543, 21.4916, -24.3786

Deuteranomaly

23.9943, 21.1165, -5.5707

Tritanomaly

26.0364, 39.9834, 8.5127

Monochromacy



Original Color

26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509

Achromatopsia

19.2066, -1.0248, 1.0435

Achromatomaly

18.8776, 18.8367, -4.2262

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509 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(146, 0, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 0, 88)  
}
```

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(146, 0, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 0, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509 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(146, 0, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 0, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 0, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 0, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 0, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 0, 88)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.1067, 47.4072, -4.0509 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 0, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146, 0,  
88) }
```

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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