

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(25.9010, 58.8724,  
-95.7907)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(25.9010, 58.8724,  
-95.7907) contains.

<b>HunterLab(25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(25.8933, 58.8699,  
-95.8777)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6800BF
RGB	104, 0, 191
RGB Percent	41%, 0%, 75%
CMY	0.5921, 1.0000, 0.2510
CMYK	0.46, 1.00, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	273°, 100%, 37%
HSV	273°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	15.1129, 6.7046, 49.7877
YIQ	52.8700, 0.6730, 81.4490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

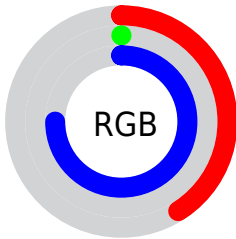
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	104, 0, 191
Decimal	6815935
CIELab	31.13, 67.75, -72.83
CIElCh	31, 99.473, 312.932
Yxy	6.7049, 0.2111, 0.0936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285006015 (0xFF6800BF)
YUV	52.8700, 68.0981, 44.8410
Hunter-Lab	25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777

# Details

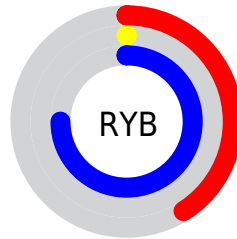
The HunterLab color  $[25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $\#6600CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $[62.6799, -45.4407, 37.8276]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[18.6021, -0.9926, 1.0107]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[44.1556, 63.3723, -92.0229]$ , and  $[14.7974, 37.3534, -83.5559]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[25.8938, 58.8705, -95.8757]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[27.7881, 56.7854, -87.0510]$ .

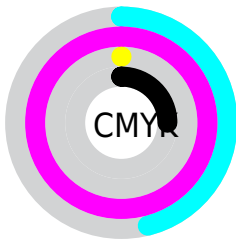
# Distribution



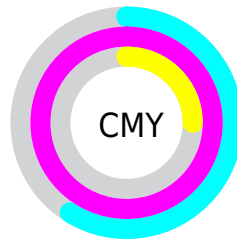
- Red (41%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777 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 25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 25.8933, 58.8699,  
-95.8777

■ 25.8933, 58.8699,  
-95.8777

■ 128.5257, 77.0475,  
-95.7306

■ 18.1059, 56.9029,  
-101.5282

■ 44.0193, 63.3595,  
-92.0968

■ 11.3078, 55.8081,  
-114.1682

■ 54.2137, 65.5829,  
-91.8030

■ 3.5297, 102.9274,  
-242.7033

■ 65.0924, 67.7287,  
-92.0017

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 76.6147, 69.7826,  
-92.4997

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 88.7466, 71.7403,  
-93.1818

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 101.4588, 73.6018,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-93.9761

0.0000, NaN, NaN

114.7259, 75.3697,  
-94.8361

25.8933, 58.8699,  
-95.8777

25.8933, 58.8699,  
-95.8777

25.8938, 58.8705,  
-95.8757

27.7881, 56.7854,  
-87.0510

30.4217, 52.6433,  
-76.3966

33.8697, 46.6784,  
-64.5968

38.0233, 39.6980,  
-52.7339

42.7621, 32.2955,  
-41.4263

■ 47.9793, 24.8142,  
-30.9111

■ 53.5890, 17.4192,  
-21.2078

■ 59.5244, 10.1732,  
-12.2394

■ 65.7346, 3.0871,  
-3.8985

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



25.8938, 14.7010, -158.2291



25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777



25.8938, 93.7053, -23.8622

# Triad

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



25.8938, 58.8705, -95.8757



25.8938, 20.4139, 18.1256



25.8938, -39.0400, -16.4382

# Complementary

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



25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777



62.6799, -45.4407, 37.8276

# 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.



25.8938, -38.7047, 13.7301



25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777



25.8938, -14.3013, 18.1256

# Square

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



25.8938, 58.8705, -95.8757



25.8938, 64.8396, 18.1256



25.8938, -32.3104, 18.1256



25.8938, -33.7194, -84.9729



# Rectangle

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



25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777



25.8938, 99.7356, 4.3569



25.8938, -32.3104, 18.1256



25.8938, -39.4547, -1.9312

# Sweetspot

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



25.8938, 58.8705, -95.8757



71.3502, 23.7776, -28.9755



33.0584, 12.2742, -67.8165



31.9105, 13.1137, -16.1254



98.8636, -5.2751, 5.3714



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594



# Same Dimension

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



25.8938, 58.8705, -95.8757



34.4413, 78.5421, -129.3731



38.1624, 74.4922, -46.1752



30.7805, 1.2231, -1.5688



21.1062, 47.8572, -77.1523



4.6143, 10.0006, -13.2855



# Inverse Universe

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



34.2993, 60.7447, 6.6134



45.8503, 81.1038, 9.5991



61.0538, -52.2720, 36.5284



30.9947, 1.6566, 0.9589



27.8339, 49.3479, 4.9514



5.6274, 10.1974, -0.7079



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

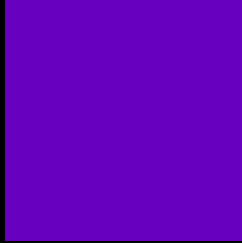
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

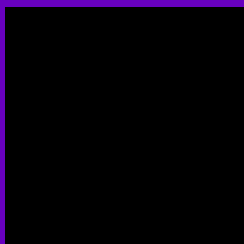
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777.



# 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

25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777

### Protanopia

26.6424, 8.4169, -51.4703

### Deuteranopia

26.6734, -0.5753, -32.0975



## Tritanopia

26.5604, 0.2763, -0.5705

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777

## Protanomaly

22.7070, 29.0574, -80.9587

## Deuteranomaly

22.3454, 22.3225, -65.8037

## Tritanomaly

23.2709, 23.2265, -30.5270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777

## Achromatopsia

18.8683, -1.0068, 1.0252

## Achromatomaly

18.7111, 21.5628, -28.7536

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777 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(104, 0, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 0, 191)  
}
```

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(104, 0, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 0, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777 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(104, 0, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 0, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 0, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 0, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 0, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 0,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 25.8933, 58.8699, -95.8777 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 0, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104, 0,  
191) }
```

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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