

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(26.3969, 59.4969,  
-93.7278)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(26.3969, 59.4969,  
-93.7278) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(26.3623, 59.4147,  
-93.5712)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6C00BF
RGB	108, 0, 191
RGB Percent	42%, 0%, 75%
CMY	0.5765, 1.0000, 0.2510
CMYK	0.43, 1.00, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	274°, 100%, 37%
HSV	274°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	15.5883, 6.9497, 49.8099
YIQ	54.0660, 3.0570, 82.2970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

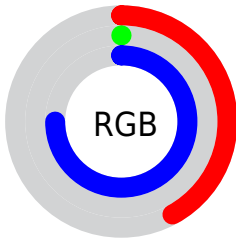
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	108, 0, 191
Decimal	7078079
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.69, 68.12, -71.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 99.027, 313.463
Yxy	6.9500, 0.2155, 0.0961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285268159 (0xFF6C00BF)
YUV	54.0660, 67.5085, 47.3001
Hunter-Lab	26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712

# Details

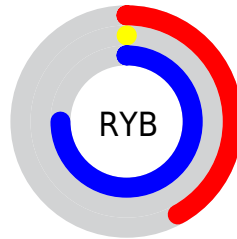
The HunterLab color  $[26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $6600CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $[62.5304, -46.0621, 37.7245]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[19.0073, -1.0142, 1.0327]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[44.5198, 64.0962, -90.8013]$ , and  $[15.2087, 37.7329, -80.7722]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[26.3628, 59.4152, -93.5693]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[28.2215, 57.3864, -85.1583]$ .

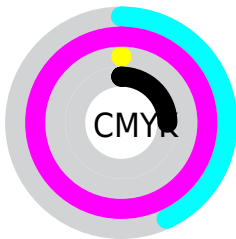
# Distribution



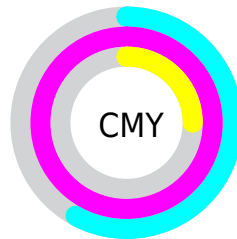
- Red (42%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712 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 26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



26.3623, 59.4147,  
-93.5712

26.3623, 59.4147,  
-93.5712

129.3241, 77.6437,  
-94.0662

18.5225, 57.4271,  
-98.7241

44.5786, 63.9193,  
-90.2077

11.6644, 56.2706,  
-110.2543

54.8130, 66.1476,  
-90.0077

4.3289, 86.7908,  
-197.0134

65.7292, 68.2981,  
-90.2651

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

77.2870, 70.3569,  
-90.7995

0.0000, NaN, -NF

89.4525, 72.3197,  
-91.5031

0.0000, NaN, -NF

102.1968, 74.1866,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-92.3089

0.0000, NaN, NaN

115.4948, 75.9601,  
-93.1729

26.3623, 59.4147,  
-93.5712

26.3623, 59.4147,  
-93.5712

26.3628, 59.4152,  
-93.5693

28.2215, 57.3864,  
-85.1583

30.8071, 53.2966,  
-74.9456

34.1997, 47.3529,  
-63.5489

38.2965, 40.3471,  
-52.0059

42.9805, 32.8777,  
-40.9341

■ 48.1467, 25.3003,  
-30.5876

■ 53.7093, 17.7920,  
-21.0049

■ 59.6016, 10.4240,  
-12.1239

■ 65.7717, 3.2127,  
-3.8483

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.3628, 15.3912, -155.7383



26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712



26.3628, 93.5733, -22.7512

# Triad

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



26.3628, 59.4152, -93.5693



26.3628, 19.6278, 18.4539



26.3628, -39.4185, -17.2689

# Complementary

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



26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712



62.5304, -46.0621, 37.7245

# 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.



26.3628, -39.1618, 13.6227



26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712



26.3628, -14.8319, 18.4539

# Square

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



26.3628, 59.4152, -93.5693



26.3628, 63.8214, 18.4539



26.3628, -32.7647, 18.4539



26.3628, -33.8313, -85.5750



# Rectangle

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



26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712



26.3628, 99.1058, 4.8853



26.3628, -32.7647, 18.4539



26.3628, -39.8762, -2.5557

# Sweetspot

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



26.3628, 59.4152, -93.5693



71.5142, 24.2841, -28.6974



32.2633, 13.9570, -70.4556



31.9997, 13.3822, -15.9654



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.



26.3628, 59.4152, -93.5693



35.0727, 79.2713, -126.2353



37.9883, 73.8867, -43.9065



30.7966, 1.2776, -1.5472



21.4843, 48.2985, -75.3103



4.6778, 10.0809, -13.0235



# Inverse Universe

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



34.2065, 60.4053, 7.9520



45.7270, 80.6525, 11.3799



61.0595, -52.2361, 36.4438



30.9893, 1.6278, 1.0353



27.7582, 49.0713, 6.0417



5.6122, 10.1425, -0.4938



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

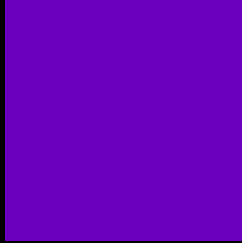
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

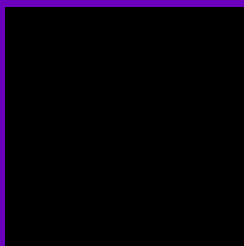
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712.



# 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

26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712

### Protanopia

27.0145, 8.5552, -52.2341

### Deuteranopia

27.0429, -0.4669, -32.7933



## Tritanopia

27.0476, 1.9252, 0.0639

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712

## Protanomaly

23.0845, 29.3076, -81.6698

## Deuteranomaly

22.5369, 23.0814, -67.2909

## Tritanomaly

23.8000, 24.5023, -29.1720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712

## Achromatopsia

19.2066, -1.0248, 1.0435

## Achromatomaly

18.9720, 22.2603, -28.8487

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712 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(108, 0, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 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(108, 0, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 0, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712 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(108, 0, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 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(108, 0, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 0, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 0, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 0,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.3623, 59.4147, -93.5712 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 0, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108, 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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