

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(26.4228, 59.1053,  
-90.3311)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(26.4228, 59.1053,  
-90.3311) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(26.4369, 59.1713,  
-90.6463)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6E00BD
RGB	110, 0, 189
RGB Percent	43%, 0%, 74%
CMY	0.5686, 1.0000, 0.2588
CMYK	0.42, 1.00, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	275°, 100%, 37%
HSV	275°, 100%, 74%
XYZ	15.6157, 6.9891, 48.6700
YIQ	54.4360, 4.8910, 82.0990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

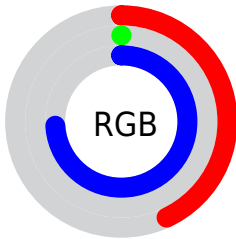
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	110, 0, 189
Decimal	7209149
CIELab	31.78, 67.89, -70.54
CIElCh	32, 97.901, 313.906
Yxy	6.9893, 0.2191, 0.0981
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285399229 (0xFF6E00BD)
YUV	54.4360, 66.3401, 48.7296
Hunter-Lab	26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463

# Details

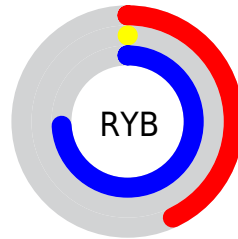
The HunterLab color  $26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $6600CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $61.6907, -45.9753, 37.2086$ , and the grayscale version is  $19.1358, -1.0210, 1.0397$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $44.6268, 64.0303, -88.2890$ , and  $15.2498, 37.4023, -77.6374$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $26.4374, 59.1718, -90.6445$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $28.2511, 57.1796, -82.6299$ .

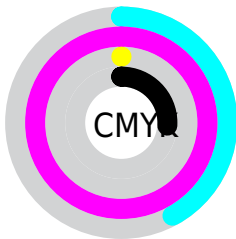
# Distribution



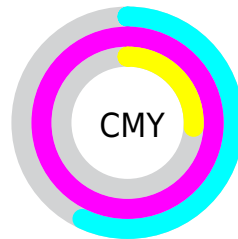
- Red (43%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463 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 26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



26.4369, 59.1713,  
-90.6463

26.4369, 59.1713,  
-90.6463

129.4508, 77.3451,  
-91.6858

18.5888, 57.1773,  
-95.4142

44.6674, 63.6708,  
-87.6348

11.7212, 55.9950,  
-106.1734

54.9082, 65.8932,  
-87.5185

4.4424, 84.4883,  
-185.1355

65.8303, 68.0369,  
-87.8287

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

77.3937, 70.0884,  
-88.3955

0.0000, NaN, -NF

89.5646, 72.0437,  
-89.1176

0.0000, NaN, -NF

102.3140, 73.9031,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-89.9317

0.0000, NaN, NaN

115.6167, 75.6690,  
-90.7969

26.4369, 59.1713,  
-90.6463

26.4369, 59.1713,  
-90.6463

26.4374, 59.1718,  
-90.6445

28.2511, 57.1796,  
-82.6299

30.7705, 53.1639,  
-72.8750

34.0804, 47.3000,  
-61.9287

38.0837, 40.3560,  
-50.7789

42.6680, 32.9245,  
-40.0312

■ 47.7309, 25.3649,  
-29.9477

■ 53.1882, 17.8606,  
-20.5804

■ 58.9737, 10.4883,  
-11.8795

■ 65.0362, 3.2682,  
-3.7583

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.4374, 15.7824, -151.9494



26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463



26.4374, 92.3833, -21.5954

# Triad

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



26.4374, 59.1718, -90.6445



26.4374, 18.7587, 18.5062



26.4374, -39.2578, -17.7572

# Complementary

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



26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463



61.6907, -45.9753, 37.2086

# 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.



26.4374, -39.0728, 13.3600



26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463



26.4374, -15.0945, 18.5062

# Square

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



26.4374, 59.1718, -90.6445



26.4374, 62.2557, 18.5062



26.4374, -32.7532, 18.5062



26.4374, -33.5148, -85.0796



# Rectangle

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



26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463



26.4374, 97.4482, 5.2571



26.4374, -32.7532, 18.5062



26.4374, -39.7467, -3.0499

# Sweetspot

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



26.4374, 59.1718, -90.6445



70.8196, 24.3809, -28.1228



31.1346, 15.4308, -72.2263



31.3907, 13.2629, -15.4478



97.7295, -5.2146, 5.3098



44.2712, -2.3622, 2.4053



# Same Dimension

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



26.4374, 59.1718, -90.6445



35.1763, 78.9467, -122.2775



37.3755, 72.4356, -41.1885



30.8094, 1.3209, -1.5300



21.7907, 48.6615, -73.8582



4.7287, 10.1458, -12.8178



# Inverse Universe

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



33.7391, 59.4523, 8.8328



45.1023, 79.3801, 12.5475



60.3517, -51.5857, 35.9244



30.9851, 1.6051, 1.0956



27.7012, 48.8625, 6.8659



5.6005, 10.1002, -0.3285



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

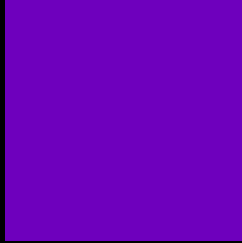
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

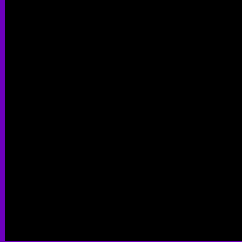
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463.



# 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

26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463

### Protanopia

27.3249, 8.3734, -52.2295

### Deuteranopia

27.0947, -0.1853, -33.4660



## Tritanopia

27.2773, 2.6385, 0.7759

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463

## Protanomaly

23.3015, 28.8824, -80.6457

## Deuteranomaly

22.5807, 23.1866, -67.1036

## Tritanomaly

24.0787, 25.0673, -27.6987

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463

## Achromatopsia

19.2066, -1.0248, 1.0435

## Achromatomaly

18.9187, 22.0334, -28.1712

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463 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(110, 0, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 0, 189)  
}
```

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(110, 0, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 0, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463 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(110, 0, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 0, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(110, 0, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 0, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 0, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 0,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.4369, 59.1713, -90.6463 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 0, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 0,  
189) }
```

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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