

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(26.5019, 54.5705,  
-54.0770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(26.5019, 54.5705,  
-54.0770) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(26.5019, 54.5705,  
-54.0770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	80009D
RGB	128, 0, 157
RGB Percent	50%, 0%, 62%
CMY	0.4980, 1.0000, 0.3843
CMYK	0.18, 1.00, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	289°, 100%, 31%
HSV	289°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	14.9879, 7.0235, 32.4640
YIQ	56.1700, 25.8910, 75.9630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

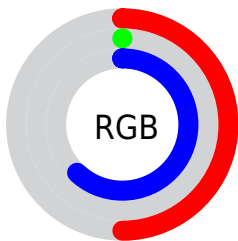
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 0, 157
Decimal	8388765
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.86, 63.83, -51.09
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 81.763, 321.326
Yxy	7.0238, 0.2751, 0.1289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286578845 (0xFF80009D)
YUV	56.1700, 49.7092, 62.9949
Hunter-Lab	26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770

# Details

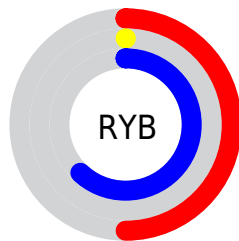
The HunterLab color  $[26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $660099$ . A complement of this color would be  $[49.3713, -40.9757, 29.7048]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[19.7753, -1.0552, 1.0744]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[44.6826, 58.9887, -54.0842]$ , and  $[15.6089, 33.2648, -40.5645]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[26.5020, 54.5706, -54.0770]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[27.5930, 52.7046, -50.6158]$ .

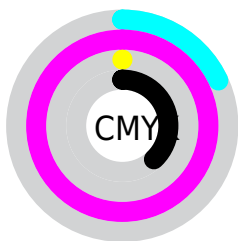
# Distribution



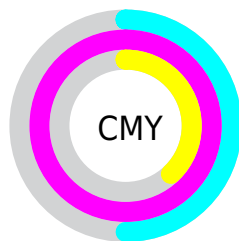
- Red (50%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)














- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770 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 26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770	 26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770
129.5613, 71.8001, -59.3089	 18.6467, 52.5408, -55.1462
 44.7449, 58.9451, -54.3367	 11.7709, 51.1428, -58.5402
 54.9912, 61.0665, -54.9255	 4.5390, 75.5600, -94.4444
 65.9185, 63.0982, -55.6262	0.0000, INF, -NF
 77.4868, 65.0318, -56.3751	0.0000, NaN, -NF
 89.6623, 66.8659, -57.1357	0.0000, NaN, -NF
 102.4161, 68.6029,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-57.8862

0.0000, NaN, NaN

115.7231, 70.2462,  
-58.6133

26.5019, 54.5705,  
-54.0770

26.5019, 54.5705,  
-54.0770

26.5020, 54.5706,  
-54.0770

27.5930, 52.7046,  
-50.6158

29.1337, 49.4144,  
-46.0993

31.2555, 44.5272,  
-40.4705

33.9247, 38.5029,  
-34.1703

37.0818, 31.8036,  
-27.5958

■ 40.6606, 24.7869,  
-21.0245

■ 44.5983, 17.6863,  
-14.6155

■ 48.8408, 10.6349,  
-8.4412

■ 53.3429, 3.6977,  
-2.5203

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.5024, 20.9641, -103.1114



26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770



26.5024, 74.8462, -7.4306

# Triad

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



26.5024, 54.5699, -54.0755



26.5024, 7.1389, 18.5517



26.5024, -35.0931, -24.5177

# Complementary

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



26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770



49.3713, -40.9757, 29.7048

# 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.



26.5024, -36.2635, 8.0235



26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770



26.5024, -18.1904, 18.5517

# Square

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



26.5024, 54.5699, -54.0755



26.5024, 40.9494, 18.5517



26.5024, -31.5712, 17.9511



26.5024, -27.2325, -76.8956



# Rectangle

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



26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770



26.5024, 74.0159, 9.6129



26.5024, -31.5712, 17.9511



26.5024, -36.1037, -10.6147

# Sweetspot

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



26.5024, 54.5699, -54.0755



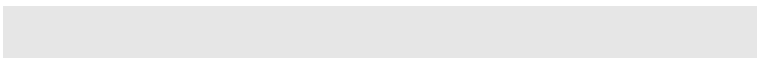
59.3650, 24.2209, -20.0501



18.5355, 30.9924, -90.0702



26.8639, 13.0994, -10.9607



88.7363, -4.7347, 4.8212



36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805



# Same Dimension

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



26.5024, 54.5699, -54.0755



35.3569, 72.8798, -72.7331



28.7957, 53.2143, -11.6410



25.8701, 1.5357, -1.0070



23.9148, 49.2219, -48.6317



3.4201, 6.8907, -5.8022



# Inverse Universe

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



26.9388, 46.4616, 14.8539



36.0212, 62.0702, 20.3087



49.3154, -40.7959, 26.4272



25.8170, 1.0105, 1.6072



24.2860, 41.9045, 13.2584



3.3210, 5.8738, 0.7003



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770 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 26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

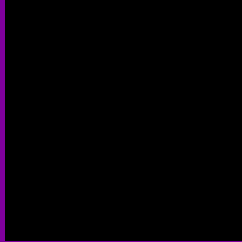
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770.

-54.0770.

# 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

26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770

### Protanopia

27.4506, 9.0157, -53.7732

### Deuteranopia

27.5706, 0.4953, -35.5302



## Tritanopia

27.1582, 16.3743, 5.7690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770

## Protanomaly

22.7747, 25.9868, -69.7232

## Deuteranomaly

22.4662, 20.6265, -57.5626

## Tritanomaly

25.1892, 31.9087, -11.7049

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770

## Achromatopsia

19.8862, -1.0611, 1.0805

## Achromatomaly

19.6110, 21.0789, -18.8559

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770 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(128, 0, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(128, 0, 157)  
}
```

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(128, 0, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 0, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770 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(128, 0, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 0, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(128, 0, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 0, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 0, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 0,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.5019, 54.5705, -54.0770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 0, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 0,  
157) }
```

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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