

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(26.6298, 58.0603,  
-3.6739)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(26.6298, 58.0603,  
-3.6739) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(28.4468, 51.2514,  
-1.2726)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9F0059
RGB	159, 0, 89
RGB Percent	62%, 0%, 35%
CMY	0.3765, 0.9999, 0.6510
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.44, 0.38
HSL	326°, 100%, 31%
HSV	326°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	16.1013, 8.0922, 10.1645
YIQ	57.6870, 66.1950, 61.3870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

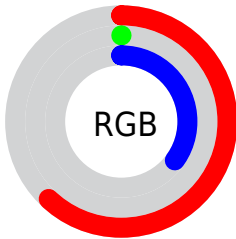
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	159, 0, 89
Decimal	10420313
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.18, 60.39, -4.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 60.535, 356.003
Yxy	8.0927, 0.4686, 0.2355
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288610393 (0xFF9F0059)
YUV	57.6870, 15.4373, 88.8515
Hunter-Lab	28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726

# Details

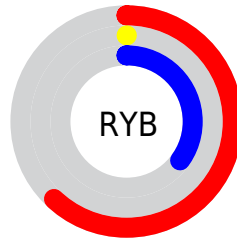
The HunterLab color **28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **50.2383, -39.9343, 23.4148**, and the grayscale version is **20.3996, -1.0885, 1.1083**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **46.9864, 55.4009, -0.8994**, and **17.1713, 30.4654, 2.8866** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.4465, 51.2504, -1.2686**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.2980, 49.8257, -3.4698**.

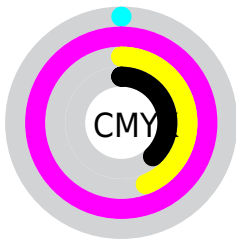
# Distribution



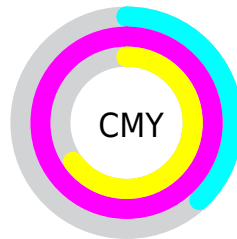
- Red (62%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726 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 28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 28.4468, 51.2514,  
-1.2726

■ 28.4468, 51.2514,  
-1.2726

132.8372, 67.4580,  
2.6607

■ 20.3821, 49.1695,  
-1.4443

■ 47.0531, 55.4793,  
-0.7285

■ 13.2674, 47.4529,  
-1.5351

■ 57.4609, 57.4865,  
-0.3735

■ 6.7986, 51.9712,  
-2.2023

■ 68.5399, 59.3945,  
0.0300

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.2515, 61.2002,  
0.4782

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.5632, 62.9053,  
0.9678

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 105.4472, 64.5136,

1.4961

0.0000, NaN, NaN

118.8790, 66.0296,  
2.0611

28.4468, 51.2514,  
-1.2726

28.4468, 51.2514,  
-1.2726

28.4465, 51.2504,  
-1.2686

29.2980, 49.8257,  
-3.4698

30.6165, 47.0389,  
-5.1614

32.5393, 42.6671,  
-6.0836

35.0424, 37.0954,  
-6.2346

38.0708, 30.7601,  
-5.7020

■ 41.5578, 24.0262,  
-4.6096

■ 45.4373, 17.1481,  
-3.0804

■ 49.6505, 10.2794,  
-1.2183

■ 54.1478, 3.5014,  
0.8960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.4476, 40.4808, -29.5420



28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726



28.4476, 44.8367, 13.7957

# Triad

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



28.4476, 51.2484, -1.2717



28.4476, -17.1964, 19.2553



28.4476, -20.8185, -52.5431

# Complementary

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



28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726



50.2383, -39.9343, 23.4148

# 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.



28.4476, -29.5492, -21.0696



28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726



28.4476, -27.9254, 15.7707

# Square

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



28.4476, 51.2484, -1.2717



28.4476, 1.3606, 19.9133



28.4476, -31.7103, 4.1065



28.4476, -4.2893, -70.0029



# Rectangle

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



28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726



28.4476, 32.4593, 17.6641



28.4476, -31.7103, 4.1065



28.4476, -24.5518, -42.4889

# Sweetspot

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



28.4476, 51.2484, -1.2717



60.4899, 23.4875, -4.2555



19.4054, 46.1250, -87.4525



27.7203, 12.8912, -2.4299



89.8524, -4.7943, 4.8819



37.4146, -1.9963, 2.0328



# Same Dimension

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



28.4476, 51.2484, -1.2717



38.0163, 68.3967, -0.9582



27.1932, 46.6502, 16.9075



25.8944, 1.4266, 0.5044



25.2980, 45.6084, -1.3655



3.5052, 6.5381, -1.8851



# Inverse Universe

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



28.4476, 51.2484, -1.2717



38.0163, 68.3967, -0.9582



51.9107, -29.7209, -0.7234



25.8944, 1.4266, 0.5044



25.2980, 45.6084, -1.3655



3.5052, 6.5381, -1.8851



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

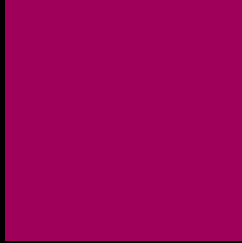
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

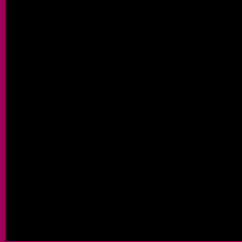
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726.

-1.2726.

# 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

28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726

### Protanopia

29.6418, 3.6987, -22.5186

### Deuteranopia

29.6131, 1.6976, 2.2947



## Tritanopia

28.9782, 39.4047, 15.1311

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726

## Protanomaly

25.2591, 23.0777, -21.3991

## Deuteranomaly

26.1244, 23.0883, -3.0031

## Tritanomaly

28.3156, 44.2573, 10.6545

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726

## Achromatopsia

20.5697, -1.0975, 1.1176

## Achromatomaly

20.4590, 20.5157, -3.3505

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726 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(159, 0, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 0, 89)  
}
```

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(159, 0, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 0, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726 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(159, 0, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 0, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(159, 0, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 0, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 0, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 0, 89)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.4468, 51.2514, -1.2726 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 0, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159, 0,  
89) }
```

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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