

Converting Colors

HunterLab(26.6315, 48.3314,
-3.9085)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(26.6315, 48.3314,
-3.9085) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(26.6661, 48.3713,
-3.7356)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	950059
RGB	149, 0, 89
RGB Percent	58%, 0%, 35%
CMY	0.4157, 0.9999, 0.6510
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.40, 0.42
HSL	324°, 100%, 29%
HSV	324°, 100%, 58%
XYZ	14.1976, 7.1108, 10.0754
YIQ	54.6970, 60.2350, 59.2670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

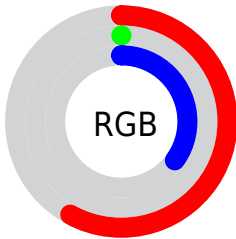
Format	Color
R_{YB}	149, 0, 89
Decimal	9764953
CIE _{Lab}	32.06, 58.15, -7.60
CIE _{LCh}	32, 58.641, 352.551
Yxy	7.1112, 0.4524, 0.2266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287955033 (0xFF950059)
YUV	54.6970, 16.9114, 82.7037
Hunter-Lab	26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356

Details

The HunterLab color **26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **46.7134, -37.5613, 22.6979**, and the grayscale version is **19.3765, -1.0339, 1.0528**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **44.9017, 52.2444, -3.6703**, and **15.6753, 28.0045, 1.1364** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.6659, 48.3704, -3.7324**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **27.4866, 46.9046, -5.5954**.

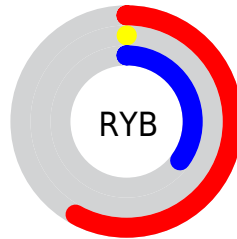
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (0%)

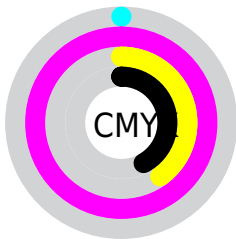
Blue (35%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (35%)

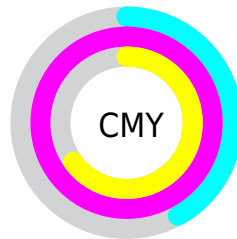


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356 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 26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 26.6661, 48.3713,
-3.7356

■ 26.6661, 48.3713,
-3.7356

■ 129.8402, 64.1532,
-1.2225

■ 18.7930, 46.3368,
-3.7009

■ 44.9406, 52.5177,
-3.5655

■ 11.8964, 44.7139,
-3.5716

■ 55.2008, 54.4807,
-3.3814

■ 4.7741, 63.1370,
-6.3406

■ 66.1412, 56.3420,
-3.1401

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.7218, 58.0992,
-2.8465

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 89.9090, 59.7544,
-2.5048

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 102.6740, 61.3119,

-2.1184

0.0000, NaN, NaN

115.9917, 62.7765,
-1.6901

26.6661, 48.3713,
-3.7356

26.6661, 48.3713,
-3.7356

26.6659, 48.3704,
-3.7324

27.4866, 46.9046,
-5.5954

28.7203, 44.2288,
-6.9459

30.5065, 40.0926,
-7.5355

32.8234, 34.8514,
-7.3858

35.6211, 28.9044,
-6.5959

■ 38.8393, 22.5864,
-5.2923

■ 42.4184, 16.1316,
-3.5954

■ 46.3050, 9.6830,
-1.6040

■ 50.4538, 3.3170,
0.6066

Harmonies

Analogous

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



26.6669, 36.4483, -31.7083



26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356



26.6669, 44.1457, 12.0087

Triad

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



26.6669, 48.3686, -3.7347



26.6669, -14.6180, 18.4932



26.6669, -20.9964, -46.9225

Complementary

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



26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356



46.7134, -37.5613, 22.6979

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.



26.6669, -28.4403, -16.7148



26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356



26.6669, -25.5861, 15.4841

Square

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



26.6669, 48.3686, -3.7347



26.6669, 3.7416, 18.6668



26.6669, -29.8292, 5.7684



26.6669, -6.2247, -66.1716

Rectangle

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



26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356



26.6669, 33.1934, 16.2265



26.6669, -29.8292, 5.7684



26.6669, -24.2367, -36.9822

Sweetspot

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



26.6669, 48.3686, -3.7347



56.4557, 22.1256, -4.9653



17.6604, 42.5247, -83.8314



25.7004, 11.9641, -2.7639



86.5109, -4.6160, 4.7003



34.5370, -1.8428, 1.8765

Same Dimension

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



26.6669, 48.3686, -3.7347



35.6343, 64.5470, -4.2775



25.3460, 43.5369, 15.3304



24.2281, 1.3444, 0.3764



24.4758, 44.4196, -3.5956



2.8137, 5.2931, -1.8598

Inverse Universe

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



26.6669, 48.3686, -3.7347



35.6343, 64.5470, -4.2775



48.1861, -28.5457, 1.3949



24.2281, 1.3444, 0.3764



24.4758, 44.4196, -3.5956



2.8137, 5.2931, -1.8598

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356 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 26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356 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 26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356.

-3.7356.

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

26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356

Protanopia

27.9215, 4.5427, -26.0808

Deuteranopia

27.7096, 1.7667, -0.4049



Tritanopia

27.2772, 35.8542, 13.8078

Trichromacy



Original Color

26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356

Protanomaly

23.8471, 22.2600, -24.4960

Deuteranomaly

24.4089, 22.2304, -5.4461

Tritanomaly

26.5569, 40.9651, 9.0120

Monochromacy



Original Color

26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356

Achromatopsia

19.5459, -1.0429, 1.0620

Achromatomaly

19.3162, 19.1840, -4.0609

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356 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(149, 0, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 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(149, 0, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 0, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356 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(149, 0, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 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(149, 0, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 0, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 0, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 0, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.6661, 48.3713, -3.7356 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 0, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149, 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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