

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(27.2077, 65.4494,  
-128.5836)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(27.2077, 65.4494,  
-128.5836) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(27.1842, 65.3673,  
-128.2741)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5C00DB
RGB	92, 0, 219
RGB Percent	36%, 0%, 86%
CMY	0.6392, 1.0000, 0.1412
CMYK	0.58, 1.00, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	265°, 100%, 43%
HSV	265°, 100%, 86%
XYZ	17.1999, 7.3898, 67.5378
YIQ	52.4740, -15.4670, 87.6130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

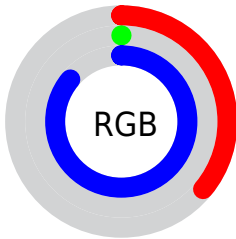
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	92, 0, 219
Decimal	6029531
CIELab	32.68, 72.99, -86.64
CIElCh	33, 113.287, 310.115
Yxy	7.3901, 0.1867, 0.0802
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284219611 (0xFF5C00DB)
YUV	52.4740, 82.0973, 34.6643
Hunter-Lab	27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741

# Details

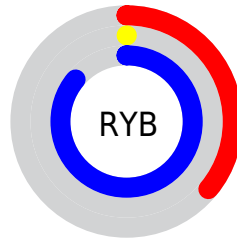
The HunterLab color **27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **74.2798, -48.0852, 44.9290**, and the grayscale version is **18.4273, -0.9832, 1.0012**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **43.8012, 62.7576, -99.9737**, and **16.1513, 43.8103, -114.7616** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.1848, 65.3681, -128.2709**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.4448, 62.8193, -115.7040**.

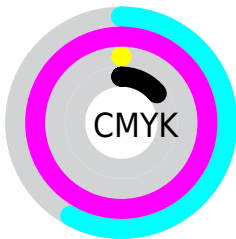
# Distribution



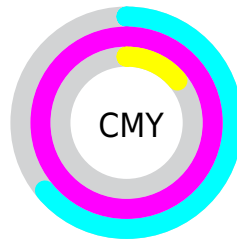
- Red (36%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741 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 27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



27.1842, 65.3673,  
-128.2741

27.1842, 65.3673,  
-128.2741

130.7162, 84.5854,  
-121.8668

19.2543, 63.4038,  
-137.5861

45.5564, 69.9957,  
-120.8228

12.2931, 62.3981,  
-156.8217

55.8601, 72.3262,  
-119.5738

5.4460, 80.6191,  
-244.8916

66.8413, 74.5922,  
-119.1299

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

78.4604, 76.7744,  
-119.1979

0.0000, NaN, -NF

90.6843, 78.8654,  
-119.6006

0.0000, NaN, -NF


0.0000, NaN, -NF


103.4843, 80.8633,


-120.2252

0.0000, NaN, NaN


 116.8355, 82.7691,  
-120.9975


 27.1842, 65.3673,  
-128.2741

 27.1842, 65.3673,  
-128.2741


 27.1848, 65.3681,  
-128.2709

 29.4448, 62.8193,  
-115.7040

 32.7277, 57.6452,  
-100.2351

 37.0541, 50.4759,  
-83.5189

 42.2500, 42.4023,  
-67.2708

 48.1428, 34.1109,  
-52.2733

■ 54.5912, 25.9308,  
-38.6939

■ 61.4877, 17.9808,  
-26.4196

■ 68.7526, 10.2784,  
-15.2493

■ 76.3267, 2.8001,  
-4.9781

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



27.1848, 12.9509, -202.6207



27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741



27.1848, 110.5027, -35.4881

# Triad

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



27.1848, 65.3681, -128.2709



27.1848, 28.9102, 19.0294



27.1848, -42.8718, -14.1927

# Complementary

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



27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741



74.2798, -48.0852, 44.9290

# 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.



27.1848, -42.0713, 16.2523



27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741



27.1848, -13.3669, 19.0294

# Square

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



27.1848, 65.3681, -128.2709



27.1848, 82.5153, 19.0294



27.1848, -34.7828, 19.0294



27.1848, -38.2402, -95.6745



# Rectangle

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



27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741



27.1848, 120.8456, 1.6216



27.1848, -34.7828, 19.0294



27.1848, -43.1539, 1.3372

# Sweetspot

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



27.1848, 65.3681, -128.2709



72.8394, 21.6027, -31.7476



45.2634, 1.5255, -59.8685



32.0621, 11.8374, -17.4829

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



27.1848, 65.3681, -128.2709



32.1775, 77.5423, -153.1384



41.8300, 83.8616, -67.7484



35.8931, 1.1140, -2.0665



21.0789, 50.4849, -97.9021



5.8119, 13.3335, -22.4483



# Inverse Universe

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



40.7336, 73.5189, -2.8356



48.3673, 87.2424, -2.9465



71.2701, -60.6417, 42.8547



36.3008, 2.2221, 0.5599



31.4018, 56.7406, -2.6862

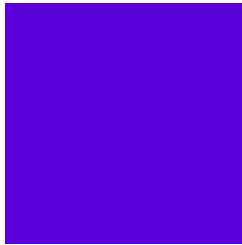


8.0987, 14.8246, -2.1720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

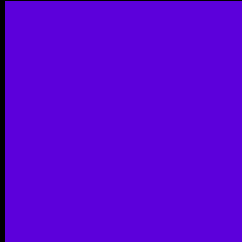
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

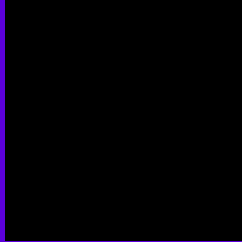
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741.

-128.2741.

# 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

27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741

### Protanopia

27.6985, 8.5117, -52.9951

### Deuteranopia

27.6811, -0.8114, -32.8474



## Tritanopia

27.7864, -9.7266, -4.6534

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741

## Protanomaly

24.0280, 32.4225, -92.4976

## Deuteranomaly

23.5212, 25.1504, -76.0038

## Tritanomaly

23.2446, 18.5304, -46.6833

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741

## Achromatopsia

18.5310, -0.9888, 1.0068

## Achromatomaly

18.6367, 23.3133, -37.8097

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741 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(92, 0, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 0, 219)  
}
```

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(92, 0, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 0, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741 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(92, 0, 219) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 0, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 0, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 0, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 0, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 0, 219)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 27.1842, 65.3673, -128.2741 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 0, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 0,  
219) }
```

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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