

Converting Colors

HunterLab(27.2910, 49.2126,
-1.5575)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(27.2910, 49.2126,
-1.5575) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(27.2840, 49.1872,
-1.4585)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	990056
RGB	153, 0, 86
RGB Percent	60%, 0%, 34%
CMY	0.4000, 0.9999, 0.6627
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.44, 0.40
HSL	326°, 100%, 30%
HSV	326°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	14.8165, 7.4442, 9.4600
YIQ	55.5510, 63.5820, 59.1820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

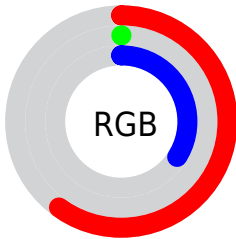
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 0, 86
Decimal	10027094
CIE _{Lab}	32.80, 58.76, -4.45
CIE _{LCh}	33, 58.927, 355.673
Yxy	7.4446, 0.4671, 0.2347
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288217174 (0xFF990056)
YUV	55.5510, 15.0114, 85.4628
Hunter-Lab	27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585

Details

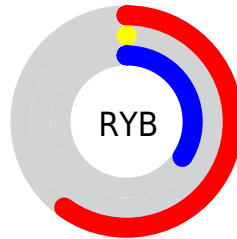
The HunterLab color **27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **48.1539, -38.2851, 22.4599**, and the grayscale version is **19.6724, -1.0497, 1.0688**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **45.7641, 53.2289, -1.0454**, and **16.2693, 28.8456, 2.8850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.2837, 49.1862, -1.4549**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.1213, 47.7444, -3.5239**.

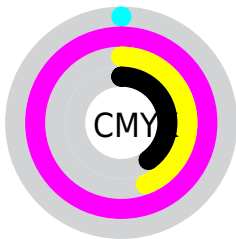
Distribution



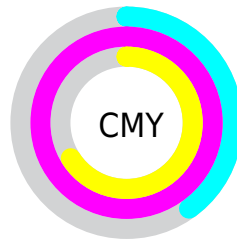
- Red (60%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585 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 27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

27.2840, 49.1872,
-1.4585

27.2840, 49.1872,
-1.4585

130.8849, 65.0738,
2.3266

19.3434, 47.1368,
-1.6063

45.6752, 53.3546,
-0.9555

12.3698, 45.4755,
-1.6698

55.9872, 55.3282,
-0.6185

5.5659, 56.8671,
-3.0084

66.9762, 57.2007,
-0.2319

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

78.6027, 58.9697,
0.2004

0.0000, NaN, NaN

90.8336, 60.6371,
0.6749

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.6403, 62.2070,

1.1889

0.0000, NaN, NaN

116.9980, 63.6843,
1.7402

27.2840, 49.1872,
-1.4585

27.2840, 49.1872,
-1.4585

27.2837, 49.1862,
-1.4549

28.1213, 47.7444,
-3.5239

29.3957, 45.0364,
-5.1107

31.2454, 40.8251,
-5.9596

33.6469, 35.4792,
-6.0730

36.5475, 29.4124,
-5.5362

■ 39.8837, 22.9700,
-4.4680

■ 43.5931, 16.3920,
-2.9855

■ 47.6199, 9.8238,
-1.1872

■ 51.9171, 3.3422,
0.8501

Harmonies

Analogous

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



27.2848, 38.6790, -28.7139



27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585



27.2848, 43.2070, 13.1460

Triad

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



27.2848, 49.1843, -1.4576



27.2848, -16.3495, 18.5769



27.2848, -20.1135, -50.1652

Complementary

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



27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585



48.1539, -38.2851, 22.4599

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.



27.2848, -28.4138, -19.9058



27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585



27.2848, -26.7267, 15.1980

Square

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



27.2848, 49.1843, -1.4576



27.2848, 1.5408, 19.0994



27.2848, -30.4239, 4.1328



27.2848, -4.3313, -67.1930

Rectangle

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



27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585



27.2848, 31.3976, 16.9111



27.2848, -30.4239, 4.1328



27.2848, -23.6685, -40.4705

Sweetspot

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



27.2848, 49.1843, -1.4576



58.0245, 22.4710, -4.1287



18.6264, 44.2394, -83.6771



26.3473, 12.1547, -2.3207



87.6224, -4.6753, 4.7607



35.4919, -1.8938, 1.9283

Same Dimension

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



27.2848, 49.1843, -1.4576



36.4604, 65.6351, -1.2118



26.0674, 44.7229, 16.1781



25.0557, 1.3681, 0.4859



24.8177, 44.7654, -1.5163



3.1525, 5.8969, -1.8243

Inverse Universe

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



27.2848, 49.1843, -1.4576



36.4604, 65.6351, -1.2118



49.7591, -28.4826, -0.7074



25.0557, 1.3681, 0.4859



24.8177, 44.7654, -1.5163



3.1525, 5.8969, -1.8243

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585 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



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

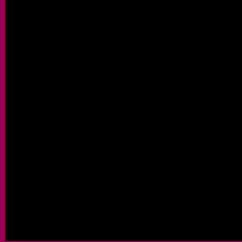
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.2840, 49.1872,

-1.4585.

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

27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585

Protanopia

28.5258, 3.5717, -21.9940

Deuteranopia

28.4394, 1.4484, 2.1282



Tritanopia

27.8378, 37.5469, 14.4242

Trichromacy



Original Color

27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585

Protanomaly

24.2771, 22.0631, -20.6815

Deuteranomaly

25.1697, 22.2313, -2.9053

Tritanomaly

27.2387, 42.2108, 9.9267

Monochromacy



Original Color

27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585

Achromatopsia

19.8862, -1.0611, 1.0805

Achromatomaly

19.7260, 19.3967, -3.4661

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585 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(153, 0, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 0, 86)  
}
```

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(153, 0, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 0, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585 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(153, 0, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 0, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(153, 0, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 0, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 0, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 0, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 27.2840, 49.1872, -1.4585 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 0, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 0,  
86) }
```

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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