

Converting Colors

HunterLab(27.7997, 50.1443,
-1.6983)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(27.7997, 50.1443,
-1.6983) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(27.8792, 50.2712,
-1.5754)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C0058
RGB	156, 0, 88
RGB Percent	61%, 0%, 35%
CMY	0.3882, 0.9999, 0.6549
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.44, 0.39
HSL	326°, 100%, 31%
HSV	326°, 100%, 61%
XYZ	15.4718, 7.7725, 9.9173
YIQ	56.6760, 64.7280, 60.4400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

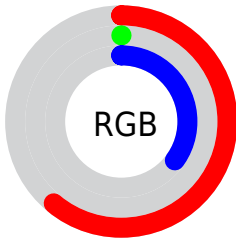
Format	Color
RYB	156, 0, 88
Decimal	10223704
CIELab	33.51, 59.62, -4.63
CIELCh	34, 59.800, 355.558
Yxy	7.7730, 0.4666, 0.2344
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288413784 (0xFF9C0058)
YUV	56.6760, 15.4427, 87.1071
Hunter-Lab	27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754

Details

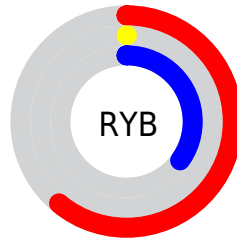
The HunterLab color **27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **49.1881, -39.1471, 23.0281**, and the grayscale version is **20.0541, -1.0700, 1.0896**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **46.3152, 54.5958, -1.2857**, and **16.8139, 29.8316, 2.8236** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.8789, 50.2702, -1.5717**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.7228, 48.8362, -3.6966**.

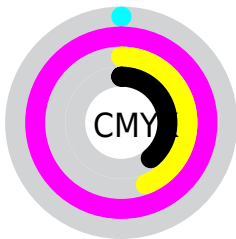
Distribution



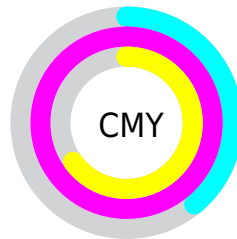
- Red (61%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754 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 27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

27.8792, 50.2712,
-1.5754

27.8792, 50.2712,
-1.5754

131.8864, 66.3293,
2.1648

19.8746, 48.2044,
-1.7178

46.3812, 54.4709,
-1.0832

12.8282, 46.5150,
-1.7761

56.7425, 56.4626,
-0.7516

6.2296, 53.7438,
-2.7430

67.7778, 58.3541,
-0.3701

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

79.4481, 60.1428,
0.0572

0.0000, NaN, NaN

91.7206, 61.8305,
0.5268

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

104.5670, 63.4210,

1.0361

0.0000, NaN, NaN

117.9628, 64.9190,
1.5828

27.8792, 50.2712,
-1.5754

27.8792, 50.2712,
-1.5754

27.8789, 50.2702,
-1.5717

28.7228, 48.8362,
-3.6966

30.0182, 46.0871,
-5.3204

31.9029, 41.7928,
-6.1858

34.3535, 36.3299,
-6.2949

37.3161, 30.1234,
-5.7356

■ 40.7258, 23.5288,
-4.6305

■ 44.5183, 16.7935,
-3.1003

■ 48.6365, 10.0674,
-1.2467

■ 53.0320, 3.4298,
0.8515

Harmonies

Analogous

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



27.8800, 39.4705, -29.4758



27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754



27.8800, 44.2219, 13.4020

Triad

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



27.8800, 50.2683, -1.5745



27.8800, -16.6548, 18.9482



27.8800, -20.6041, -51.1779

Complementary

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



27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754



49.1881, -39.1471, 23.0281

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.



27.8800, -29.0594, -20.2328



27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754



27.8800, -27.2893, 15.5550

Square

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



27.8800, 50.2683, -1.5745



27.8800, 1.6585, 19.5160



27.8800, -31.0910, 4.2916



27.8800, -4.5030, -68.6773

Rectangle

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



27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754



27.8800, 32.1770, 17.2690



27.8800, -31.0910, 4.2916



27.8800, -24.2275, -41.2535

Sweetspot

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



27.8800, 50.2683, -1.5745



59.6736, 23.1849, -4.3172



19.0152, 45.1806, -85.5616



27.0358, 12.5395, -2.4248



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.



27.8800, 50.2683, -1.5745



37.5189, 67.5553, -1.3609



26.6293, 45.6849, 16.5423



25.8953, 1.4315, 0.4914



25.3162, 45.6745, -1.6235



3.5072, 6.5455, -1.9136

Inverse Universe

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



27.8800, 50.2683, -1.5745



37.5189, 67.5553, -1.3609



50.8330, -29.1007, -0.7154



25.8953, 1.4315, 0.4914



25.3162, 45.6745, -1.6235



3.5072, 6.5455, -1.9136

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754 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 27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754 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 27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754.

-1.5754.

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

27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754

Protanopia

28.9714, 4.0081, -23.1687

Deuteranopia

28.9132, 1.8635, 1.8855



Tritanopia

28.4636, 38.3385, 14.7336

Trichromacy



Original Color

27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754

Protanomaly

24.8125, 22.7733, -21.6430

Deuteranomaly

25.4926, 23.1697, -3.3934

Tritanomaly

27.7843, 43.2664, 10.1650

Monochromacy



Original Color

27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754

Achromatopsia

20.2275, -1.0793, 1.0990

Achromatomaly

20.0157, 20.1615, -3.5132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754 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(156, 0, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 0, 88)  
}
```

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(156, 0, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 0, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754 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(156, 0, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 0, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 0, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 0, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 0, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 0, 88)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 27.8792, 50.2712, -1.5754 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 0, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 0,  
88) }
```

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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