

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(27.9701, 50.6000,  
-2.8596)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(27.9701, 50.6000,  
-2.8596) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(27.9701, 50.6000,  
-2.8596)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9C005B
RGB	156, 0, 91
RGB Percent	61%, 0%, 36%
CMY	0.3882, 0.9999, 0.6431
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.42, 0.39
HSL	325°, 100%, 31%
HSV	325°, 100%, 61%
XYZ	15.5986, 7.8233, 10.5855
YIQ	57.0180, 63.7650, 61.3730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

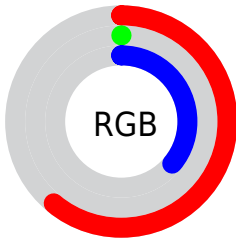
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	156, 0, 91
Decimal	10223707
CIE Lab	33.61, 59.90, -6.42
CIE LCh	34, 60.245, 353.879
Yxy	7.8237, 0.4587, 0.2301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288413787 (0xFF9C005B)
YUV	57.0180, 16.7531, 86.8072
Hunter-Lab	27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596

# Details

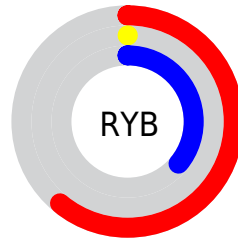
The HunterLab color **27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **49.1518, -39.3731, 23.5614**, and the grayscale version is **20.1669, -1.0761, 1.0957**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **46.4102, 54.9990, -2.6321**, and **16.8586, 29.9946, 2.1821** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.9698, 50.5991, -2.8559**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.8094, 49.1586, -4.9147**.

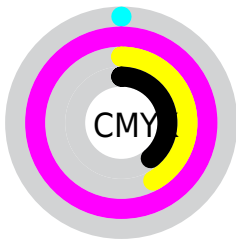
# Distribution



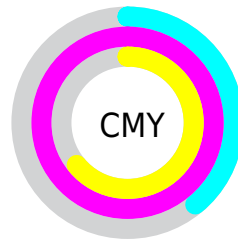
- Red (61%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596 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 27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 27.9701, 50.6000,  
-2.8596

■ 27.9701, 50.6000,  
-2.8596

■ 132.0389, 66.7230,  
0.1793

■ 19.9558, 48.5300,  
-2.9014

■ 46.4888, 54.8113,  
-2.5507

■ 12.8984, 46.8400,  
-2.8528

■ 56.8577, 56.8099,  
-2.3032

■ 6.3244, 53.6032,  
-3.8659

■ 67.9000, 58.7089,  
-2.0018

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.5769, 60.5052,  
-1.6510

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.8557, 62.2007,  
-1.2546

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 104.7082, 63.7990,

-0.8157

0.0000, NaN, NaN

118.1098, 65.3049,  
-0.3370

27.9701, 50.6000,  
-2.8596

27.9701, 50.6000,  
-2.8596

27.9698, 50.5991,  
-2.8559

28.8094, 49.1586,  
-4.9147

30.0982, 46.3979,  
-6.4414

31.9742, 42.0853,  
-7.1824

34.4146, 36.5959,  
-7.1496

37.3664, 30.3548,  
-6.4405

■ 40.7652, 23.7191,  
-5.1844

■ 44.5472, 16.9384,  
-3.5066

■ 48.6553, 10.1645,  
-1.5110

■ 53.0412, 3.4782,  
0.7228

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



27.9709, 38.8347, -31.5975



27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596



27.9709, 45.4379, 12.9821

# Triad

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



27.9709, 50.5971, -2.8586



27.9709, -15.9483, 19.1550



27.9709, -21.4275, -50.1536

# Complementary

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



27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596



49.1518, -39.3731, 23.5614

# 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.



27.9709, -29.5315, -18.7435



27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596



27.9709, -27.0779, 15.9678

# Square

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



27.9709, 50.5971, -2.8586



27.9709, 2.9122, 19.5796



27.9709, -31.2447, 5.2927



27.9709, -5.6432, -69.1779



# Rectangle

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



27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596



27.9709, 33.6827, 17.1585



27.9709, -31.2447, 5.2927



27.9709, -24.9300, -39.9326

# Sweetspot

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



27.9709, 50.5971, -2.8586



59.7132, 23.3842, -4.8767



18.7750, 44.9306, -86.9689



27.0570, 12.6444, -2.7234



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.



27.9709, 50.5971, -2.8586



37.6417, 68.0002, -3.0994



26.6411, 45.7285, 16.3678



25.8994, 1.4533, 0.4335



25.3985, 45.9725, -2.7868



3.5164, 6.5781, -2.0389



# Inverse Universe

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



27.9709, 50.5971, -2.8586



37.6417, 68.0002, -3.0994



50.7546, -29.5717, 0.3995



25.8994, 1.4533, 0.4335



25.3985, 45.9725, -2.7868



3.5164, 6.5781, -2.0389



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

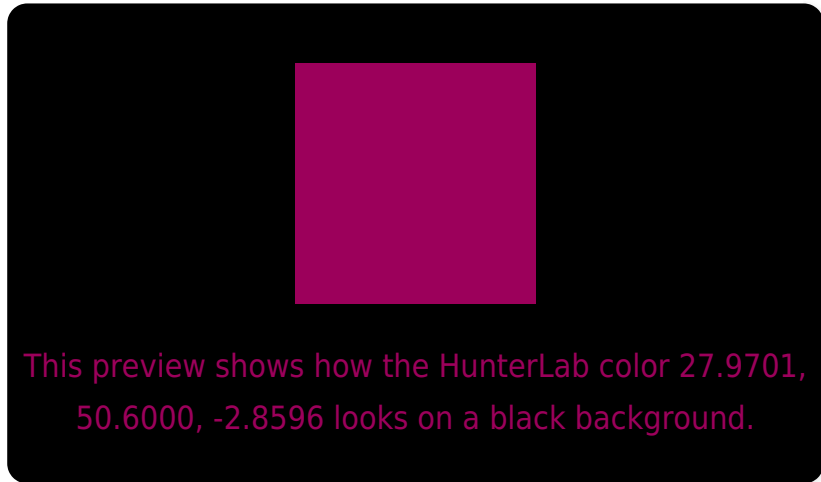
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

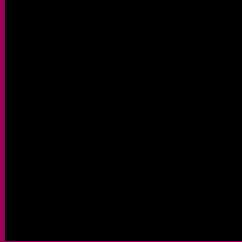
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.9701, 50.6000,

-2.8596.

# 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

27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596

### Protanopia

29.2922, 4.1254, -25.3408

### Deuteranopia

29.1569, 1.5559, 0.9378



## Tritanopia

28.5791, 38.0633, 14.6456

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596

## Protanomaly

25.0166, 22.6511, -23.3482

## Deuteranomaly

25.6252, 22.8231, -4.6730

## Tritanomaly

27.8895, 43.1738, 9.7121

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596

## Achromatopsia

20.2275, -1.0793, 1.0990

## Achromatomaly

20.0464, 20.2972, -3.9443

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596 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, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 0, 91)  
}
```

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, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 0, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596 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, 91) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 0, 91) }
```

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, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 0, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 0, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 0, 91)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 27.9701, 50.6000, -2.8596 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, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 0,  
91) }
```

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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