

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(27.9821, 59.8499,  
-74.3952)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(27.9821, 59.8499,  
-74.3952) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(28.0147, 59.8844,  
-74.2094)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F00B5
RGB	127, 0, 181
RGB Percent	50%, 0%, 71%
CMY	0.5020, 1.0000, 0.2902
CMYK	0.30, 1.00, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	282°, 100%, 35%
HSV	282°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	17.0929, 7.8482, 44.3301
YIQ	58.6070, 17.5910, 83.2150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

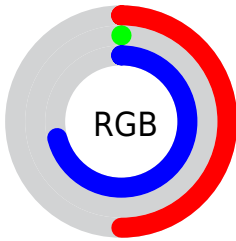
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	127, 0, 181
Decimal	8323253
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.67, 68.15, -62.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 92.541, 317.431
Yxy	7.8485, 0.2468, 0.1133
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286513333 (0xFF7F00B5)
YUV	58.6070, 60.3397, 59.9807
Hunter-Lab	28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094

# Details

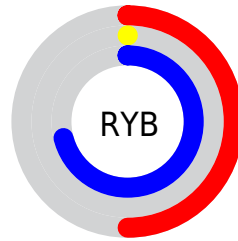
The HunterLab color  $[28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $9900CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $[58.1655, -46.4114, 35.0287]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[20.5741, -1.0978, 1.1178]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[46.5362, 64.4135, -73.2543]$ , and  $[16.7258, 37.8045, -60.2073]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[28.0149, 59.8848, -74.2088]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[29.5131, 58.0495, -68.6213]$ .

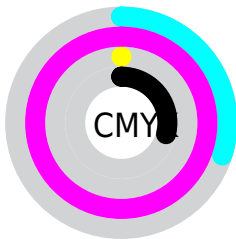
# Distribution



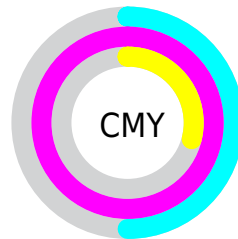
- Red (50%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094 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 28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



28.0147, 59.8844,  
-74.2094

28.0147, 59.8844,  
-74.2094

132.1132, 78.0119,  
-78.1185

19.9954, 57.8207,  
-76.7115

46.5413, 64.4037,  
-73.1850

12.9326, 56.4148,  
-82.7836

56.9138, 66.6193,  
-73.5156

6.3701, 65.0413,  
-109.4090

67.9595, 68.7533,  
-74.0943

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

79.6397, 70.7943,  
-74.8134

0.0000, NaN, -NF

91.9215, 72.7390,  
-75.6087

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

104.7769, 74.5882,

-76.4402

0.0000, NaN, NaN

118.1814, 76.3446,  
-77.2824

28.0147, 59.8844,  
-74.2094

28.0147, 59.8844,  
-74.2094

28.0149, 59.8848,  
-74.2088

29.5131, 58.0495,  
-68.6213

31.6176, 54.3411,  
-61.5437

34.4392, 48.7652,  
-53.1864

37.9150, 41.9588,  
-44.2643

41.9571, 34.4913,  
-35.3184

■ 46.4770, 26.7585,  
-26.6608

■ 51.3970, 18.9933,  
-18.4266

■ 56.6529, 11.3141,  
-10.6439

■ 62.1933, 3.7698,  
-3.2863

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.0152, 19.4621, -131.9268



28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094



28.0152, 87.6202, -14.4720

# Triad

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



28.0152, 59.8845, -74.2079



28.0152, 13.2194, 19.6106



28.0152, -39.3852, -22.3393

# Complementary

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



28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094



58.1655, -46.4114, 35.0287

# 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.



28.0152, -39.8448, 11.5196



28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094



28.0152, -17.6728, 19.6106

# Square

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



28.0152, 59.8845, -74.2079



28.0152, 53.5845, 19.6106



28.0152, -33.9731, 19.6106



28.0152, -32.1893, -85.1458



# Rectangle

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



28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094



28.0152, 89.5697, 8.0976



28.0152, -33.9731, 19.6106



28.0152, -40.1618, -7.1674

# Sweetspot

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



28.0152, 59.8845, -74.2079



68.4407, 25.9390, -25.1995



24.5006, 27.6031, -90.2104



30.5264, 14.0595, -13.8110



95.4677, -5.0939, 5.1869



42.2927, -2.2566, 2.2978



# Same Dimension

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



28.0152, 59.8845, -74.2079



37.3265, 79.9299, -99.9646



34.4414, 64.8991, -23.6178



29.1838, 1.5189, -1.3036



23.3404, 49.8246, -61.3004



4.4713, 9.2757, -9.6560



# Inverse Universe

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



31.7651, 55.2367, 14.0261



42.4691, 73.7705, 19.3738



57.5991, -48.5940, 32.9068



29.2329, 1.3383, 1.4437



26.3946, 45.9384, 11.3444



4.7933, 8.5565, 0.4012



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

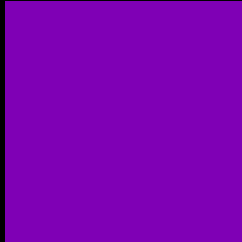
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

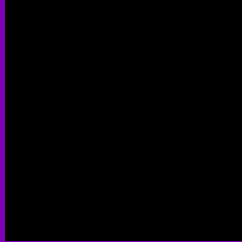
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094.

-74.2094.

# 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

28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094

### Protanopia

28.8880, 9.2526, -56.0810

### Deuteranopia

28.9037, 0.0859, -36.3126



## Tritanopia

28.7741, 10.8392, 3.8314

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094

## Protanomaly

24.0880, 29.1185, -79.4800

## Deuteranomaly

23.5826, 22.9595, -65.2636

## Tritanomaly

26.0858, 30.8395, -19.5696

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094

## Achromatopsia

20.9129, -1.1159, 1.1362

## Achromatomaly

20.6163, 22.7752, -23.8008

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094 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(127, 0, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(127, 0, 181)  
}
```

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(127, 0, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 0, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094 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(127, 0, 181) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 0, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(127, 0, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 0, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 0, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 0,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.0147, 59.8844, -74.2094 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 0, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 0,  
181) }
```

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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