

Converting Colors

HunterLab(27.9928, 50.8424,
-4.4216)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(27.9928, 50.8424,
-4.4216) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(28.0643, 50.9406,
-4.1873)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C005E
RGB	156, 0, 94
RGB Percent	61%, 0%, 37%
CMY	0.3882, 0.9999, 0.6314
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.40, 0.39
HSL	324°, 100%, 31%
HSV	324°, 100%, 61%
XYZ	15.7306, 7.8760, 11.2808
YIQ	57.3600, 62.8020, 62.3060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

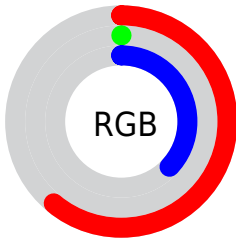
Format	Color
RYB	156, 0, 94
Decimal	10223710
CIELab	33.72, 60.19, -8.20
CIELCh	34, 60.748, 352.240
Yxy	7.8765, 0.4509, 0.2258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288413790 (0xFF9C005E)
YUV	57.3600, 18.0635, 86.5073
Hunter-Lab	28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873

Details

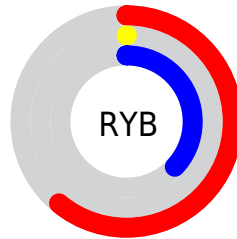
The HunterLab color **28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **49.1172, -39.5878, 24.0679**, and the grayscale version is **20.2795, -1.0821, 1.1018**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **46.6567, 54.9795, -3.8179**, and **16.9294, 30.2526, 1.1683** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.0641, 50.9396, -4.1837**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.8987, 49.4906, -6.1670**.

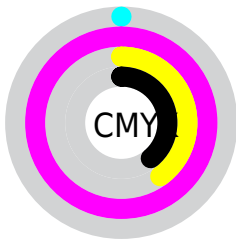
Distribution



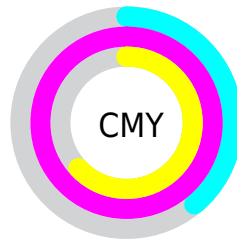
- Red (61%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873 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 28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

28.0643, 50.9406,
-4.1873

28.0643, 50.9406,
-4.1873

132.1969, 67.1304,
-1.8220

20.0400, 48.8672,
-4.1364

46.6004, 55.1637,
-4.0514

12.9712, 47.1767,
-3.9927

56.9770, 57.1696,
-3.8844

6.4211, 53.4843,
-4.9566

68.0266, 59.0762,
-3.6599

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

79.7104, 60.8805,
-3.3829

0.0000, NaN, NaN

91.9957, 62.5839,
-3.0575

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

104.8544, 64.1903,

-2.6870

0.0000, NaN, NaN

118.2620, 65.7043,
-2.2744

28.0643, 50.9406,
-4.1873

28.0643, 50.9406,
-4.1873

28.0641, 50.9396,
-4.1837

28.8987, 49.4906,
-6.1670

30.1801, 46.7166,
-7.5887

32.0467, 42.3841,
-8.1982

34.4764, 36.8668,
-8.0179

37.4170, 30.5898,
-7.1543

■ 40.8047, 23.9119,
-5.7439

■ 44.5758, 17.0849,
-3.9159

■ 48.6737, 10.2626,
-1.7766

■ 53.0499, 3.5272,
0.5936

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.0651, 38.2170, -33.7703



28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873



28.0651, 46.6672, 12.5447

Triad

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



28.0651, 50.9378, -4.1863



28.0651, -15.2375, 19.3625



28.0651, -22.2374, -49.1626

Complementary

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



28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873



49.1172, -39.5878, 24.0679

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.



28.0651, -30.0023, -17.3080



28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873



28.0651, -26.8705, 16.3588

Square

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



28.0651, 50.9378, -4.1863



28.0651, 4.1798, 19.6456



28.0651, -31.4036, 6.2465



28.0651, -6.7593, -69.6967

Rectangle

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



28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873



28.0651, 35.2046, 17.0438



28.0651, -31.4036, 6.2465



28.0651, -25.6233, -38.6533

Sweetspot

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



28.0651, 50.9378, -4.1863



59.7531, 23.5850, -5.4402



18.3182, 44.4672, -89.7351



27.0783, 12.7502, -3.0244



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.



28.0651, 50.9378, -4.1863



37.7694, 68.4616, -4.8993



26.6697, 45.8349, 15.9431



25.9034, 1.4752, 0.3756



25.4840, 46.2809, -3.9891



3.5256, 6.6107, -2.1636

Inverse Universe

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



28.0651, 50.9378, -4.1863



37.7694, 68.4616, -4.8993



50.6026, -30.4858, 2.5626



25.9034, 1.4752, 0.3756



25.4840, 46.2809, -3.9891



3.5256, 6.6107, -2.1636

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873 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 28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873 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 28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873.

-4.1873.

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

28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873

Protanopia

29.3704, 4.7586, -28.0907

Deuteranopia

29.1550, 1.7142, -0.3415



Tritanopia

28.6974, 37.7832, 14.5561

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873

Protanomaly

25.0975, 23.2335, -26.1063

Deuteranomaly

25.7227, 23.2646, -6.0382

Tritanomaly

27.9800, 43.0079, 9.5116

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873

Achromatopsia

20.2275, -1.0793, 1.0990

Achromatomaly

20.0776, 20.4349, -4.3815

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873 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, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 0, 94)  
}
```

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, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 0, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873 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, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 0, 94) }
```

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, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 0, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 0, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 0, 94)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.0643, 50.9406, -4.1873 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, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 0,  
94) }
```

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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