

Converting Colors

HunterLab(28.1920, 50.6513,
-0.1677)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(28.1920, 50.6513,
-0.1677) contains.

HunterLab(28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(28.1798, 50.6429,
-0.2729)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E0056
RGB	158, 0, 86
RGB Percent	62%, 0%, 34%
CMY	0.3804, 0.9999, 0.6627
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.46, 0.38
HSL	327°, 100%, 31%
HSV	327°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	15.7803, 7.9410, 9.5052
YIQ	57.0460, 66.5620, 60.2420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

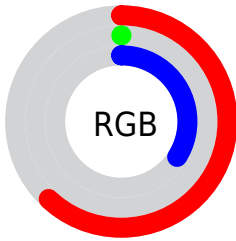
Format	Color
RYB	158, 0, 86
Decimal	10354774
CIELab	33.86, 59.89, -2.76
CIELCh	34, 59.956, 357.366
Yxy	7.9415, 0.4749, 0.2390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288544854 (0xFF9E0056)
YUV	57.0460, 14.2743, 88.5367
Hunter-Lab	28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729

Details

The HunterLab color **28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **49.9220, -39.4594, 22.7850**, and the grayscale version is **20.1842, -1.0770, 1.0966**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **46.7301, 54.6393, 0.1984**, and **16.9394, 29.9543, 3.6197** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.1795, 50.6419, -0.2689**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.0316, 49.2177, -2.4943**.

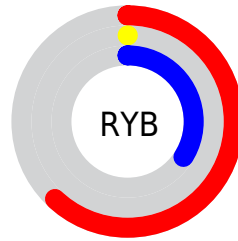
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (0%)

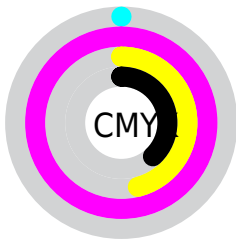
Blue (34%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (34%)

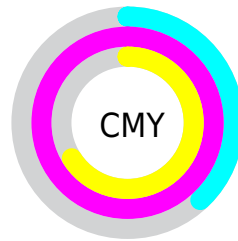


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729 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 28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 28.1798, 50.6429,
-0.2729

■ 28.1798, 50.6429,
-0.2729

■ 132.3904, 66.7448,
4.2430

■ 20.1433, 48.5688,
-0.5311

■ 46.7372, 54.8516,
0.4257

■ 13.0606, 46.8617,
-0.7165

■ 57.1232, 56.8476,
0.8509

■ 6.5376, 52.5068,
-1.3912

■ 68.1817, 58.7438,
1.3209

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.8739, 60.5373,
1.8324

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.1672, 62.2300,
2.3824

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 105.0336, 63.8257,

2.9688

0.0000, NaN, NaN

118.4485, 65.3291,
3.5895

28.1798, 50.6429,
-0.2729

28.1798, 50.6429,
-0.2729

28.1795, 50.6419,
-0.2689

29.0316, 49.2177,
-2.4943

30.3477, 46.4518,
-4.2415

32.2651, 42.1202,
-5.2486

34.7593, 36.6069,
-5.5063

37.7751, 30.3440,
-5.0938

■ 41.2456, 23.6921,
-4.1282

■ 45.1053, 16.9013,
-2.7278

■ 49.2958, 10.1223,
-0.9934

■ 53.7676, 3.4342,
0.9957

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.1806, 40.7279, -27.6808



28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729



28.1806, 43.5615, 14.0210

Triad

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



28.1806, 50.6399, -0.2720



28.1806, -17.6405, 18.9712



28.1806, -19.9999, -53.0332

Complementary

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



28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729



49.9220, -39.4594, 22.7850

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.



28.1806, -28.9638, -22.1716



28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729



28.1806, -27.9054, 15.3084

Square

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



28.1806, 50.6399, -0.2720



28.1806, 0.3574, 19.7264



28.1806, -31.3721, 3.2278



28.1806, -3.3206, -69.1322

Rectangle

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



28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729



28.1806, 31.0400, 17.6264



28.1806, -31.3721, 3.2278



28.1806, -23.8085, -43.2952

Sweetspot

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



28.1806, 50.6399, -0.2720



60.4580, 23.3264, -3.8032



19.5268, 46.0757, -85.3799



27.7030, 12.8053, -2.1853



89.8524, -4.7943, 4.8819



37.4146, -1.9963, 2.0328

Same Dimension

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



28.1806, 50.6399, -0.2720



37.9206, 68.0495, 0.4012



26.9943, 46.2883, 16.9445



25.8911, 1.4091, 0.5508



25.2345, 45.3786, -0.4667



3.4978, 6.5117, -1.7839

Inverse Universe

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



28.1806, 50.6399, -0.2720



37.9206, 68.0495, 0.4012



51.6325, -29.0264, -1.8750



25.8911, 1.4091, 0.5508



25.2345, 45.3786, -0.4667



3.4978, 6.5117, -1.7839

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729 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 28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729 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 28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.1798, 50.6429,

-0.2729.

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

28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729

Protanopia

29.2729, 3.4355, -20.5243

Deuteranopia

29.2868, 1.7347, 3.1015



Tritanopia

28.6949, 39.3171, 15.0845

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729

Protanomaly

25.1962, 22.5660, -18.7923

Deuteranomaly

25.8648, 23.1234, -1.9561

Tritanomaly

28.1213, 43.8615, 10.7378

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729

Achromatopsia

20.2275, -1.0793, 1.0990

Achromatomaly

20.1464, 20.4771, -3.3219

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729 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(158, 0, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 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(158, 0, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 0, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729 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(158, 0, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 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(158, 0, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 0, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 0, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 0, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.1798, 50.6429, -0.2729 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 0, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 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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