

Converting Colors

HunterLab(28.5043, 50.8638,
2.5322)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(28.5043, 50.8638,
2.5322) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(28.5592, 50.9364,
2.7338)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A10050
RGB	161, 0, 80
RGB Percent	63%, 0%, 31%
CMY	0.3686, 0.9999, 0.6863
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.50, 0.37
HSL	330°, 100%, 32%
HSV	330°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	16.1459, 8.1563, 8.3128
YIQ	57.2590, 70.2760, 59.0120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

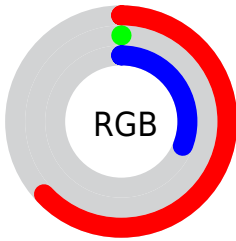
Format	Color
RYB	161, 0, 80
Decimal	10551376
CIELab	34.31, 60.07, 1.89
CIElCh	34, 60.103, 1.803
Yxy	8.1568, 0.4950, 0.2501
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288741456 (0xFFA10050)
YUV	57.2590, 11.2113, 90.9809
Hunter-Lab	28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338

Details

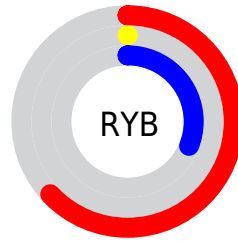
The HunterLab color **28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. A complement of this color would be **51.0728, -39.6391, 21.7345**, and the grayscale version is **20.2665, -1.0814, 1.1011**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **47.1857, 55.2565, 3.9463**, and **17.3521, 30.4500, 5.5223** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.5588, 50.9353, 2.7381**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.4238, 49.5204, 0.3494**.

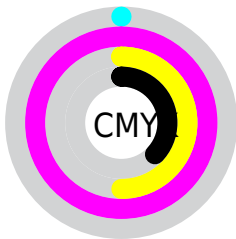
Distribution



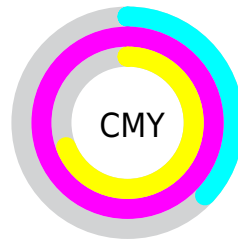
- Red (63%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338 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 28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 28.5592, 50.9364,
2.7338

■ 28.5592, 50.9364,
2.7338

■ 133.0250, 67.0516,
9.2395

■ 20.4827, 48.8542,
2.1655

■ 47.1860, 55.1492,
3.9722

■ 13.3547, 47.1219,
1.6296

■ 57.6030, 57.1461,
4.6387

■ 6.9054, 51.1252,
1.5113

■ 68.6906, 59.0432,
5.3355

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.4103, 60.8378,
6.0616

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.7298, 62.5318,
6.8159

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 105.6211, 64.1290,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

7.5975

0.0000, NaN, NaN

119.0600, 65.6340,
8.4057

28.5592, 50.9364,
2.7338

28.5592, 50.9364,
2.7338

28.5588, 50.9353,
2.7381

29.4238, 49.5204,
0.3494

30.7741, 46.7299,
-1.6341

32.7463, 42.3509,
-2.9399

35.3139, 36.7795,
-3.5317

38.4184, 30.4591,
-3.4655

■ 41.9900, 23.7564,
-2.8429

■ 45.9603, 16.9232,
-1.7728

■ 50.2689, 10.1094,
-0.3522

■ 54.8648, 3.3927,
1.3409

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.5601, 43.3657, -23.1321



28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338



28.5601, 41.4163, 15.2753

Triad

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



28.5601, 50.9332, 2.7347



28.5601, -19.8086, 18.8207



28.5601, -18.1787, -57.0546

Complementary

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



28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338



51.0728, -39.6391, 21.7345

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.



28.5601, -28.3348, -26.9189



28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338



28.5601, -29.0674, 14.3823

Square

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



28.5601, 50.9332, 2.7347



28.5601, -2.7823, 19.9920



28.5601, -31.6705, 0.3219



28.5601, -0.2464, -69.4131

Rectangle

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



28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338



28.5601, 27.9036, 18.2626



28.5601, -31.6705, 0.3219



28.5601, -22.4139, -47.9487

Sweetspot

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



28.5601, 50.9332, 2.7347



61.1863, 23.1768, -2.4692



20.7402, 47.9183, -82.7712



27.6506, 12.5453, -1.4449



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.



28.5601, 50.9332, 2.7347



38.1668, 67.9744, 4.4105



27.5275, 47.1370, 17.7861



26.7243, 1.4144, 0.7114



25.5387, 45.5787, 2.2167



3.8287, 7.0644, -1.4607

Inverse Universe

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



28.5601, 50.9332, 2.7347



38.1668, 67.9744, 4.4105



52.9746, -28.0839, -5.5869



26.7243, 1.4144, 0.7114



25.5387, 45.5787, 2.2167



3.8287, 7.0644, -1.4607

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338 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 28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

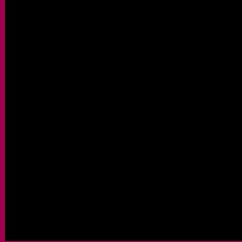
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.5592, 50.9364,

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

28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338

Protanopia

29.8384, 2.0396, -14.4098

Deuteranopia

29.7535, 1.7385, 5.8037



Tritanopia

29.1689, 41.2083, 15.9175

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338

Protanomaly

25.6703, 22.2841, -13.4296

Deuteranomaly

26.4024, 23.2844, 1.3222

Tritanomaly

28.6280, 45.3095, 12.4158

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338

Achromatopsia

20.2275, -1.0793, 1.0990

Achromatomaly

20.1899, 20.4048, -1.8880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338 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(161, 0, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 0, 80)  
}
```

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(161, 0, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 0, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338 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(161, 0, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 0, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(161, 0, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 0, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 0, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 0, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.5592, 50.9364, 2.7338 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 0, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 0,  
80) }
```

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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