

Converting Colors

HunterLab(28.8236, 50.1522,
12.4938)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(28.8236, 50.1522,
12.4938) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(28.8743, 50.2457,
12.4756)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A60032
RGB	166, 0, 50
RGB Percent	65%, 0%, 20%
CMY	0.3490, 0.9999, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.70, 0.35
HSL	342°, 100%, 33%
HSV	342°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	16.3016, 8.3373, 3.7676
YIQ	55.3340, 82.8860, 50.7420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

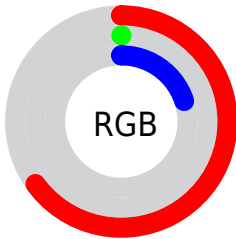
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 0, 50
Decimal	10879026
CIE Lab	34.68, 59.37, 22.20
CIE LCh	35, 63.383, 20.503
Yxy	8.3378, 0.5739, 0.2935
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289069106 (0xFFA60032)
YUV	55.3340, -2.6297, 97.0541
Hunter-Lab	28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756

Details

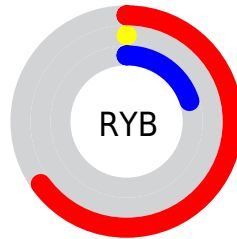
The HunterLab color **28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **53.4171, -37.3731, 13.9129**, and the grayscale version is **19.6531, -1.0486, 1.0678**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **47.5881, 54.6057, 16.4920**, and **17.5360, 30.0935, 10.8470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.8740, 50.2445, 12.4795**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.7317, 48.7056, 10.1988**.

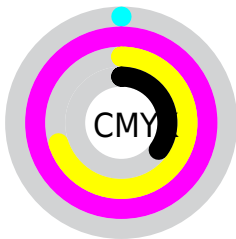
Distribution



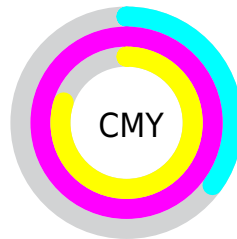
- Red (65%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756 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 28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 28.8743, 50.2457,
12.4756

■ 28.8743, 50.2457,
12.4756

■ 133.5507, 66.1478,
28.8427

■ 20.7650, 48.1632,
10.2559

■ 47.5584, 54.4225,
16.4975

■ 13.5996, 46.3938,
8.5734

■ 58.0009, 56.3955,
18.3761

■ 7.1954, 49.1696,
5.0368

■ 69.1125, 58.2674,
20.1975

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.8549, 60.0361,
21.9763

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.1960, 61.7042,
23.7231

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 106.1080, 63.2757,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

25.4460

0.0000, NaN, NaN

119.5667, 64.7553,
27.1509

28.8743, 50.2457,
12.4756

28.8743, 50.2457,
12.4756

28.8740, 50.2445,
12.4795

29.7317, 48.7056,
10.1988

31.1303, 45.7817,
7.9112

33.2055, 41.2903,
5.9107

35.9240, 35.6600,
4.3337

39.2177, 29.3551,
3.2273

■ 43.0073, 22.7449,
2.5727

■ 47.2168, 16.0715,
2.3180

■ 51.7801, 9.4703,
2.4014

■ 56.6425, 3.0048,
2.7642

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.8752, 53.7050, -5.9551



28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756



28.8752, 30.8963, 18.6511

Triad

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



28.8752, 50.2421, 12.4762



28.8752, -27.6316, 17.3002



28.8752, -8.2473, -73.8952

Complementary

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



28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756



53.4171, -37.3731, 13.9129

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.



28.8752, -23.9686, -50.5258



28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756



28.8752, -32.7142, 7.4962

Square

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



28.8752, 50.2421, 12.4762



28.8752, -15.0124, 20.1524



28.8752, -31.6137, -16.5532



28.8752, 14.9640, -68.0925

Rectangle

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



28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756



28.8752, 14.1142, 20.2071



28.8752, -31.6137, -16.5532



28.8752, -14.4418, -68.7812

Sweetspot

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



28.8752, 50.2421, 12.4762



63.2713, 22.1652, 3.1294



25.0874, 53.9310, -68.8572



28.8186, 12.2095, 1.5232



92.0917, -4.9138, 5.0035



39.3538, -2.0998, 2.1382

Same Dimension

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



28.8752, 50.2421, 12.4762



38.8563, 67.5327, 17.4334



30.0977, 43.4167, 19.3046



27.5284, 1.2392, 1.3517



25.4410, 44.2991, 10.7759



4.0794, 7.3160, 0.0782

Inverse Universe

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



28.8752, 50.2421, 12.4762



38.8563, 67.5327, 17.4334



44.9900, -16.7315, -20.1131



27.5284, 1.2392, 1.3517



25.4410, 44.2991, 10.7759



4.0794, 7.3160, 0.0782

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756 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 28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

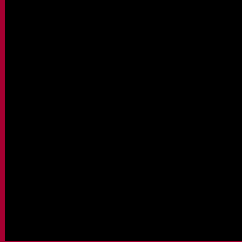
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.8743, 50.2457,

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

28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756

Protanopia

29.9314, -1.5330, 5.5836

Deuteranopia

29.9918, 1.4912, 14.1766



Tritanopia

29.2182, 45.7644, 17.8106

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756

Protanomaly

25.9032, 20.5708, 4.8747

Deuteranomaly

26.7534, 22.9312, 11.3849

Tritanomaly

28.9327, 47.2810, 16.4046

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756

Achromatopsia

19.5459, -1.0429, 1.0620

Achromatomaly

19.7282, 19.4284, 2.3740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756 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(166, 0, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 0, 50)  
}
```

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(166, 0, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 0, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756 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(166, 0, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 0, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 0, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 0, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 0, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 0, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.8743, 50.2457, 12.4756 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 0, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 0,  
50) }
```

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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