

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.1992, 52.8967,
-3.5522)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.1992, 52.8967,
-3.5522) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(29.1992, 52.8967,
-3.5522)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A20060
RGB	162, 0, 96
RGB Percent	64%, 0%, 38%
CMY	0.3647, 0.9999, 0.6235
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.41, 0.36
HSL	324°, 100%, 32%
HSV	324°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	17.0117, 8.5259, 11.8154
YIQ	59.3820, 65.7360, 64.2000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

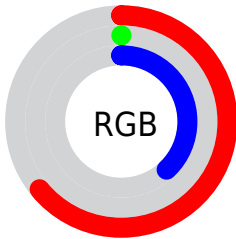
Format	Color
RYB	162, 0, 96
Decimal	10616928
CIELab	35.06, 61.71, -7.37
CIElCh	35, 62.148, 353.191
Yxy	8.5264, 0.4554, 0.2283
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288807008 (0xFFA20060)
YUV	59.3820, 18.0527, 89.9960
Hunter-Lab	29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522

Details

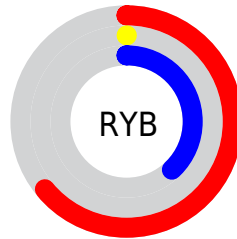
The HunterLab color **29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **51.2196, -41.1766, 24.8700**, and the grayscale version is **20.9726, -1.1190, 1.1395**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **47.8500, 57.0162, -3.2126**, and **17.8139, 31.7995, 1.4900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.1989, 52.8957, -3.5482**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.0498, 51.4671, -5.6941**.

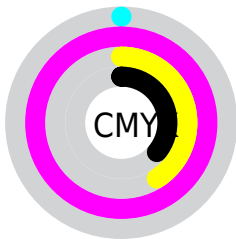
Distribution



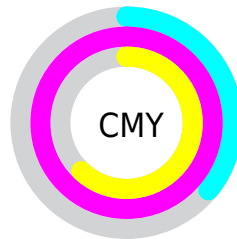
- Red (64%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522 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 29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.1992, 52.8967,
-3.5522

■ 29.1992, 52.8967,
-3.5522

■ 134.0913, 69.3769,
-0.8095

■ 21.0561, 50.7934,
-3.5556

■ 47.9418, 57.1751,
-3.3170

■ 13.8526, 49.0494,
-3.4689

■ 58.4105, 59.2113,
-3.1046

■ 7.4815, 51.2079,
-3.7466

■ 69.5466, 61.1499,
-2.8369

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.3123, 62.9874,
-2.5188

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.6755, 64.7250,
-2.1541

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 106.6087, 66.3662,

-1.7459

0.0000, NaN, NaN

120.0877, 67.9154,
-1.2969

29.1992, 52.8967,
-3.5522

29.1992, 52.8967,
-3.5522

29.1989, 52.8957,
-3.5482

30.0498, 51.4671,
-5.6941

31.3781, 48.6196,
-7.2596

33.3211, 44.1337,
-7.9885

35.8565, 38.3998,
-7.8961

38.9291, 31.8657,
-7.0883

■ 42.4717, 24.9094,
-5.7045

■ 46.4171, 17.7963,
-3.8789

■ 50.7054, 10.6882,
-1.7221

■ 55.2856, 3.6712,
0.6813

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.2000, 40.2145, -33.8774



29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522



29.2000, 47.9010, 13.3461

Triad

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



29.2000, 52.8937, -3.5512



29.2000, -16.3179, 19.9694



29.2000, -22.6915, -51.8504

Complementary

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



29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522



51.2196, -41.1766, 24.8700

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.



29.2000, -30.9911, -18.9099



29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522



29.2000, -28.1380, 16.8188

Square

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



29.2000, 52.8937, -3.5512



29.2000, 3.5847, 20.4400



29.2000, -32.6408, 5.9377



29.2000, -6.3707, -72.3406

Rectangle

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



29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522



29.2000, 35.7729, 17.8383



29.2000, -32.6408, 5.9377



29.2000, -26.2916, -41.0688

Sweetspot

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



29.2000, 52.8937, -3.5512



62.2168, 24.5411, -5.3840



19.3044, 46.5655, -92.2746



28.4507, 13.4583, -3.0434



90.9709, -4.8540, 4.9426



38.3822, -2.0480, 2.0854

Same Dimension

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



29.2000, 52.8937, -3.5512



39.2890, 71.0789, -4.0329



27.7848, 47.7148, 16.8916



26.7452, 1.5267, 0.4138



25.9336, 47.0105, -3.3856



3.8775, 7.2385, -2.1310

Inverse Universe

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



29.2000, 52.8937, -3.5512



39.2890, 71.0789, -4.0329



52.8299, -31.3184, 1.5762



26.7452, 1.5267, 0.4138



25.9336, 47.0105, -3.3856



3.8775, 7.2385, -2.1310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522 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 29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

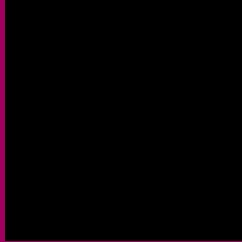
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.1992, 52.8967,

-3.5522.

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

29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522

Protanopia

30.4395, 4.6220, -27.9968

Deuteranopia

30.3036, 1.8085, 0.2130



Tritanopia

29.8390, 39.6515, 15.2668

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522

Protanomaly

25.8565, 24.5024, -26.6074

Deuteranomaly

26.6474, 23.9770, -5.6887

Tritanomaly

29.0742, 45.1379, 9.9878

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522

Achromatopsia

20.9129, -1.1159, 1.1362

Achromatomaly

20.8348, 20.8264, -4.2438

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522 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(162, 0, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 0, 96)  
}
```

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(162, 0, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 0, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522 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(162, 0, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 0, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 0, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 0, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 0, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 0, 96)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.1992, 52.8967, -3.5522 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 0, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 0,  
96) }
```

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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