

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.2442, 26.6706,  
-54.6557)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(29.2442, 26.6706,  
-54.6557) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(29.3402, 26.5135,  
-54.3589)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5841A6
RGB	88, 65, 166
RGB Percent	35%, 25%, 65%
CMY	0.6549, 0.7451, 0.3490
CMYK	0.47, 0.61, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	254°, 44%, 45%
HSV	254°, 61%, 65%
XYZ	12.7977, 8.6085, 37.0635
YIQ	83.3910, -18.7130, 36.2870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

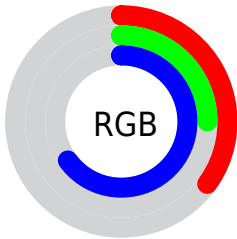
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	88, 65, 166
Decimal	5783974
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.22, 35.50, -51.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 62.414, 304.665
Yxy	8.6087, 0.2189, 0.1472
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283974054 (0xFF5841A6)
YUV	83.3910, 40.7262, 4.0421
Hunter-Lab	29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589

# Details

The HunterLab color **29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **57.8737, -21.3409, 30.1644**, and the grayscale version is **29.4152, -1.5695, 1.5982**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **48.1126, 29.0701, -55.0065**, and **13.9778, 23.2677, -57.2474** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.3048, 32.4111, -68.3687**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.8884, 20.8490, -41.8715**.

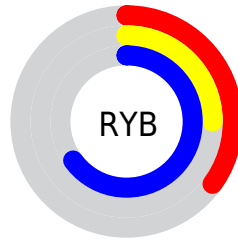
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (25%)

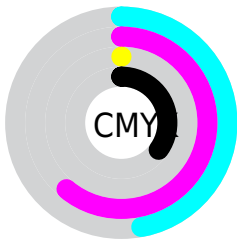
Blue (65%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (65%)

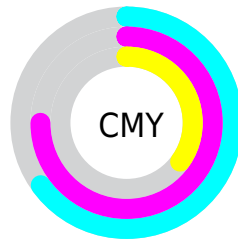


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (75%)













Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589 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 29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589	 29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589
 134.3249, 35.0687, -59.9141	 21.1822, 25.0011, -55.0383
 48.1077, 29.1468, -54.8858	 13.9623, 23.3822, -57.4429
 58.5876, 30.2790, -55.5189	 7.6017, 23.2397, -66.8258
 69.7343, 31.3016, -56.2406	0.0000, INF, -NF
 81.5101, 32.2242, -56.9976	0.0000, NaN, -NF
 93.8828, 33.0554, -57.7589	0.0000, NaN, -NF
 106.8251, 33.8024,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-58.5056

0.0000, NaN, NaN

120.3129, 34.4717,  
-59.2264

■ 29.3402, 26.5135,  
-54.3589

■ 29.3402, 26.5135,  
-54.3589

■ 25.3048, 32.4111,  
-68.3687

■ 33.8884, 20.8490,  
-41.8715

■ 21.9351, 38.1376,  
-83.3303

■ 38.8325, 15.5297,  
-30.8819

■ 19.4091, 42.8240,  
-97.4954

■ 44.0909, 10.5443,  
-21.1598

■ 17.7809, 45.9338,  
-108.5362

■ 49.6053, 5.8412,  
-12.4511

■ 55.3339, 1.3635,  
-4.5355

■ 61.2458, -2.9389,  
2.7634

■ 67.3178, -7.1071,  
9.5822

■ 73.5321, -11.1736,  
16.0254

■ 79.8744, -15.1638,  
22.1735

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.3407, 1.9461, -73.2487



29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589



29.3407, 47.1712, -21.3096

# Triad

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



29.3407, 26.5140, -54.3578



29.3407, 18.7721, 19.9292



29.3407, -32.9029, -1.8606

# Complementary

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



29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589



57.8737, -21.3409, 30.1644

# 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.



29.3407, -30.8055, 14.1090



29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589



29.3407, -4.9224, 20.5385

# Square

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



29.3407, 26.5140, -54.3578



29.3407, 41.8572, 16.4877



29.3407, -21.9258, 19.2121



29.3407, -28.8430, -31.6588



# Rectangle

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



29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589



29.3407, 53.4109, -2.3878



29.3407, -21.9258, 19.2121



29.3407, -32.8807, 5.0912

# Sweetspot

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



29.3407, 26.5140, -54.3578



68.7381, 6.3302, -14.0088



48.8457, -15.8498, -13.9695



31.5019, 3.8131, -8.0989



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.



29.3407, 26.5140, -54.3578



32.3808, 46.4456, -99.1208



34.4742, 38.8394, -40.1229



27.1660, 0.3321, -1.6277



15.7152, 40.4977, -95.1524



2.8623, 6.7164, -12.2180



# Inverse Universe

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



37.2436, 43.0162, -17.6657



45.9532, 68.7101, -26.6861



54.7848, -33.4221, 27.7606



27.6350, 1.8119, -0.1663



27.3978, 51.3717, -16.8085

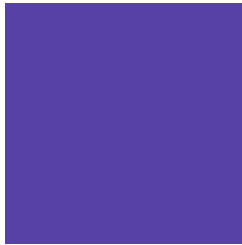


4.3547, 8.2998, -3.7152



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589 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 29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589 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 29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589.

-54.3589.

# 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

29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589

### Protanopia

29.3932, 10.0455, -58.4242

### Deuteranopia

29.3856, 0.7775, -38.4078



## Tritanopia

29.4531, -4.9531, -2.7847

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589

## Protanomaly

28.6423, 13.8989, -59.8078

## Deuteranomaly

28.4998, 7.9749, -46.8117

## Tritanomaly

28.8109, 5.4413, -18.7190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589

## Achromatopsia

29.4110, -1.5693, 1.5980

## Achromatomaly

28.7966, 7.3240, -14.2936

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589 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(88, 65, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 65, 166)  
}
```

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(88, 65, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 65, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589 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(88, 65, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 65, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 65, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 65, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 65, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 65,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 65, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 65,  
166) }
```

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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