

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.7611, 53.5781,
-1.0124)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.7611, 53.5781,
-1.0124) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(29.7988, 53.6244,
-0.8452)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6005C
RGB	166, 0, 92
RGB Percent	65%, 0%, 36%
CMY	0.3490, 0.9999, 0.6392
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.45, 0.35
HSL	327°, 100%, 33%
HSV	327°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	17.6576, 8.8797, 10.9085
YIQ	60.1220, 69.4040, 63.8040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

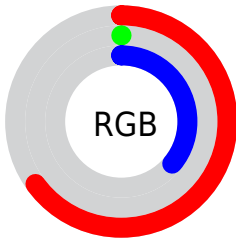
Format	Color
RYB	166, 0, 92
Decimal	10879068
CIELab	35.75, 62.23, -3.66
CIElCh	36, 62.337, 356.633
Yxy	8.8802, 0.4715, 0.2371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289069148 (0xFFA6005C)
YUV	60.1220, 15.7159, 92.8550
Hunter-Lab	29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452

Details

The HunterLab color **29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **52.6946, -41.8331, 24.4437**, and the grayscale version is **21.2344, -1.1330, 1.1537**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **48.6967, 57.8927, -0.1380**, and **18.3995, 32.5817, 3.5790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.7985, 53.6232, -0.8408**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.6673, 52.2184, -3.2054**.

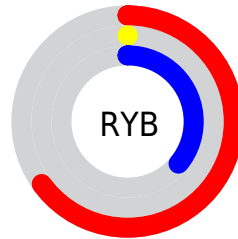
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (0%)

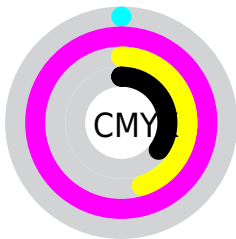
Blue (36%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (36%)

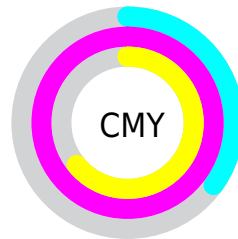


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452 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 29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.7988, 53.6244,
-0.8452

■ 29.7988, 53.6244,
-0.8452

■ 135.0858, 70.1852,
3.3753

■ 21.5943, 51.5072,
-1.0614

■ 48.6485, 57.9195,
-0.2233

■ 14.3213, 49.7306,
-1.2019

■ 59.1651, 59.9638,
0.1665

■ 7.9803, 50.5916,
-1.4671

■ 70.3462, 61.9108,
0.6028

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, INF, NaN

■ 82.1545, 63.7572,
1.0820

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 94.5583, 65.5041,
1.6011

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 107.5302, 67.1548,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

2.1576

0.0000, NaN, NaN

121.0464, 68.7137,
2.7497

■ 29.7988, 53.6244,
-0.8452

■ 29.7988, 53.6244,
-0.8452

■ 29.7985, 53.6232,
-0.8408

■ 30.6673, 52.2184,
-3.2054

■ 32.0383, 49.3414,
-5.0351

■ 34.0481, 44.7843,
-6.0632

■ 36.6722, 38.9518,
-6.2817

■ 39.8526, 32.3065,
-5.7788

■ 43.5184, 25.2368,
-4.6831

■ 47.5996, 18.0132,
-3.1238

■ 52.0337, 10.7992,
-1.2104

■ 56.7679, 3.6808,
0.9716

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.7997, 42.7111, -30.1656



29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452



29.7997, 46.5482, 14.6269

Triad

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



29.7997, 53.6213, -0.8442



29.7997, -18.3111, 20.0363



29.7997, -21.5038, -55.5201

Complementary

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



29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452



52.6946, -41.8331, 24.4437

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.



29.7997, -30.8031, -22.7037



29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452



29.7997, -29.3713, 16.3683

Square

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



29.7997, 53.6213, -0.8442



29.7997, 0.9386, 20.8598



29.7997, -33.1974, 3.8941



29.7997, -4.0401, -73.2246

Rectangle

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



29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452



29.7997, 33.4546, 18.5670



29.7997, -33.1974, 3.8941



29.7997, -25.4683, -45.0960

Sweetspot

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



29.7997, 53.6213, -0.8442



63.7975, 24.8250, -4.3426



20.3209, 48.3415, -91.8916



29.1008, 13.6147, -2.4827



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.



29.7997, 53.6213, -0.8442



40.0902, 72.0449, -0.3677



28.5164, 48.9160, 17.7641



27.5849, 1.5431, 0.5460



26.2586, 47.2863, -0.9976



4.2170, 7.8115, -1.8475

Inverse Universe

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



29.7997, 53.6213, -0.8442



40.0902, 72.0449, -0.3677



54.4398, -31.1766, -0.7422



27.5849, 1.5431, 0.5460



26.2586, 47.2863, -0.9976



4.2170, 7.8115, -1.8475

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452 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 29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452 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 29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.7988, 53.6244,

-0.8452.

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

29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452

Protanopia

31.0823, 3.5577, -22.4256

Deuteranopia

30.7950, 1.9506, 2.4631



Tritanopia

30.3016, 41.6316, 15.9758

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452

Protanomaly

26.6100, 24.0071, -20.6811

Deuteranomaly

27.0476, 24.7310, -3.1387

Tritanomaly

29.6660, 46.4909, 11.3576

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452

Achromatopsia

21.2570, -1.1342, 1.1549

Achromatomaly

21.2291, 21.7775, -3.6602

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452 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, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 0, 92)  
}
```

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, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 0, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452 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, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 0, 92) }
```

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, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 0, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 0, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 0, 92)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.7988, 53.6244, -0.8452 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, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 0,  
92) }
```

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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