

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(31.4271, -12.9041,  
19.1393)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(31.4271, -12.9041,  
19.1393) contains.

<b>HunterLab(31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(31.4482,  
-13.0292, 19.1501)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	505F00
RGB	80, 95, 0
RGB Percent	31%, 37%, 0%
CMY	0.6863, 0.6274, 1.0000
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 1.00, 0.63
HSL	69°, 100%, 19%
HSV	69°, 100%, 37%
XYZ	7.4005, 9.8899, 1.5189
YIQ	79.6850, 21.5550, -32.7250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

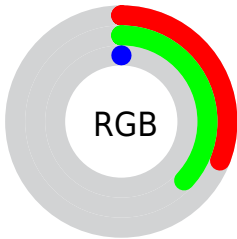
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 95, 15
Decimal	5267200
CIELab	37.64, -17.72, 44.34
CIELCh	38, 47.753, 111.782
Yxy	9.8903, 0.3934, 0.5258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283457280 (0xFF505F00)
YUV	79.6850, -39.2847, 0.2763
Hunter-Lab	31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666600$ . A complement of this color would be  $[9.6333, 25.0712, -60.2622]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[28.3419, -1.5123, 1.5399]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[50.4497, -16.1802, 26.2544]$ , and  $[15.7246, -8.9726, 9.5324]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[31.4488, -13.0305, 19.1505]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[31.5867, -12.4364, 18.7335]$ .

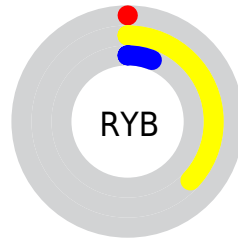
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (37%)

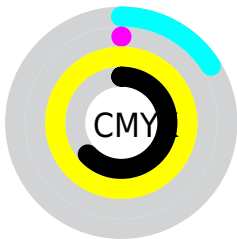
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (6%)

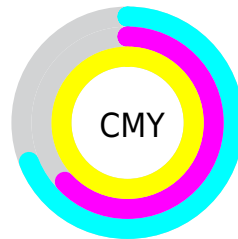


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501 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 31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



31.4482, -13.0292,  
19.1501

31.4482, -13.0292,  
19.1501

137.7997,  
-26.8634, 47.2396

23.0788, -11.2874,  
15.5589

50.5856, -16.2867,  
26.4099

15.6204, -9.4100,  
10.9343

61.2311, -17.8469,  
29.7336

9.1997, -8.8844,  
6.4398

72.5336, -19.3798,  
32.9034

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

84.4569, -20.8937,  
35.9473

0.0000, NaN, NaN

96.9701, -22.3949,  
38.8873

0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


110.0468,


-23.8881, 41.7406


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 123.6635,  
-25.3766, 44.5210


 31.4482, -13.0292,  
19.1501


 31.4482, -13.0292,  
19.1501


 31.4488, -13.0305,  
19.1505

 31.5867, -12.4364,  
18.7335

 31.7347, -11.7901,  
18.1969

 31.9048, -11.0233,  
17.3655

 32.0988, -10.1269,  
16.2138

 32.3182, -9.0945,  
14.7225

■ 32.5642, -7.9220,  
12.8778

■ 32.8377, -6.6068,  
10.6704

■ 33.1394, -5.1482,  
8.0949

■ 33.4699, -3.5467,  
5.1496

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.4489, 3.1866, 19.6402



31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501



31.4489, -23.6652, 15.6140

# Triad

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



31.4489, -13.0301, 19.1503



31.4489, -19.6292, -34.3707



31.4489, 38.1808, -3.1233

# Complementary

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



31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501



9.6333, 25.0712, -60.2622

# 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.



31.4489, 28.7336, -24.6184



31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501



31.4489, -6.2670, -48.0242

# Square

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



31.4489, -13.0301, 19.1503



31.4489, -26.8661, -12.3351



31.4489, 11.5507, -43.7268



31.4489, 35.2804, 11.2878



# Rectangle

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



31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501



31.4489, -27.3228, 10.0417



31.4489, 11.5507, -43.7268



31.4489, 36.2826, -9.7919

# Sweetspot

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



31.4489, -13.0301, 19.1503



42.9401, -8.8078, 14.2421



16.5952, 23.4491, 10.6359



20.9706, -4.5477, 7.3742



71.2094, -3.7996, 3.8689



21.6712, -1.1563, 1.1774



# Same Dimension

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



31.4489, -13.0301, 19.1503



41.1159, -17.2069, 25.0342



29.1761, -22.1331, 17.5904



17.1771, -1.7239, 2.4631



37.4669, -15.6297, 22.8133



86.4168, -36.8237, 52.6049



# Inverse Universe

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



9.6333, 25.0712, -60.2622



12.4775, 32.7088, -79.8487



13.5741, 29.3308, -38.4135



15.9151, 0.0034, -0.7927



11.4027, 29.8257, -72.4618



25.8511, 68.5377, -171.4089



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501 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



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

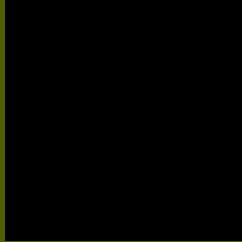
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 31.4482,

-13.0292, 19.1501.

# 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

31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501

### Protanopia

31.3912, -4.7364, 19.2602

### Deuteranopia

31.3462, 1.8245, 18.3443



## Tritanopia

31.4331, -0.6068, -1.0629

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501

## Protanomaly

31.3198, -7.7607, 19.1633

## Deuteranomaly

31.1656, -4.1056, 18.5299

## Tritanomaly

31.2085, -7.1251, 10.9842

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501

## Achromatopsia

28.3231, -1.5113, 1.5388

## Achromatomaly

29.0542, -6.8911, 11.3911

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501 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(80, 95, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 95, 0)  
}
```

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(80, 95, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 95, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501 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(80, 95, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 95, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 95, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 95, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 95, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 95, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 31.4482, -13.0292, 19.1501 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 95, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 95,  
0) }
```

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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