

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(38.7541, -11.1911,  
-5.4892)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(38.7541, -11.1911,  
-5.4892) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(38.7541,  
-11.1911, -5.4892)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	46737C
RGB	70, 115, 124
RGB Percent	27%, 45%, 49%
CMY	0.7255, 0.5490, 0.5137
CMYK	0.44, 0.07, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	190°, 28%, 38%
HSV	190°, 44%, 49%
XYZ	12.2946, 15.0188, 21.3197
YIQ	102.5710, -29.7090, -6.7410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

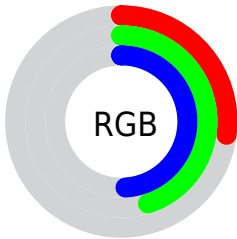
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	70, 95, 124
Decimal	4617084
CIELab	45.66, -12.91, -9.83
CIElCh	46, 16.222, 217.282
Yxy	15.0194, 0.2528, 0.3088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282807164 (0xFF46737C)
YUV	102.5710, 10.5645, -28.5648
Hunter-Lab	38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[32.1240, 11.6509, 9.3035]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[36.6367, -1.9548, 1.9905]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[59.0565, -13.7621, -5.6100]$ , and  $[21.5660, -8.5509, -5.1615]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[37.6016, -12.3597, -7.1144]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[40.0072, -9.6806, -3.7772]$ .

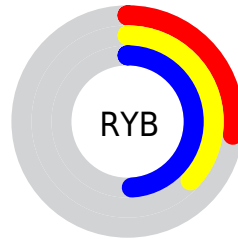
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (45%)

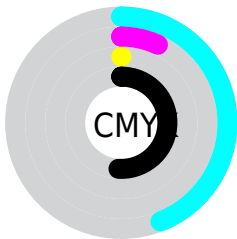
Blue (49%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (49%)

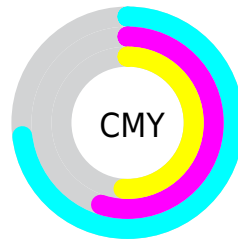


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892 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 38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.7541, -11.1911,  
-5.4892

■ 38.7541, -11.1911,  
-5.4892

■ 149.4937,  
-22.7130, -3.1563

■ 29.7204, -9.8570,  
-5.4583

■ 59.0654, -13.7792,  
-5.3384

■ 21.5230, -8.4710,  
-5.3462

■ 70.2406, -15.0534,  
-5.1714

■ 14.2592, -6.9969,  
-5.1433

■ 82.0433, -16.3231,  
-4.9503

■ 7.9163, -7.5274,  
-5.1586

■ 94.4417, -17.5922,  
-4.6792

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 107.4085,  
-18.8637, -4.3614

0.0000, NaN, NaN

120.9198,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-20.1400, -4.0001

0.0000, NaN, NaN

134.9545,  
-21.4226, -3.5976

■ 38.7541, -11.1911,  
-5.4892

■ 38.7541, -11.1911,  
-5.4892

■ 37.6016, -12.3597,  
-7.1144

■ 40.0072, -9.6806,  
-3.7772

■ 36.5487, -13.1706,  
-8.6435

■ 41.3563, -7.8475,  
-1.9920

■ 35.5958, -13.6172,  
-10.0668

■ 42.7988, -5.7155,  
-0.1443

■ 34.7401, -13.7032,  
-11.3779

■ 44.3311, -3.3098,  
1.7550

■ 33.9749, -13.4514,  
-12.5780

■ 45.9489, -0.6555,  
3.6964

■ 33.5005, -13.2186,  
-13.3375

■ 47.6480, 2.2226,  
5.6712

■ 49.4241, 5.3012,  
7.6722

■ 51.2729, 8.5589,  
9.6932

■ 53.1902, 11.9761,  
11.7293

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.7549, -13.3036, 0.6297



38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892



38.7549, -6.6107, -10.0110

# Triad

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



38.7549, -11.1914, -5.4886



38.7549, 9.6721, -2.5792



38.7549, -3.5841, 11.8370

# Complementary

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



38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892



32.1240, 11.6509, 9.3035

# 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.



38.7549, 2.6900, 11.2564



38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892



38.7549, 10.6097, 3.5332

# Square

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



38.7549, -11.1914, -5.4886



38.7549, 5.4955, -8.1539



38.7549, 7.9819, 8.4253



38.7549, -9.0962, 10.1604



# Rectangle

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



38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892



38.7549, -2.6392, -11.1622



38.7549, 7.9819, 8.4253



38.7549, -1.4973, 11.8942

# Sweetspot

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



38.7549, -11.1914, -5.4886



56.8220, -7.5100, -0.1322



40.3351, -21.4088, 13.8564



27.3954, -3.9187, -0.2917



79.8926, -4.2629, 4.3407



28.9024, -1.5422, 1.5703



# Same Dimension

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



38.7549, -11.1914, -5.4886



49.9264, -16.3544, -9.3720



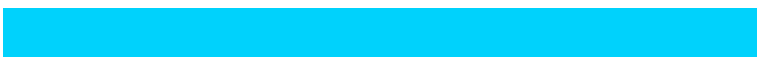
31.4418, 0.2060, -16.5807



20.9862, -2.2530, 0.3393



33.7723, -13.3214, -13.4553



73.0328, -28.1302, -30.5595



# Inverse Universe

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



31.4700, 22.0519, -10.7815



38.6811, 36.2967, -17.6693



38.5372, -0.3716, 14.8247



20.1658, 1.2421, -0.1946



23.1480, 43.9704, -18.5988

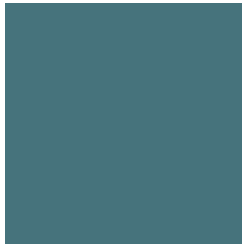


50.4496, 95.6572, -39.1876



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

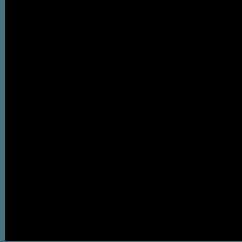
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 38.7541,

-11.1911, -5.4892.

# 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

38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892

### Protanopia

38.6154, -0.4057, -3.0094

### Deuteranopia

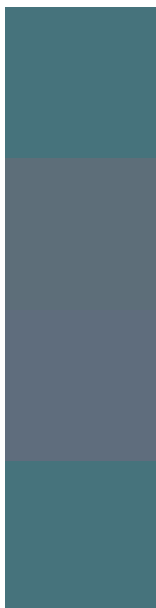
38.5496, 2.5690, -6.5594



## Tritanopia

38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892

## Protanomaly

38.5480, -4.7547, -4.1527

## Deuteranomaly

38.5368, -3.1035, -6.1588

## Tritanomaly

38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892

## Achromatopsia

36.8284, -1.9651, 2.0010

## Achromatomaly

37.2656, -5.6215, -1.0627

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892 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(70, 115, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 115, 124)  
}
```

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(70, 115, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 115, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892 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(70, 115, 124) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 115, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 115, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 115, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 115, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 115,  
124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 38.7541, -11.1911, -5.4892 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 115, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 115,  
124) }
```

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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