

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(39.5543, 3.0066,  
0.3896)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(39.5543, 3.0066, 0.3896)  
contains.

<b>HunterLab(39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796)</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(39.6527, 2.8163,  
0.6796)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	786B72
RGB	120, 107, 114
RGB Percent	47%, 42%, 45%
CMY	0.5294, 0.5804, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.05, 0.53
HSL	328°, 6%, 45%
HSV	328°, 11%, 47%
XYZ	16.0407, 15.7234, 18.1091
YIQ	111.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

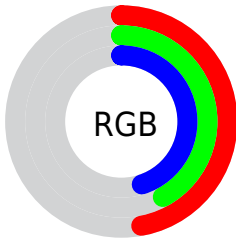
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	120, 107, 114
Decimal	7891826
CIE Lab	46.61, 6.44, -2.04
CIE LCh	47, 6.756, 342.435
Yxy	15.7241, 0.3216, 0.3153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286081906 (0xFF786B72)
YUV	111.6850, 1.1413, 7.2923
Hunter-Lab	39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796

# Details

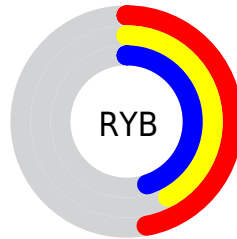
The HunterLab color  $[39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[42.1324, -6.9575, 3.8540]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[40.1272, -2.1411, 2.1802]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[59.9813, 2.5323, 1.3439]$ , and  $[22.2815, 2.6473, 0.0609]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[36.4289, 7.6404, -0.7198]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[43.0493, -1.9227, 2.2212]$ .

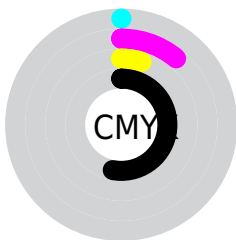
# Distribution



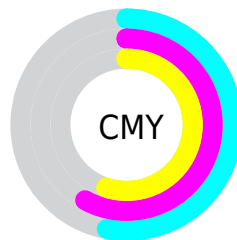
- Red (47%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796 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 39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.6527, 2.8163,  
0.6796

■ 39.6527, 2.8163,  
0.6796

150.8999, -0.4649,  
5.9316

■ 30.5436, 2.9111,  
0.3027

■ 60.0987, 2.4242,  
1.5811

■ 22.2631, 2.9260,  
-0.0184

■ 71.3349, 2.1438,  
2.0961

■ 14.9055, 2.8422,  
-0.2740

■ 83.1955, 1.8137,  
2.6501

■ 8.5546, 2.8251,  
-0.5224

■ 95.6490, 1.4379,  
3.2405

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

108.6685, 1.0197,  
3.8655

0.0000, NaN, NaN

122.2304, 0.5616,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

4.5233

0.0000, NaN, NaN

136.3137, 0.0661,  
5.2125

■ 39.6527, 2.8163,  
0.6796

■ 39.6527, 2.8163,  
0.6796

■ 36.4289, 7.6404,  
-0.7198

■ 43.0493, -1.9227,  
2.2212

■ 33.4033, 12.5289,  
-1.9378

■ 46.5932, -6.5675,  
3.8725

■ 30.6107, 17.4260,  
-2.9194

■ 50.2667, -11.1227,  
5.6115

■ 28.0915, 22.2290,  
-3.5957

■ 54.0546, -15.5969,  
7.4219

■ 25.8905, 26.7691,  
-3.8869

■ 57.9445, -20.0000,  
9.2913

■ 24.0539, 30.8031,  
-3.7132

■ 61.9263, -24.3426,  
11.2106

■ 22.6210, 34.0353,  
-3.0185

■ 65.9915, -28.6345,  
13.1728

■ 21.6119, 36.1920,  
-1.8033

■ 70.1328, -32.8845,  
15.1727

■ 20.9051, 37.6045,  
-0.4751

■ 74.3444, -37.1007,  
17.2060

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.6536, 1.3494, -1.5555



39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796



39.6536, 2.9380, 3.1796

# Triad

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



39.6536, 2.8152, 0.6803



39.6536, -3.2001, 6.5713



39.6536, -5.7787, -1.2238

# Complementary

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



39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796



42.1324, -6.9575, 3.8540

# 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.



39.6536, -6.9326, 1.1094



39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796



39.6536, -5.4701, 5.5446

# Square

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



39.6536, 2.8152, 0.6803



39.6536, -0.5815, 6.4730



39.6536, -6.8212, 3.5818



39.6536, -3.6313, -2.7030



# Rectangle

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



39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796



39.6536, 2.2374, 4.6509



39.6536, -6.8212, 3.5818



39.6536, -6.2931, -0.5071

# Sweetspot

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



39.6536, 2.8152, 0.6803



56.0641, -1.1518, 2.4736



39.2084, 1.6739, -2.6813



27.1331, -0.3413, 1.1311



78.7982, -4.2045, 4.2813



27.9800, -1.4929, 1.5202



# Same Dimension

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



39.6536, 2.8152, 0.6803



51.5023, 5.3150, 0.4211



39.4772, 1.8687, 3.1958



20.1190, 0.9910, 0.4700



21.8283, 39.2530, -0.4024



47.4919, 85.0691, 1.7132



# Inverse Universe

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



39.6536, 2.8152, 0.6803



51.5023, 5.3150, 0.4211



42.3077, -5.9796, 1.3518



20.1190, 0.9910, 0.4700



21.8283, 39.2530, -0.4024



47.4919, 85.0691, 1.7132



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796 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 39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

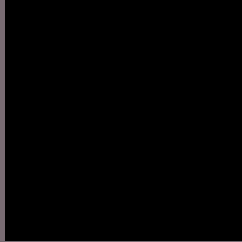
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 39.6527, 2.8163,

0.6796.

# 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

39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796

### Protanopia

39.7396, -0.8930, -0.1800

### Deuteranopia

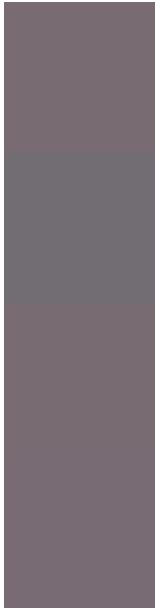
39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796



## Tritanopia

39.6816, 2.9708, 0.2691

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796

## Protanomaly

39.6894, 0.2652, 0.2313

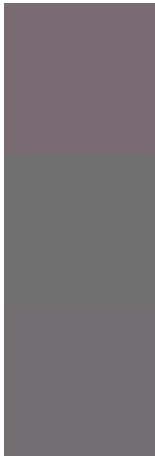
## Deuteranomaly

39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796

## Tritanomaly

39.6816, 2.9708, 0.2691

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796

## Achromatopsia

40.2529, -2.1478, 2.1870

## Achromatomaly

39.9862, -0.2172, 1.4706

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796 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(120, 107, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 107, 114)  
}
```

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(120, 107, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 107, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796 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(120, 107, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 107, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 107, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 107, 114); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 107, 114); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 107, 114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 39.6527, 2.8163, 0.6796 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 107, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
107, 114) }
```

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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