

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(40.2456, -16.0599,  
-8.5397)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(40.2456, -16.0599,  
-8.5397) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(40.1919,  
-15.8918, -8.7836)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B7A86
RGB	43, 122, 134
RGB Percent	17%, 48%, 53%
CMY	0.8314, 0.5216, 0.4745
CMYK	0.68, 0.09, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	188°, 51%, 35%
HSV	188°, 68%, 53%
XYZ	12.2589, 16.1539, 25.0262
YIQ	99.7470, -50.9360, -13.0160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

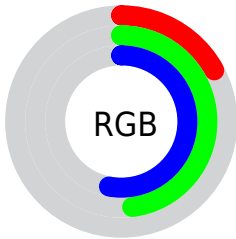
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	43, 85, 134
Decimal	2849414
CIELab	47.18, -19.69, -13.59
CIElCh	47, 23.919, 214.613
Yxy	16.1545, 0.2294, 0.3023
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281039494 (0xFF2B7A86)
YUV	99.7470, 16.8867, -49.7671
Hunter-Lab	40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836

# Details

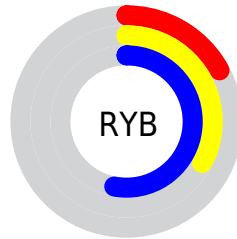
The HunterLab color **40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **28.2412, 24.1125, 13.0249**, and the grayscale version is **35.5567, -1.8972, 1.9319**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.8395, -19.4294, -8.6674**, and **23.2490, -10.1071, -7.2409** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.3458, -16.3570, -10.0291**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.1475, -15.0257, -7.4073**.

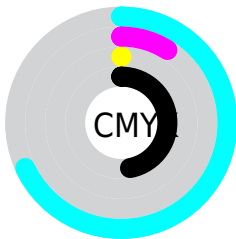
# Distribution



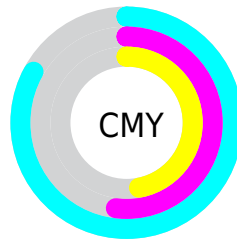
- Red (17%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836 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 40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40.1919, -15.8918,  
-8.7836

40.1919, -15.8918,  
-8.7836

151.7404,  
-30.4520, -7.6499

31.0379, -14.0935,  
-8.6036

60.7175, -19.2969,  
-8.9245

22.7083, -12.1908,  
-8.3447

71.9901, -20.9388,  
-8.8981

15.2953, -10.1261,  
-8.0070

83.8850, -22.5550,  
-8.8137

8.9134, -10.0997,  
-7.6598

96.3713, -24.1528,  
-8.6755

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

109.4221,  
-25.7376, -8.4871

0.0000, NaN, NaN

123.0140,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-27.3137, -8.2516

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.1263,  
-28.8843, -7.9717

■ 40.1919, -15.8918,  
-8.7836

■ 40.1919, -15.8918,  
-8.7836

■ 39.3458, -16.3570,  
-10.0291

■ 41.1475, -15.0257,  
-7.4073

■ 38.6013, -16.4362,  
-11.1447

■ 42.2130, -13.7574,  
-5.9082

■ 37.9373, -16.2111,  
-12.1563

■ 43.3897, -12.0966,  
-4.2949

■ 37.8001, -16.1574,  
-12.3677

■ 44.6765, -10.0609,  
-2.5787

■ 46.0710, -7.6736,  
-0.7716

■ 47.5699, -4.9613,  
1.1140

■ 49.1692, -1.9522,  
3.0665

■ 50.8645, 1.3252,  
5.0750

■ 52.6512, 4.8434,  
7.1298

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.1926, -18.5349, 0.7888



40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836



40.1926, -9.5641, -16.5208

# Triad

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



40.1926, -15.8919, -8.7830



40.1926, 15.4090, -5.8522



40.1926, -3.5816, 15.7684

# Complementary

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



40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836



28.2412, 24.1125, 13.0249

# 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.



40.1926, 5.8508, 14.7693



40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836



40.1926, 17.3776, 3.5383

# Square

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



40.1926, -15.8919, -8.7830



40.1926, 8.5777, -14.5756



40.1926, 13.7365, 10.7364



40.1926, -11.8526, 13.8664



# Rectangle

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



40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836



40.1926, -3.8199, -18.8213



40.1926, 13.7365, 10.7364



40.1926, -0.4457, 15.7561

# Sweetspot

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



40.1926, -15.8919, -8.7830



60.6705, -11.0307, -1.6424



42.2220, -30.8564, 20.6411



28.5860, -5.6003, -1.0522



82.0889, -4.3801, 4.4600



30.7619, -1.6414, 1.6714



# Same Dimension

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



40.1926, -15.8919, -8.7830



51.7278, -21.8247, -14.0556



27.6906, 3.2144, -31.1739



22.7530, -2.5480, 0.4235



36.6077, -15.6606, -11.9497



2.3161, -1.1247, -0.4670



# Inverse Universe

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



28.6387, 38.4428, -19.8000



35.1811, 59.0398, -29.4595



37.6685, 3.9332, 19.6818



21.8004, 1.4150, -0.3197



24.3717, 46.6200, -22.1013



1.4597, 2.8321, -1.6331



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836 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 40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836 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 40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836.



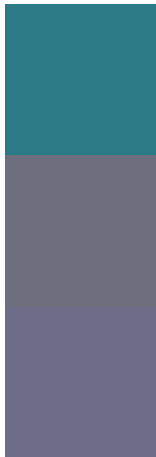
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836.

-15.8918, -8.7836.

# 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

40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836

### Protanopia

39.8866, 0.2283, -4.7588

### Deuteranopia

39.9933, 2.7211, -10.3949



## Tritanopia

40.0964, -16.3948, -7.8592

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836

## Protanomaly

39.4346, -6.8798, -7.0470

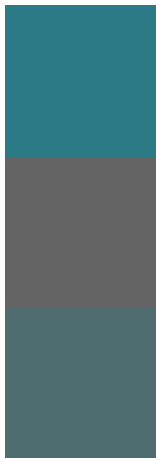
## Deuteranomaly

39.6781, -5.5210, -10.4527

## Tritanomaly

40.1307, -16.1949, -8.3396

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836

## Achromatopsia

35.6984, -1.9048, 1.9396

## Achromatomaly

36.8202, -8.6281, -2.1467

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836 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(43, 122, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 122, 134)  
}
```

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(43, 122, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 122, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836 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(43, 122, 134) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 122, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(43, 122, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 122, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 122, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 122,  
134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 40.1919, -15.8918, -8.7836 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 122, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 122,  
134) }
```

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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