

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(40.5598, -3.9248,  
-14.4764)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(40.5598, -3.9248,  
-14.4764) contains.

<b>HunterLab(40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243)</b>	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i>	4
<i><b>Details</b></i>	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i>	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i>	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i>	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i>	31

# Color

**HunterLab(40.6956, -4.1665,  
-14.0243)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	577491
RGB	87, 116, 145
RGB Percent	34%, 45%, 57%
CMY	0.6588, 0.5451, 0.4314
CMYK	0.40, 0.20, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	210°, 25%, 45%
HSV	210°, 40%, 57%
XYZ	15.2867, 16.5613, 29.1789
YIQ	110.6350, -26.5930, 2.8710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

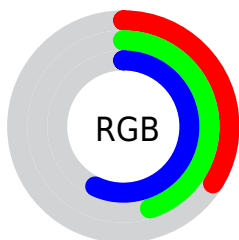
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">87, 106, 145</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5731473</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">47.70, -2.67, -19.11</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">48, 19.296, 262.053</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">16.5620, 0.2505, 0.2714</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4283921553</a> (0xFF577491)
YUV	<a href="#">110.6350, 16.9419, -20.7279</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color  $40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336699$ . A complement of this color would be  $43.8167, 3.3427, 14.8564$ , and the grayscale version is  $39.6756, -2.1170, 2.1556$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $61.3333, -5.5915, -14.5373$ , and  $23.0992, -2.9414, -12.9991$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $37.8496, -3.6870, -18.7047$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $43.6677, -4.2772, -9.5390$ .

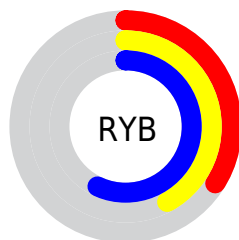
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (45%)

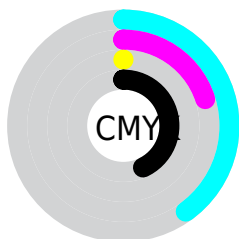
Blue (57%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (57%)

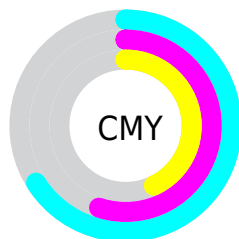


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243 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 40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40.6956, -4.1665,  
-14.0243

40.6956, -4.1665,  
-14.0243

152.5238,  
-11.2602, -14.5732

31.5003, -3.5092,  
-13.6548

61.2952, -5.5639,  
-14.5573

23.1251, -2.8787,  
-13.2248

72.6014, -6.3026,  
-14.7259

15.6611, -2.2737,  
-12.7630

84.5282, -7.0674,  
-14.8335

9.2347, -1.7522,  
-12.3903

97.0449, -7.8575,  
-14.8837

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

110.1247, -8.6725,  
-14.8798

0.0000, NaN, NaN

123.7446, -9.5116,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-14.8250

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.8837,  
-10.3744, -14.7219

■ 40.6956, -4.1665,  
-14.0243

■ 40.6956, -4.1665,  
-14.0243

■ 37.8496, -3.6870,  
-18.7047

■ 43.6677, -4.2772,  
-9.5390

■ 35.1413, -2.7859,  
-23.5917

■ 46.7511, -4.0656,  
-5.2364

■ 32.5871, -1.4104,  
-28.6841

■ 49.9358, -3.5742,  
-1.0988

■ 30.2032, 0.4878,  
-33.9667

■ 53.2125, -2.8391,  
2.8917

■ 28.0052, 2.9403,  
-39.4055

■ 56.5730, -1.8915,  
6.7521

■ 25.9698, 5.8341,  
-45.0539

■ 60.0104, -0.7576,  
10.4982

■ 25.9695, 5.8346,  
-45.0548

■ 63.5186, 0.5402,  
14.1444

■ 67.0924, 1.9830,  
17.7038

■ 70.7272, 3.5547,  
21.1876

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.6964, -10.7437, -10.2869



40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243



40.6964, 3.4371, -12.8221

# Triad

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



40.6964, -4.1668, -14.0235



40.6964, 12.2156, 7.0788



40.6964, -13.0281, 9.8435

# Complementary

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



40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243



43.8167, 3.3427, 14.8564

# 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.



40.6964, -7.4960, 13.0729



40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243



40.6964, 7.1700, 11.6917

# Square

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



40.6964, -4.1668, -14.0235



40.6964, 13.2696, 0.2538



40.6964, -0.1414, 13.6814



40.6964, -15.6101, 4.0837



# Rectangle

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



40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243



40.6964, 8.0425, -9.4663



40.6964, -0.1414, 13.6814



40.6964, -11.4719, 11.2141

# Sweetspot

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



40.6964, -4.1668, -14.0235



65.8544, -4.9612, -2.6992



48.4932, -21.7252, 9.6572



30.8347, -2.3787, -1.5624



85.4018, -4.5568, 4.6400



33.5864, -1.7921, 1.8248



# Same Dimension

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



40.6964, -4.1668, -14.0235



51.0233, -5.0222, -24.3938



33.2342, 9.1320, -27.1518



23.8171, -1.6708, -0.3612



24.1591, 5.1950, -41.4114



3.1591, -0.8144, -2.1905



# Inverse Universe

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



37.5468, 20.9981, -2.5886



46.4056, 35.2647, -4.1993



51.6379, -9.5613, 21.2980



23.3800, 1.1850, 0.6276



23.6126, 42.1829, 1.7262



2.4031, 4.4642, -1.1511



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

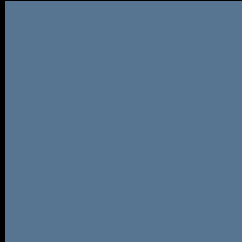
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

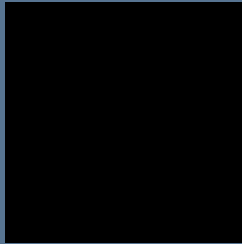
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

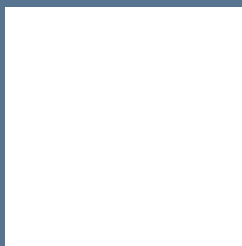
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

## HunterLab 40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243.



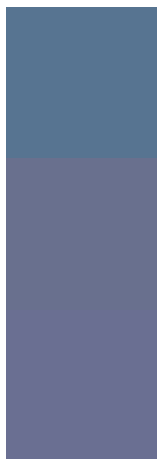
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243.



# 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

40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243

### Protanopia

40.6750, 1.2383, -12.2176

### Deuteranopia

40.6305, 2.7762, -14.5981



## Tritanopia

40.7323, -9.6649, -4.7966

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243

**Protanomaly**  
40.4847, -0.7437, -13.1240

**Deuteranomaly**  
40.6672, 0.1101, -14.5863

**Tritanomaly**  
40.6976, -7.8970, -7.9186

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243

**Achromatopsia**  
39.8699, -2.1274, 2.1662

**Achromatomaly**  
40.0813, -3.5197, -3.0831

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243 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(87, 116, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 116, 145)  
}
```

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(87, 116, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 116, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243 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(87, 116, 145) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 116, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 116, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 116, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 116, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 116,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 40.6956, -4.1665, -14.0243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 116, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 116,  
145) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet  
interesting? Support Converting  
Colors with the new Membership  
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you  
double the colors in the color bucket, and more  
awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor