

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(42.4976, -17.6765,  
-14.7598)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(42.4976, -17.6765,  
-14.7598) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(42.3648,  
-17.4210, -15.1750)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	028197
RGB	2, 129, 151
RGB Percent	1%, 51%, 59%
CMY	0.9921, 0.4941, 0.4078
CMYK	0.99, 0.15, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	189°, 97%, 30%
HSV	189°, 99%, 59%
XYZ	13.4612, 17.9478, 32.0329
YIQ	93.5350, -82.7540, -20.0820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

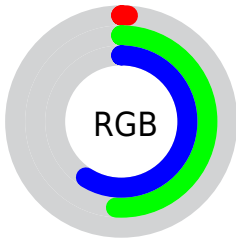
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	2, 71, 151
Decimal	164247
CIELab	49.43, -21.41, -20.20
CIELCh	49, 29.437, 223.336
Yxy	17.9484, 0.2122, 0.2829
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278354327 (0xFF028197)
YUV	93.5350, 28.3302, -80.2762
Hunter-Lab	42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750

# Details

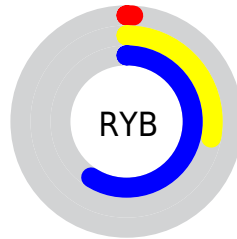
The HunterLab color **42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **26.9035, 39.8402, 17.1472**, and the grayscale version is **33.2068, -1.7718, 1.8042**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.1585, -20.9985, -15.6696**, and **25.5187, -9.0104, -12.4454** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.2572, -17.3589, -15.3450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.1851, -17.8441, -13.8991**.

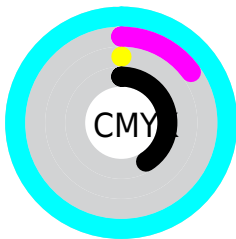
# Distribution



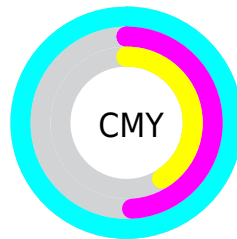
- Red (1%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750 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 42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



42.3648, -17.4210,  
-15.1750

42.3648, -17.4210,  
-15.1750

155.1064,  
-32.7158, -15.9517

33.0348, -15.5212,  
-14.7848

63.2055, -21.0138,  
-15.7556

24.5119, -13.5123,  
-14.3373

74.6215, -22.7432,  
-15.9495

16.8824, -11.3378,  
-13.8622

86.6524, -24.4433,  
-16.0828

10.2665, -9.7955,  
-13.4691

99.2683, -26.1216,  
-16.1589

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

112.4432,  
-27.7840, -16.1811

0.0000, NaN, NaN

126.1543,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-29.4349, -16.1521

0.0000, NaN, NaN

140.3814,  
-31.0779, -16.0749

■ 42.3648, -17.4210,  
-15.1750

■ 42.3648, -17.4210,  
-15.1750

■ 42.2572, -17.3589,  
-15.3450

■ 43.1851, -17.8441,  
-13.8991

■ 44.0984, -17.9153,  
-12.5051

■ 45.1308, -17.5394,  
-10.9619

■ 46.2888, -16.6975,  
-9.2713

■ 47.5755, -15.3880,  
-7.4413

■ 48.9912, -13.6226,  
-5.4837

■ 50.5342, -11.4221,  
-3.4123

■ 52.2016, -8.8143,  
-1.2421

■ 53.9890, -5.8305,  
1.0125

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.3656, -22.0128, -2.9353



42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750



42.3656, -8.5252, -23.7577

# Triad

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



42.3656, -17.4208, -15.1743



42.3656, 21.5252, -4.3039



42.3656, -7.3300, 18.2963

# Complementary

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



42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750



26.9035, 39.8402, 17.1472

# 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.



42.3656, 4.3860, 18.1162



42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750



42.3656, 21.9351, 6.9530

# Square

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



42.3656, -17.4208, -15.1743



42.3656, 14.3149, -16.4077



42.3656, 15.3805, 14.5246



42.3656, -16.6279, 15.1094



# Rectangle

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



42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750



42.3656, -0.9452, -25.1172



42.3656, 15.3805, 14.5246



42.3656, -3.5645, 18.5949

# Sweetspot

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



42.3656, -17.4208, -15.1743



67.2126, -15.9008, -5.1154



47.1211, -39.8995, 27.3894



31.6578, -8.1373, -2.9546



87.6224, -4.6753, 4.7607



35.4919, -1.8938, 1.9283



# Same Dimension

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



42.3656, -17.4208, -15.1743



56.3643, -22.9879, -20.8263



22.6695, 15.8961, -62.3280



26.2127, -2.9246, 0.4284



39.0171, -16.0648, -14.0886



5.1452, -2.4402, -1.1633



# Inverse Universe

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



28.6502, 54.2024, -24.3783



38.1916, 72.7438, -32.2169



38.7534, 10.4426, 23.9736



25.1156, 1.6895, -0.3657



26.3479, 50.2259, -22.5423



3.2792, 6.3432, -3.5201



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750 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 42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

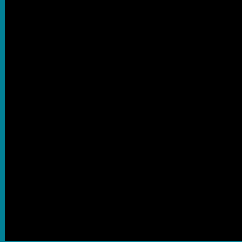
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

## HunterLab 42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750.



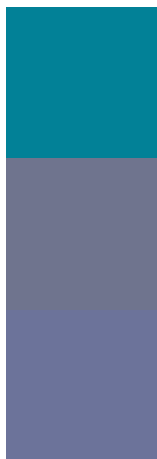
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750.

-17.4210, -15.1750.

# 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

42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750

### Protanopia

42.2176, 0.8863, -9.9102

### Deuteranopia

42.1695, 3.0214, -16.9462



## Tritanopia

42.2946, -20.0353, -9.6142

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750

## Protanomaly

41.3021, -9.4105, -13.1693

## Deuteranomaly

41.2287, -7.5519, -18.0666

## Tritanomaly

42.4453, -19.1633, -11.5999

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750

## Achromatopsia

33.4563, -1.7851, 1.8177

## Achromatomaly

35.7006, -11.0934, -5.1326

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750 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(2, 129, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 129, 151)  
}
```

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(2, 129, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 129, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750 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(2, 129, 151) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 129, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 129, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 129, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 129, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 129,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 42.3648, -17.4210, -15.1750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 129, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 129,  
151) }
```

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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