

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(43.0389, -10.9214,  
-30.2187)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(43.0389, -10.9214,  
-30.2187) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(43.0963,  
-10.9889, -30.1448)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0080B0
RGB	0, 128, 176
RGB Percent	0%, 50%, 69%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4980, 0.3098
CMYK	1.00, 0.27, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	196°, 100%, 35%
HSV	196°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	15.5556, 18.5729, 43.8393
YIQ	95.2000, -91.6960, -12.2080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

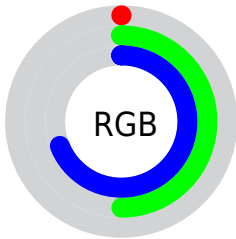
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 74, 176
Decimal	32944
CIELab	50.18, -11.78, -33.57
CIELCh	50, 35.578, 250.670
Yxy	18.5735, 0.1995, 0.2382
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278223024 (0xFF0080B0)
YUV	95.2000, 39.8344, -83.4904
Hunter-Lab	43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448

# Details

The HunterLab color **43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **33.6850, 41.5386, 21.4821**, and the grayscale version is **33.7876, -1.8028, 1.8357**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.1477, -13.4663, -31.2709**, and **26.4991, -3.4570, -25.6589** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.0941, -10.9854, -30.1495**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.6997, -12.5758, -27.1581**.

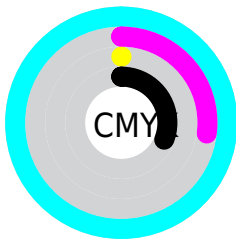
# Distribution



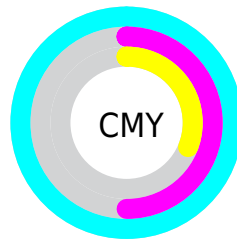
- Red (0%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448 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 43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



43.0963, -10.9889,  
-30.1448

43.0963, -10.9889,  
-30.1448

156.2319,  
-22.0130, -34.1176

33.7084, -9.7444,  
-29.5379

64.0408, -13.4296,  
-31.3444

25.1222, -8.4675,  
-29.0101

75.5041, -14.6419,  
-31.8910

17.4219, -7.1332,  
-28.7327

87.5799, -15.8549,  
-32.3896

10.7245, -5.7165,  
-29.1956

100.2386,  
-17.0716, -32.8372

1.4291, -2.5009,  
-130.1985

113.4545,  
-18.2943, -33.2331

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

127.2051,

-19.5246, -33.5777

0.0000, NaN, NaN

141.4702,  
-20.7639, -33.8720

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 43.0963, -10.9889,  
-30.1448

■ 43.0963, -10.9889,  
-30.1448

■ 43.0941, -10.9854,  
-30.1495

■ 44.6997, -12.5758,  
-27.1581

■ 46.4320, -13.7140,  
-24.0781

■ 48.3253, -14.2810,  
-20.8664

■ 50.3825, -14.2674,  
-17.5408

■ 52.6015, -13.6870,  
-14.1243

■ 54.9771, -12.5686,  
-10.6404

■ 57.5024, -10.9497,  
-7.1106

■ 60.1695, -8.8721,  
-3.5534

■ 62.9702, -6.3784,  
0.0162

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.0970, -21.1503, -18.2931



43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448



43.0970, 2.8811, -31.8636

# Triad

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



43.0970, -10.9884, -30.1439



43.0970, 28.0111, 6.8914



43.0970, -18.7204, 17.7843

# Complementary

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



43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448



33.6850, 41.5386, 21.4821

# 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.



43.0970, -7.2509, 20.8841



43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448



43.0970, 20.4720, 16.0928

# Square

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



43.0970, -10.9884, -30.1439



43.0970, 26.6697, -7.1877



43.0970, 7.1323, 20.3862



43.0970, -25.1975, 10.1015



# Rectangle

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



43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448



43.0970, 12.5591, -26.5766



43.0970, 7.1323, 20.3862



43.0970, -15.3873, 19.2632

# Sweetspot

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



43.0970, -10.9884, -30.1439



77.2497, -14.8812, -9.8355



55.9071, -46.6310, 30.7861



35.3021, -7.3745, -5.4906



94.3401, -5.0338, 5.1257



41.3092, -2.2042, 2.2444



# Same Dimension

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



43.0970, -10.9884, -30.1439



57.6935, -14.2935, -41.2564



21.7418, 32.8293, -98.0389



30.3837, -2.9840, 0.1196



37.0498, -9.6090, -25.5659



7.2307, -2.6275, -3.3657



# Inverse Universe

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



32.8473, 60.9911, -15.5550



44.1890, 81.9802, -20.3228



51.5188, 1.8682, 31.7773



29.3366, 1.8955, -0.0332



28.1529, 52.3101, -13.5703



5.0849, 9.6023, -3.6467



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

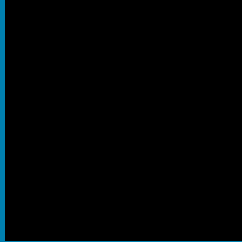
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448.

-10.9889, -30.1448.

# 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

43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448

### Protanopia

42.9600, 3.9534, -23.9151

### Deuteranopia

42.9494, 3.5040, -31.6177



## Tritanopia

42.9599, -20.6086, -9.2081

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448

## Protanomaly

42.1133, -4.4407, -27.6693

## Deuteranomaly

42.4537, -4.0819, -32.0023

## Tritanomaly

43.0879, -17.6173, -15.8254

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448

## Achromatopsia

33.8283, -1.8050, 1.8380

## Achromatomaly

35.9601, -9.5229, -9.4483

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448 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(0, 128, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 128, 176)  
}
```

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(0, 128, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 128, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448 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(0, 128, 176) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 128, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 128, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 128, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 128, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 128,  
176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 43.0963, -10.9889, -30.1448 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 128, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 128,  
176) }
```

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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