

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(43.1407, -6.5524,  
-2.5809)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(43.1407, -6.5524,  
-2.5809) contains.

<b>HunterLab(43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821)</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(43.1986, -6.5681,  
-2.4821)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	677B82
RGB	103, 123, 130
RGB Percent	40%, 48%, 51%
CMY	0.5961, 0.5176, 0.4902
CMYK	0.21, 0.05, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	196°, 12%, 46%
HSV	196°, 21%, 51%
XYZ	16.7057, 18.6612, 23.8406
YIQ	117.8180, -14.1670, -2.0630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

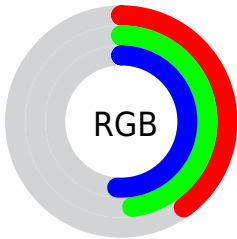
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	103, 114, 130
Decimal	6781826
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.29, -5.65, -6.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 8.427, 227.909
Yxy	18.6620, 0.2822, 0.3152
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284971906 (0xFF677B82)
YUV	117.8180, 6.0057, -12.9954
Hunter-Lab	43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821

# Details

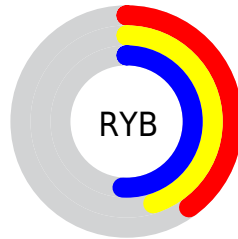
The HunterLab color  $43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $41.0816, 2.9726, 6.8463$ , and the grayscale version is  $42.4752, -2.2664, 2.3078$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $63.9913, -8.2074, -2.2210$ , and  $25.1075, -4.7685, -2.9952$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $41.3888, -8.0911, -4.8919$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $45.1020, -4.7593, -0.0547$ .

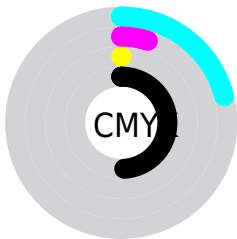
# Distribution



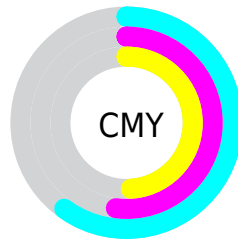
- Red (40%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821 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 43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.1986, -6.5681,  
-2.4821

■ 43.1986, -6.5681,  
-2.4821

156.3893,  
-14.9715, 1.3192

■ 33.8028, -5.7185,  
-2.6561

■ 64.1577, -8.3112,  
-1.9533

■ 25.2078, -4.8769,  
-2.7608

■ 75.6276, -9.2073,  
-1.6111

■ 17.4977, -4.0360,  
-2.7844

■ 87.7097, -10.1213,  
-1.2225

■ 10.7890, -3.1795,  
-2.7116

■ 100.3744,  
-11.0538, -0.7907

■ 1.7897, -3.1320,  
-14.3864

113.5960,  
-12.0050, -0.3184

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

127.3520,

-12.9750, 0.1919

0.0000, NaN, NaN

141.6224,  
-13.9639, 0.7384

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 43.1986, -6.5681,  
-2.4821

■ 43.1986, -6.5681,  
-2.4821

■ 41.3888, -8.0911,  
-4.8919

■ 45.1020, -4.7593,  
-0.0547

■ 39.6751, -9.2983,  
-7.2757

■ 47.0910, -2.6900,  
2.3798

■ 38.0636, -10.1632,  
-9.6201

■ 49.1612, -0.3871,  
4.8155

■ 36.5582, -10.6618,  
-11.9110

■ 51.3075, 2.1253,  
7.2475

■ 35.1622, -10.7758,  
-14.1331

■ 53.5251, 4.8252,  
9.6723

■ 33.8765, -10.4963,  
-16.2719

■ 55.8094, 7.6930,  
12.0876

■ 32.6994, -9.8291,  
-18.3162

■ 58.1562, 10.7112,  
14.4920

■ 31.6752, -8.9963,  
-20.1708

■ 60.5617, 13.8643,  
16.8846

■ 63.0223, 17.1387,  
19.2654

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.1995, -8.3064, 0.4111



43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821



43.1995, -3.6573, -4.1259

# Triad

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



43.1995, -6.5688, -2.4814



43.1995, 4.2183, 1.0393



43.1995, -4.2835, 7.8192

# Complementary

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



43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821



41.0816, 2.9726, 6.8463

# 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.



43.1995, -0.9406, 7.9590



43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821



43.1995, 4.0381, 4.2058

# Square

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



43.1995, -6.5688, -2.4814



43.1995, 2.6111, -1.9913



43.1995, 2.1260, 6.6834



43.1995, -7.0151, 6.2855



# Rectangle

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



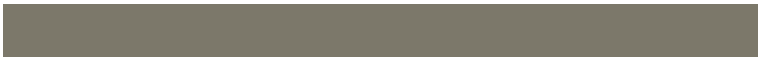
43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821



43.1995, -1.4113, -4.2158



43.1995, 2.1260, 6.6834



43.1995, -3.1961, 8.0262

# Sweetspot

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



43.1995, -6.5688, -2.4814



61.0616, -5.0844, 1.4234



44.6873, -12.7845, 7.8339



28.9864, -2.4853, 0.5986



80.9895, -4.3214, 4.4003



29.8298, -1.5916, 1.6207



# Same Dimension

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



43.1995, -6.5688, -2.4814



56.1593, -9.7362, -4.8312



39.4888, -0.5232, -7.3858



21.6890, -2.1137, 0.1699



31.0346, -8.8352, -19.7178

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Inverse Universe

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



39.8457, 9.2564, -3.1698



50.7789, 15.9671, -5.8820



44.6693, -3.1720, 10.4370



20.9618, 1.2282, 0.0077



23.1664, 43.1966, -12.3441

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821 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 43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

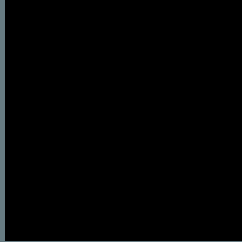
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

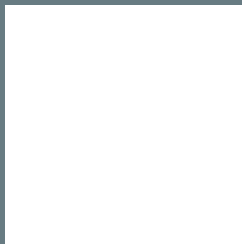
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

## HunterLab 43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821.

-2.4821.

# 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

43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821

### Protanopia

43.1832, -1.0206, -0.9763

### Deuteranopia

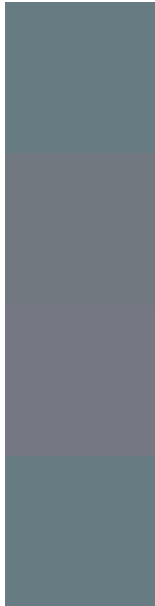
42.9994, 2.7924, -3.0629



## Tritanopia

43.2613, -6.2185, -3.3693

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821

## Protanomaly

43.0141, -2.9736, -1.6964

## Deuteranomaly

43.1442, -0.9085, -2.9390

## Tritanomaly

43.2298, -6.3940, -2.9239

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821

## Achromatopsia

42.5634, -2.2711, 2.3126

## Achromatomaly

42.8355, -3.9572, 0.8406

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821 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(103, 123, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 123, 130)  
}
```

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(103, 123, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 123, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821 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(103, 123, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 123, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 123, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 123, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 123, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 123,  
130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 43.1986, -6.5681, -2.4821 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 123, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
123, 130) }
```

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